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# 20TH CENTURY HISTORY

OF THE CITY OF

## Washington and Washington County Pennsylvania

AND

### Representative Citizens

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BY

JOSEPH F. McFARLAND

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*"HISTORY IS PHILOSOPHY TEACHING BY EXAMPLES"*

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# PREFACE

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The aim of the publishers of this volume and of the author of the history has been to secure for the historical portion thereof full and accurate data respecting the history of the county from the time of its early settlement, and to condense it into a clear and interesting narrative. All topics and occurrences have been included that were essential to this object.

The reviews of resolute and strenuous lives that make up the biographical part of the volume, and the authorship of which is, for the most part, independent of that of the history, are admirably calculated to foster local ties, to inculcate patriotism, and to emphasize the rewards of industry dominated by intelligent purpose. They constitute a most appropriate medium for perpetuating personal annals, and will be of incalculable value to the descendants of those commemorated. These sketches are replete with stirring incidents and intense experiences, and are flavored with a strong human interest that will naturally prove to a large portion of the readers of the book its most attractive feature. In the aggregate of personal memoirs thus collected will be found a vivid epitome of the growth of Washington County, which will fitly supplement the historical statement, for its development is identified with the men and women to whom it is attributable. Sketches unrevised by subscribers are indicated by a small asterisk, placed after the name of the subject.

Special prominence has been given to the portraits of representative citizens which appear throughout the volume, and we believe that they will prove not its least interesting feature. We have sought in this department to illustrate the different spheres of industrial and professional achievement as conspicuously as possible.

The publishers have endeavored to avoid slighting any part of the work, to fittingly supplement the editor's labors by exercising care over the minutest details of publication, and to give to the volume the three-fold value of a readable narrative, a useful work of reference, and a tasteful ornament to the library. We believe the result has justified the care thus exercised.

In preparing the historical part of the work the editor has relied upon facts stated in previous historical and biographical works pertaining to this county, Fayette, and Westmoreland, and to the following books and histories, among others; The histories of Beaver County, by Bausman; Allegheny County, by Warner & Co.; and Old Westmoreland County, by Hassler; Washington County Biographies, by Beers & Co.; Washington and the West, by Hurlburt; The Scotch-Irish in America, by Dinsmore; Canonsburg, by Ewing; The Sherrard Family, by Thos. J. Sherrard; Steubenville Association, by M. A. Cooper; Monongahela City Anniversary; Monongahela City Old Home Week; Recollections of Seventy Years, by Jennings; Presbyterianism, by Hays; and History of the Presbytery of Washington. Among those who assisted with material and otherwise are John W. Boileau, Hon. E. F. Acheson, Hon. C. E. Crothers, Frank R. Hall, L. W. Morgan, M. Riddle Allen, Isaac Yohe, James E. Barnett, and editors of papers throughout the county who furnished special or industrial issues of their publications.

THE PUBLISHERS AND EDITOR.

Chicago, March, 1910.

Robert S. Heyman - \$25.00





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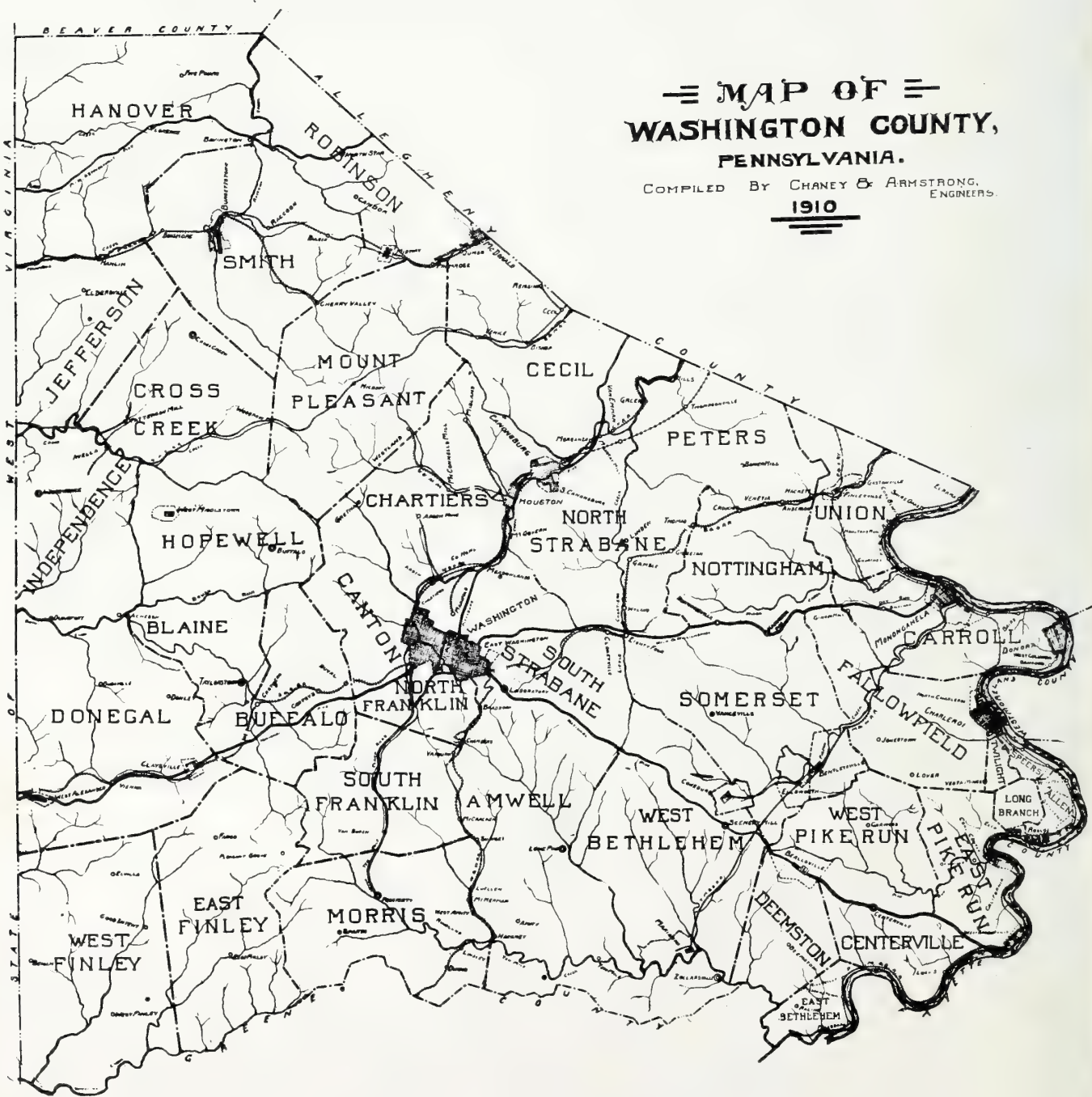




**MAP OF  
WASHINGTON COUNTY,  
PENNSYLVANIA.**

COMPILED BY CHANEY & ARMSTRONG,  
ENGINEERS.

**1910**



# History of Washington County

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## CHAPTER I

### GENESIS OF THE COUNTY

*Washington County Established 1781—Its Streams—Location of County Seat—In the Forest—Indians—Banditti—Wars and Complications—The First Academy.*

Washington County, so called because it was the first county erected in the State of Pennsylvania after George Washington became illustrious, lies southwest of the city of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, its nearest boundary line being about ten miles from that city. A circle of 50 miles in diameter, drawn around the city of Pittsburg, it is said, would include the richest part of the earth, and Washington County is by nature the most richly endowed portion of that circle. Whether or not this be an exaggeration, it will be difficult to disprove the statement.

A study of its history and resources, its hundreds of thousands of acres of finest pasture and agricultural lands, its millions of tons of bituminous and coking coal, its great lakes of golden, flowing, amber oil, its brilliant lighting and wonderful heating natural gas, its salubrious atmosphere filled with mysterious, powerful, dangerous electricity, all ready waiting to be used in its multitude of mills and factories, should be interesting. It is reasonable to believe that no other small portion of the United States has been such a cause of turmoil because of complications and overlapping of titles and supposed titles as the original territory of this county and the region of Pennsylvania adjoining it. No other county has had two courts and two sets of State officials managing its affairs at the same time, with their manifold conflict of jurisdiction, and probably no other county in the State has a judicial bench better qualified to settle disputes about lands and chattels, than has this county at this present writing.

The Secretary of Internal Affairs in Pennsylvania says (Report for 1895, Section A, pp. 208, 212): "Today, within the territory so long a matter of

contention, land titles are so well settled that there is probably no section of the State, unless in the three original and a few others of the older counties, in which there is less land litigation than in the counties formed out of the disputed district."

Washington County was erected from Westmoreland County by an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania passed the 28th day of March, 1781, for the reason, as stated in the preamble of the act, that the inhabitants of that part of Westmoreland County which lies west of the Monongahela River had represented to the Assembly of the State the great inconvenience and hardships they were under from being so far remote from the seat of justice and the records of titles in Westmoreland County. Therefore, to accommodate the people with more convenient courts and public county offices, Washington County was established to include all the land in the southwest corner of Pennsylvania.

It was bounded on the north by the Ohio River, on the east by the Monongahela River, and on the south and west by lines uncertain in location and description, supposed to divide Pennsylvania from Virginia.

By the same breath and ink that created Washington County, the present location of the county seat was designated as the place where the courts would be held, for the said act of March 28, 1781, directs the electors to meet at the house of David Hoge, at the place called *Catfish's Camp*,\* to hold their elections, "And courts shall sit and be held in said county at the house of David Hoge aforesaid" . . . "until a court house shall be built." The present borough of Washington is located

\* Named after a famous Indian chief and called by some "Catfish Camp."



on the ground then occupied by Catfish's Camp. David Hoge claimed, under paper, title from Joseph Hunter and his three children, Abraham, Joseph and Martha, but the Indian warrior, "Catfish," whose Indian name was Tingooqua (sometimes spelled Tingooqua), was, and probably had been residing on this land for many years prior to 1781. He had his camp not far from the present location of Main street depot of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Afterward he moved it to Shirl's Woods, now in the Eighth Ward, and northwest of the Chestnut street depot of the Pittsburg, Columbus, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway, and from thence he went to Ohio, moved and removed no doubt by the offensive encroachments of the pale-faced race. Apparently neither Hoge nor the Hunters ever resided in Washington County.

Thus was established the county of Washington and its county seat, within a mile of the center of said county as it was originally, and almost in the center of the county as it now exists. As will be shown hereafter the present boundaries of Washington County do not now reach the Ohio River on the north nor the Virginia line on the south, the north part having been contributed to help erect Beaver and Allegheny Counties, and the southern part to help erect Green County. Neither was David Hoge nor were the Hunters the first owners or occupants of this land, nor the courts established by the Act of 1781 the first courts that were provided for and held within the boundaries of Washington County.

The Indian nations were here as owners, for they were nations, many nations, or tribes if you prefer, with tribal relations and government, and subject to tribal councils and decisions, just as certainly as a resident in Pennsylvania or Virginia is subject to the laws and decisions of his State. There was this difference, however. Their titles to their lands were not recorded in writing, and the Pennsylvanian and Virginian being able to survey and procure written evidence and description of land, contested most bitterly for many years with the Indians and the French and the English, as well as among themselves, over the ownership and for the possession of the land now known and definitely designated in written records as Washington County. But wampum belts transferred by the red man were not as good evidence of title as the written book of the pale-face.

What kind of a land is this and was this, that caused these bitter disputes, legal, legislative and with implements of war, bringing often swift death, by stealth and open battle, and also imprisonment and oppression through the conflict of laws and jurisdiction? The same streams of water running here now, ran then. The Big Raccoon Creek, running north, and emptying into

the Ohio, a few miles below Beaver River; the Chartiers Creek (named for a Frenchman), running northeast and emptying into the Ohio a few miles below the junction of the Allegheny with the Monongahela; Peters, Mingo, Pigeon, Maple, Pike Run, and Big Ten Mile Creeks, flowing east to help swell the Monongahela River; Wheeling Creek, Middle Wheeling Creek, Buffalo Creek, Cross Creek, Harmon's and King's Creeks, hurrying west out through the Panhandle of Virginia, to join the Ohio, all good-sized creeks, with their headwaters well in toward the center of the county, are fed by an innumerable number of rippling streams, which all seem to point toward Washington as the very center and heart of that wonderful horseshoe formed by the Monongahela and the Ohio Rivers. (Examination of Vanhook's map of Washington County, published in 1903, will surprise those who have never studied this watershed.)

This county was then, in 1781, a dense forest, only broken by small patches, with dead trees, made so by the early pioneer or burnt for a clearing by the Indians. The site where Washington now stands, then known as Catfish Camp and Bassettown, was a vast thicket of black hawthorn, wild plums, hazel bushes, shrub oaks and briars. Trees were here in abundance, for the stumps were standing in the one street of Washington seven years after the county was erected and the plot of Bassettown laid out. Fully 100 years afterward the trunks of some of these trees, still in sound condition, were taken out of North Main street in front of Phoenix Row when excavation was being made to lay the first sewer pipes some 12 feet below the street surface.

Those who resided here were in a wild state of mind also because of Indians and banditti. The Supreme Executive Council of the State of Pennsylvania, on October 11, 1781, assembled in Philadelphia, ordered the lieutenant of militia in Washington County to call forth, agreeable to law, upon his requisition, such militia as may be necessary for the post and protection of the county, and on November 24, after a free conference being held, it appeared to be the sentiment of the council and of the committee "that an additional company is necessary for the defence of Washington County, and to complete the four companies now established, and that it might be proper to make application to Congress for such assistance from the United States as would render an incursion into the Indian country prudent and practicable. The following mentioned depredations, and no doubt many similar cases, were known to the council at that time.

Col. Daniel Broadhead, of the Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, had written to Washington on the 31st of July, 1779: "I have just learned that two soldiers have lately been killed at Fort Laurens, two boys at Wheeling Creek, and one man slightly wounded, and a soldier last

evening at Fort McIntosh (Beaver), and a soldier slightly wounded."

They had been informed by letter, March 18, 1780, that, "Last Sunday morning, at a sugar camp upon Raccoon Creek, five men were killed and three lads and three girls taken prisoners."

A year before this date, says Bausman, in his history of Beaver County (1904), "Between 40 and 50 men, women and children had been killed and taken from this region in less than two months."

Raccoon Church in Smith Township was located close to Beilor's Fort, and the first person buried in its cemetery, Mrs. Martha Bigger, died May 20th, 1780, in a fort located on Miller's Run, where the family had fled for safety. Shortly afterward, nearby, were buried Mr. McCandless and two Shearer brothers, who had been scalped by the Indians while gathering in their harvest. (History of Raccoon Church, by Miss Margaret S. Sturgeon (1899).

On December 11, 1781, Col. Lewis Farmer was directed by council to purchase for the company of rangers to be raised in Washington County, 50 coats, 50 waistcoats, 50 pairs of overalls, 50 hats, 100 shirts, 100 pairs of shoes and 50 blankets. On December 19, Captain Joseph Stiles, commissary of military stores, was directed to deliver to Hon. Dorsey Penticost, Esq., five hundred-weight of gun powder, and one thousand-weight of lead, 1,000 flints,\* to be forwarded to Col. James Marshall, lieutenant of the County of Washington, for the defence of the frontiers of said county.

December 29, John Canon, Esq. (for whom Canonsburg Borough was named), was given an order for supplying the militia and rangers of Washington County, which may be employed for the defence of the frontier, with one pound of bread, one pound of beef or three-quarters of a pound of pork, 1 gill of whiskey per day and 1 quart of salt and 2 quarts of vinegar for every 100 rations, also soap and candles. John Canon was to receive twelve pence per ration, and on February 15, 1783, his bill was approved for £98, 6s, a balance for rations, furnished to militia and rangers in Washington County from February, 1782, to February, 1783.

On January 5, 1782, Henry Taylor was entrusted with the sum of £250 specie, to be by him delivered to Capt. John Hughes, Lieutenant Peterson and Ensign Morrison, for the purpose of recruiting the company of rangers for the County of Washington. Henry Taylor, Esq., was the first judge of Washington County, and great-grandfather of our present judge, J. F. Taylor.

April 2, 1782, an order on the state funds was drawn, to pay Adam Poe £12, 10s, "for taking an Indian scalp

in the County of Washington, agreeably to the order of the board."

July 4, 1782, Col. James Marshal, lieutenant, or military commander in Washington, wrote from Catfish to Gen. William Irvine, commanding at Fort Pitt, as follows: "Repeated application has been made to me by the inhabitants on the south line of this county, namely from Jackson's Fort to Buffalo Creek, and I am at a loss to know what to do. The people declare they must immediately abandon their habitations unless a few men are sent to them during harvest."

Petitions were also sent in to Irvine at Fort Pitt from many parts of Washington and Westmoreland Counties, setting forth the distress of the inhabitants, and requesting him to furnish men to protect them during harvest time and at their mills.

It is doubtful whether any help was sent to Washington County from Fort Pitt at that time, for the troops there had great difficulty in obtaining supplies and "cut a truly deplorable and at the same time despicable figure." "It is difficult to determine whether they were white men." They were in such a state of insubordination that more than one was court martialed and sentenced for execution, and at least one was executed.

September 28, 1782, the Council directed the lieutenant of Washington County to call out no more militia after the expiration of the time of those now in service; his Excellency, George Washington, having received intelligence that the British have called in all the savages, and that no more parties are to be permitted to be sent out against the frontiers. The Council, taking into consideration the proclamation of the 22d day of April, 1780, offering a reward for Indian scalps, and the reasons upon which the same was found no longer continuing, resolved March 21, 1783, that the same be made null and void, and ordered that notice of the revocation of this Indian scalp bounty be sent to the lieutenant of the County of Washington.

Revoking the scalp bounty, and "calling in," or calling off, the savages by the British, did not put a stop to the massacres, for many more heart-rending scenes are described in the histories and traditions of this region. Dr. John W. Dinsmore, in his "Scotch-Irish in America" (page 39), writes:

"Even after they had been driven across the Ohio, the Indians made frequent forays, burning cabins, laying waste the settlements, and massacring the people. I have heard my grandfather tell of such an invasion as late as 1874, when within a few miles of the present city of Pittsburg, the whole county was devastated by a sudden incursion of savages. He was a little fellow of five, and, with his two elder sisters and three little cousins, was playing in the edge of the clearing, while the parents were scutching flax across the ravine. The Indians broke from the woods, barbarously tomahawked

\* Flints were pieces of flinty rock which were fastened in the hammer of the guns to produce sparks when struck against iron close to the powder-pan in the gun. They had no other known way of firing the powder.



two of his little cousins, and took their sister, a girl of fifteen, prisoner, while he and his sisters by swift flight escaped."

A man was killed, in 1783, within a mile of the new county seat (Washington), on Chartiers Creek, and a dozen persons captured. Two of these, Mrs. Walker and a boy, regained their liberty, but the others were carried to the Shawnee towns on Big Miami River. (2 Penna. Archives, Vol. 10, p. 167. Old Westmoreland, by E. W. Hassler, p. 189; 1900.)

These are a few of the very many things which *happened suddenly*, and are mentioned here in order to impress on the reader the dreadful insecurity among these lovely hills at the time when the court was erected for the purpose of bringing order out of confusion. They are best expressed by Dr. Doddridge, as quoted by Blaine Ewing, Esq., at the Canonsburg Centennial. (See Canonsburg Centennial, by Blaine Ewing, Esq., pp. 129, 130; 1902.)

"Dr. Doddridge tells us that in his lifetime he had noticed marked changes in climate. When he first ventured into this section the snow lay long and deep amid the unbroken forests, and the summers were short and hot. With the first breath of spring, the season that brings such joy to the hearts of all in this day, the fathers and mothers of that day looked with a kind of terror on the trees, as they clothed themselves in verdure, and deepened the gathering shadows of pathless woods. Then it was that the Indian chose his season of warfare and rapine. Then was the season of their scanty harvests, planted in fear, and worked in parties large enough to afford a respectable fighting force, while the families huddled together in the stockades and forts, watched and waited for the return of the men. Not a single time did they open the gates of their forts in the morning, without the fear that the savages were lying in ambush. Then the adventurous pioneer, who refused to listen to warnings, boasted that his crop of corn was better worked than that of his more circumspect neighbor, who retired within the fort at the first call of spring. If the savages had been seen in the neighborhood, runners were sent out in all directions. At night he came stealthily to the window or door, and gently rapped to awaken the sleepers. Constant fear taught our forefathers to sleep lightly. A few whispered words exchanged, and he disappeared in the forest to warn the next cabin. All was then quick and silent preparation. No light dare be struck, not even to stir the fire, but dressing the children as quickly as possible, and praying that the baby would continue to sleep,—for his cry might mean destruction,—they caught up a few articles in the dark, and taking the rifle from the peg, feared every shadow, while they stole off to the fort. The

older children were so imbued with fear, that the name Indian, whispered in their ears, made them mute."

In May, 1784, three years after the county was organized, a letter written from Uniontown, says:

"The Banditti have established themselves in some part of this country, not certainly known, but thought to be the deserted part of Washington County, whence they make frequent incursions into the settlements, under cover of night, terrifying the inhabitants, sometimes beat them unmercifully, and always rob them of such property as they think proper, and then retire to their lurking places."

On June 28, 1784, the county commissioner of Washington County wrote to his Excellency President Dickinson, of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, stating, that,

"This county, as well as Fayette, has for some time past been greatly affected by a troop of robbers from the lower parts of the state, namely the Doanes and others, who by frequent burglaries and robberies, under the protection and countenance of divers evil disposed persons amongst ourselves, have reduced us to the necessity of calling out parties of the militia and making general search for the burglars and their accomplices, whereupon the said burglars, with numbers of horses, negroes and other valuable property, of which they had robbed the inhabitants (in the most daring and insolent manner), set off for Detroit. After one hundred miles of pursuit, Abraham Doane, one who called himself *Thomas Richason*, and two women who professed to be wives to some of the party, were captured, and the greatest part of the property recovered, but the others escaped."

These and several others, held as accomplices, were confined in the jail, although it was by the county commissioners declared to be insufficient, and this same Abraham Doane had been rescued from it once before by an armed party. A strong armed guard was kept constantly over them, and the commissioners were at a loss to know what to do with them.

The commissioners apparently forgot that they had a three-year-old court just at hand which could dispose of them, and which did afterward dispose of such as could not escape, as is shown by the record and conviction of Thomas Richardson, for burglary, and his execution on *Gallows Hill*, near the present residence of Mr. Joseph C. Baird, in the Thornycroft plan of lots, on October 2, 1784.

The year 1781 stands very prominent in history. Pennsylvania was on the verge of a war with the colony of Virginia over the state line, and the right of government and authority in Washington County, and also in Pittsburg. No landowner knew whether his holdings of land were in Virginia or in Pennsylvania. So great was the opposition to the control of this region by Pennsylvania, that a number of prominent men endeavored to prevent the first judges of our courts from obtaining



their commissions. Virginia was pursuing, among others, some of the very persons who had recently been elected justices under the act organizing this county, seeking to arrest them, and many persons were refusing to aid the military commanders in their effort to protect this county from the Indian marauders. The war between England and her thirteen colonies, covering from 1776 to 1783, had already been exhausting the people for five years, and she had the savage tribes for her allies, with but a few exceptions. The frontiers were left largely to themselves, without much aid from the colonial government, to act as buffers against the Indian.

The very month Washington County had its birth, the Articles of Federation between the colonies, "to be forever free and independent," were adopted by all the states. After this, and before our first court convened, the Rev. Thaddeus Dodd, having been two years at Ten

Mile Church, wrote upon his church book that communion services could not be held prior to that time "because of the incursions of the savages." For the same reason Redstone Presbytery failed to meet in September, as had been appointed. The very month when the Washington County Court first met, Lord Cornwallis surrendered his British troops at Yorktown, which virtually closed the war. One little ray of light begins to glimmer in this gloom. Thaddeus Dodd and his neighbors that year built a cabin near his house, and here began "the first classical and mathematical school or academy west of the mountains," the beginning of Washington College, now the far-famed Washington and Jefferson College.

In the midst of all these "fightings within and wars without," Washington County was set upon its feet, and largely left to shape its own destiny.

## CHAPTER II

### DISCOVERY AND SETTLEMENT.

*Early Explorations—Early Claims of England and France—Washington County Included in Both—Conflicting Grants—George Washington the Envoy—His First Sight of This County—His First Battle—His First Entry on Washington County Soil is with Foreign Troops—Braddock's Defeat—Effect Upon Pennsylvania and Virginia—Extends to South Carolina—Fort Pitt Established—Success and Peace of Paris.*

No one can understand the history of Washington County without going far back of its origin; therefore, it is necessary to take a brief review of the early history of Virginia and of the Colony and State of Pennsylvania. Redstone—Old Fort, Fort Bird, both now known as Brownsville; Pittsburg, called Fort Duquesne by the French, Fort Pitt by the English and Pennsylvanians and Fort Dunmore by the Virginians, Logans-town, (Logstown), on the Ohio River, 17½ miles and 57 perches from Fort Pitt (Bausman's Hist. of Beaver County, pp. 972, 976); Beaver, formerly Fort McIntosh; Mingo Bottom, 2½ miles below Steubenville; Fort Henry, now Wheeling—all have a history linked very closely with Washington County. They were just across the river from Washington County, and the wars and disputes between the French and English, the Pennsylvanians and Virginians, the Indians and the individuals and governments of intruders, the farmer distiller and exciseman, which affected the one, affected the other just as seriously.

Who were the Indians? How did they come to give up their possession and right of possession? Why was this region not settled by the Scandinavians, the Spanish, or French-speaking peoples, instead of by the English? Why was the settlement not made by the "Virginian gentlemen," as they were pleased to call themselves, or by released convicts, as was attempted by the French near Montreal a few hundred miles north of us, instead of being made by the sturdy Scotch-Irish, Quakers, and Germans?

People differing very much from those who were in Washington County when our county government was established, were the first to discover the ocean shores east of us, and to make settlements there which would give them claims to all lands extending back westward. The Scandinavians from the north found our coasts several times just before and just after the year 1000, made some weak settlements, and explored along the

Atlantic Coast perhaps as far south as eastern Virginia. They called this coast line Vinland, a name suggested no doubt by the sight and taste of wild fruit. Although the land was pleasing and beautiful to their eyes, and they had as good a title to it as either the English or French obtained 400 years afterward, yet they abandoned it. During three centuries the Norsemen visited this Vinland, if traditions are correct, and from the same kind of authority came news of a visit from Prince Madoc of Wales in 1170. (Official Reference Library of U. S., p. 37; 1901.)

John Cabot, a Venetian by birth but with his home in England, seeking for the northwest passage to the East Indies, discovered North America by reaching the cold and uninviting coast of Labrador in the year 1497, and planting the flag of England, took possession in the name of King Henry the Eighth, who had sent him. This was fifteen years before the aged Ponce de Leon, while seeking for the fountain of perpetual youth, the first Spaniard to see North America, planted the Spanish banner in Florida, and two years before Amerigo Vespucci saw America. The following year his son, Sebastian Cabot, returned and sailed from Labrador along the coast through more than twenty degrees of latitude, until he had passed the entrance to the Chesapeake Bay, below the site of our national capital.

It was in this manner that the right of England to the better part of North America was first declared, and this included Washington County, which lies 220 miles back from the Atlantic Coast. The "right" in question may be strongly criticised by posterity, as it rested wholly upon the fact of *first view* by a company of English sailors looking shoreward from their vessels, in the summer of 1498. But this first view was called discovery, and the Christian nations of Europe had agreed among themselves that discovery should hold, that it should constitute a right which they would mutually respect and defend. This right of coast line discovery







MAP SHOWING CIRCLES OF DISTANCES FROM WASHINGTON WITHIN A  
RADIUS OF 25 MILES

carried with it the right, or at least, the claim to all land extending back from the coast discovered.

In this compact not the slightest attention was paid to the rights of possession and occupancy enjoyed for unknown generations by the native peoples of the new lands. All the claims of the original races were brushed aside as of not the slightest consequence or validity.

It took more than 100 years for the English to effect any permanent settlement, although during this period they had found courage to sail directly across the ocean instead of by the islands of the south, or Labrador in the north, and had fallen in love with the sunny country around Roanoke, which has ever since been called Virginia, in honor of the virgin queen Elizabeth. During this delay the French had, in the year 1524, traveled along the coast line, from what is now New Jersey, northward, to Newfoundland; and the king called this discovery New France. They had given name to the town Montreal, destined to be a strategic fort and base of French operations, and in 1603 had granted the sovereignty of the land *from the latitude of Philadelphia* to one degree north of Montreal (in Canada), to the French count, Gaust or de Mont, with the right to monopolize the trade in furs.

Three years after France assumed to grant ownership to this vast area, England's king, James I, issued two great patents to men of his kingdom, authorizing them to possess and colonize that portion of America lying between the 34th and 45th parallels of latitude. Geographically, the great territory thus granted extended from Wilmington, north Carolina, to northward of Bangor, Maine, and westward to the Pacific Ocean.

The reader will notice that the French and English grants of title overlapped, thus interfering with each other as well as with the Indian possessions, and that the lands of Washington County were included in both the French and English claims of discovery, and close to the latitude of Philadelphia. The French claimed all the land drained by the Mississippi and its tributaries, because one from their nation, La Salle, had explored it and discovered its mouth. This claim also included Washington County, because it was drained by the Ohio, a tributary of the Mississippi.

The discovery of the mouth of the Mississippi was in 1681, the same year in which William Penn obtained a charter for his possessions, now known as Pennsylvania, and just one hundred years before the organization of Washington County. A Virginian, Colonel Wood, is alleged to have explored several branches of the Meschaceba (Mississippi) from 1654 to 1664. (Western Annals, p. 94.)

The result of these claims was war between France and Great Britain, extending from the year 1753 to the year 1760, for the control of the upper Ohio River region, the

forks of the Ohio River, with the little unnamed fort then being erected by Ensign Ward, as the first point for contest. This was known as the French and Indian War, a general "mixup" between the French and their Indian allies on the one side, and the British and their Indian allies on the other. The question fought out was, who should possess this region where the Ohio gathers its waters.

The English people who came early to America came for homes or for peace and liberty, and were not so much inclined to roving as the French, who had settlements at Montreal, Canada, Detroit, and other cold regions not so well adapted to early agriculture.

The former were held together in self-centered settlements because of some religious or selfish principle, for which they had left the Mother Country, while the latter moved about and explored more readily, intermingled more easily with the Indians and intermarried with them. If it had not been that the Iriquois Indians, known as the Six Nations, had their headquarters in central New York, between the English and the French, and if the Iriquois had not harbored an ancient grudge against the latter, the French might have held the headwaters of the Ohio, embracing the whole of Washington County. An intimation of conditions, differing from what we now enjoy, is hinted at in the language of a recent writer, when he says: "The intermarrying policy of the Latin nations had in the main been productive of peace, while the civilizing policy of the European settlers has led to many difficulties, but the civilizing policy has saved the white race from a serious degradation."

This war is here very briefly reviewed because the first messenger between the two races was our hero and namesake, and because the little cannon at the little unnamed fort may have been heard and the smoke from the fire at the same place when Fort Duquesne was abandoned, may have been seen afar off by our oldest inhabitant, Catfish, here in his camp, twenty-five miles away.

George Washington, one of the adjutants-general of troops in Virginia Colony, hurried along the Indian paths, in the late of fall of 1753, through "heavy rains and vast quantities of snow," in search of the French, to deliver them a letter from his colonial governor, Dinwiddie, demanding of them in the name of his Britannic Majesty, what they meant by building forts up along the Allegheny River, at Venango and elsewhere, in disregard of the rights and claims of England.

The young traveler, 21 years of age, following around the big streams Monogahela and Ohio, from the mouths of Turtle Creek to Logstown (from above Homestead nearly to Beaver), little thought that all the wooded land, across the river to his left, would soon proudly bear his name. (The land he saw became Washington County



but is now part of Allegheny.) His wildest dreams could not have imagined the great cities which now cover his trail nor the great free bridges across the river where he swam his horses and in which he floundered a few days later. He called upon Shingiss, the Delaware Indian sachem, or chief, then living at the mouth of Chartiers Creek, who safely guided him to his superior, Tanacharison, known also as Half-King, the Iroquois sachem, whose home was then at Logstown. From him he took counsel, guidance and safe escort for the 150 miles yet to go before facing the French. Governor Dinwiddie had sent Captain Trent on the same errand six months before, and in a letter says: "He went no farther than Logstown on the Ohio. He reports the French were then 150 miles farther up the river, and I believe was afraid to go to them." (Washington's Journal. By the Ohio he meant the Allegheny River. Early travelers thought the Monongahela was only a branch of the Ohio, and the Allegheny was the continuation of the Ohio.)

The Indians were pleased to know that the young pale face and his Virginia backers were taking up the hatchet, because Tanacharison and others had gone up to the French at different times, remonstrating against the building of the same forts in the Indian's country, and had been called "old women" by the French, and so insulted, threatened and intimidated, that they were not only frightened on their own account, but for the life of their friends, the English traders, who for years had been trading trinkets for their beaver, deer, bear, wolf, and other furs, perhaps including that of the buffalo.

But the wily and fluent Frenchmen had assumed their most pleasing manners and set out their best drinks, in hopes of separating the Indians from their traveling companion; which separation took place on their return trip, at old Venango, which, as the young messenger noted down, "was an old Indian town situate at the mouth of French Creek on Ohio, and lies near north about sixty miles from Logstown, but more than seventy miles the way we were obliged to go." The energetic youth was too impatient to delay with the worn down horses in the heavy snows and freezing roads or footpaths, so with gun in hand and a pack on his back containing his papers and provisions, he struck out to tramp it entirely alone, except for one companion, Christopher Gist. After some hairbreadth escapes and chilling experiences in walking from near the center of the present County of Beaver to Gist's cabin near the center of Fayette County, where he bought a horse and saddle, he reported to Governor Dinwiddie at Williamsburg, Va.

Two months and a half after reporting, or on April 2, 1754, he was starting on his way back from Alex-

andria, Va., commissioned as a lieutenant-colonel, chief in command of about 150 men, to aid in establishing a fort at the Forks, and to help repel the French.

He was not quite soon enough, for the little fort at the mouth of the Monongahela was surrendered before it had been completed, and he was met by Ensign Ward hurrying back to tell the governor how it had happened, how that the Captain Trent, who last summer seemed to be afraid to carry the Governor's letter to the French, and who had been sent recently in command of soldiers and builders to erect this fort, had sent General Washington word that he was hourly expecting a body of about 800 French, had quietly left for old Virginia; and Lieutenant Frazier had gone home to Turtle Creek just before a body of 1,000 French and Indians had silently dropped down the Allegheny and suddenly called for surrender. He would report that the faithful Iroquois sachem Tanacharison, was with him as his only counsellor and that no words of delay suited the polite Frenchmen. Therefore Ward, with his three or four dozen men, vacated the Forks on April 17, 1754.

This bloodless and smokeless victory gave the French the control of the Ohio and the little unfinished fort became Fort Duquesne, in honor of the noted Frenchman, then governor-general of Canada.

The Indian allies of the French on this occasion were largely from the Ottawas and Chippewas and bands from the upper Allegheny.

Washington then being near Wills Creek (now Cumberland, Md.), called a council there and it was decided, so he writes, "to advance as far as Redstone Creek, on Monongahela" (the edge of Washington County again), "about 37 miles this side the fort, there to raise a fortification, clearing a road broad enough to pass with all our artillery and baggage, and there to wait fresh orders." I thought it proper also to acquaint the governors of Maryland and Pennsylvania of the news."

He kept sending out reconnoitering parties, to hunt for the French on every side through the woods, along the roads and Indian trails an several times got the information that the French army was hunting his forces and were near at hand. Governor Dinwiddie, of Virginia, reports the result by letter to Governor Hamilton of Pennsylvania, on June 21, 1754, that:

"On the 27th of May the Half King sent Col. Washington Notice that a Party of the French Army were hankering about his Camp; if he would march some of his People to join them, he did not doubt of cutting them off. Col Washington marched that Night and came up with the Indians; one of the Indian Runners tracked the Frenchmen's Feet and came up to their Lodgment; they discovered our People about one hundred yards distant, flew to their Arms, and a small engagement ensued. We lost one Man and another wounded; the



French had Twelve killed and Twenty-one taken Prisoners, who are now in our Prison; the Indians scalped many of the dead French, took up the Hatchet against them, sent their Scalps and a string of black Wampum to several other tribes of Indians, with a desire that they should also take up the Hatchet against the French, which they have done." (Colonial Records, Vol. 6, p. 55.)

This was Washington's first battle, the first skirmish between the French and the troops of Virginia, the opening of war between England and France. The French had been warning English traders and others against locating near the Ohio for two or three years, claiming the land against all comers, but explaining to the Indians that this was being done to preserve that land to the Indian and to protect him against the English. They claim to this day that the Jumonville party, which Washington and the Iroquois sachem attacked, was only another little warning-out party. Of course, if Jumonville's party had been as large as the warning-out party which a few days prior had confronted the unfinished fort at the Forks, our Virginian probably would have fallen, as Jumonville did, and there never would have been a Washington County.

Washington kept cutting his road through the woods toward the mouth of Redstone Creek at the rate of about a mile per day. Arriving at Gist's, the news of the approaching French caused him to retrace his steps as far as possible. Owing to bad road and shortage of supplies he was obliged to stop at the Great Meadows in the eastern part of what is now Fayette County, and strengthen a little fort which he then or afterward called Fort Necessity. Here occurred the battle known in history as the Great Meadows, where Washington with about 400 men surrendered to De Villiers with a force of about 500 French and 400 Indians on July 3, 1754. He had fought most of the day and had only three days' rations and was 70 miles, as he estimated, from supplies at Wills Creek (now Cumberland, Md.)

The French having driven the Virginians over the mountains and away from the headwaters of the Ohio and Monongahela, returned and burned the "Hangard" storehouse formerly erected by the Ohio company of Virginians, and burned all the settlements they found while going down the Monongahela. Washington County was not yet settled by the pale-face, so the settlements then destroyed must all have been just across the Monongahela from us. (The reader will be interested in examining Thomas Carlyle's review of this conflict in "Frederick the Great," Vol. 5, p. 417; copied in Bausman's History of Beaver County, p. 54.)

Virginia had no assistance in that battle from any other colony nor from the sachem representative of the Six Nations (or Iroquois Indians), who must have taken a separate trail through the woods to the Susquehanna

River when the retreat began and provisions ran low. Three months after this surrender Tanacharison died at Fort Harris on the Susquehanna.

England had given instructions but very little aid. The British Government, aroused now by the defeat of the colony and imagining something of the value of the country being lost to that nation, sent over his Majesty's troops in charge of Gen. Braddock, and a conference between him and the governors of several colonies, including Gov. Morris, of Pennsylvania, was held April 14, 1755, at the capitol of Virginia. The military movements which followed did not receive much support from Pennsylvania, other than that colony furnishing some horses and wagons, purchased through the assistance of Dr. Benjamin Franklin and paid for by England. The slow-blooded eastern Pennsylvanians had not yet become aroused, or perhaps were averse to a contest for land not yet known to belong to Pennsylvania.

Gen. Braddock's forces, without any Indian scouts or allies, followed the military road opened by Washington the previous summer, passed Fort Necessity and Gist's, and crossed over into what afterward became Washington County, (now Allegheny) three miles above Turtle Creek, then recrossed the river at Frazer's, just below the mouth of Turtle Creek.

Washington, although not an officer, was with the 1,400 and 1,500 soldiers, and we may with reason assert that this fateful 9th day of July, 1755 was the first day he ever set foot in the country afterward called for him. These were the *only foreign troops* that ever set foot on Washington County soil.

Historian Sparks writes:

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"Washington, just recovering from fever, overtook the forces at the mouth of the Youghiogheny, fifteen miles from Fort Duquesne. \* \* \* The whole train passed through the river a little below the mouth of the Youghiogheny and proceeded in perfect order along the southern margin of the Monongahela. Washington was often heard to say during his lifetime that the most beautiful spectacle he ever beheld was the display of the British troops on this eventful morning. Every man was neatly dressed in full uniform, the soldiers were arranged in columns and marched in exact order, the sun gleamed from their burnished arms, the river flowed tranquilly on their right, and the deep forest overshadowed them with solemn grandeur on their left. In this manner they marched until noon, when they arrived at the second crossing place, ten miles from Fort Duquesne."

The effect of Braddock's dreadful defeat that afternoon upon Pennsylvania was anticipated by Sir John Sinclair, the English quartermaster general, in April of the same year, when he raved at George Croghan and five other road viewers because they had not sooner viewed and reported a road over the mountains so it could have been prepared before the march of the troops.

That these fears were justified is briefly shown by the following quotation from a letter of a Frenchman, Reverent Cloquard:

"I communicated to you last fall the news from this country much abridged. I could have enlarged more on the victory we gained on the Ohio over General Braddock's army, but sufficient for you to know that with his life he lost more than 1,800 men and immense booty, with scarcely any loss on our side. \* \* \* You will learn first that our Indians have waged the most cruel war against the English; that they continued it throughout the spring and are still so exasperated as to be beyond control; Georgia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, are wholly laid waste. The farmers have been forced to quit their abodes and to return into the towns. They have neither plowed nor planted. \* \* \* The Indians do not make any prisoners; they will kill all they meet, men women and children. \* \* \* On the 29th of January we received letters from M. Dumas, Commandant at Fort Duquesne on the Ohio, stating that the Indians, in December, had more than 500 English scalps and he had more than 200 prisoners." (Penna. Archives, 2d Series, Vol. C, p. 459.)

It is impossible situated as we are after a century and a half to comprehend the dire results. Bands of heathen savages, with modern arms and ammunition furnished by the French, who aided and sometimes personally commanded their expeditions, roamed eastward through mountain and valley day and night, killing, capturing, burning and carrying off without opposition, even to within twenty miles of the eastern boundary of

Pennsylvania and to the east of Cumberland, Md. Shingiss, chief of the Delawares, had moved from the mouth of Chartiers Creek in Washington County to Kittaning up the Allegheny, and was most ferocious and vindictive. The helpless Virginians fought fire with fire by obtaining Cherokees from South Carolina and soon the scalps of French officers and soldiers were being carried eastward. War arose in South Carolina over an alleged massacre of some Cherokees by some Virginians, and this being encouraged by the French sending powder and ball and Frenchmen to aid the Indians there, it became necessary for South Carolina to call for assistance from North Carolina, Virginia and the British forces in America. That war, with similar scenes being enacted in Pennsylvania and Maryland, was carried on for five years, ending in 1761.

In the meantime Fort Duquense had been vacated by the French to avoid a fight, on the 28th of November, 1758, and became the English Fort Pitt.

From this time forward fortune favored the English and colonists, who carried the war to the north and west until this region and the Province of Canada became English acquisition by the Treaty of Paris in 1763.

Our young general had taken a very active part in the preparations and campaigns which had led to the dislodgment of the French and the following patched-up peace of submission entered into by the Delaware and Shawanese, which secured for us the rich but unoccupied lands west of the Monongahela.



## CHAPTER III

### EVENTS OF 1763-1768.

*Might makes Right—Iroquois Indians, the Conquerors—Their Landed Claims—Their Standards—Peace Treaty with English—Wars with France—Councils—Description of Aborigines and their Disposition—Pontiac's Organized War 1763—Nations Engaged—Simultaneous Attack—Their Football Game—Ft. Pitt Beset—Settlers Flee—Relief—Treaty—Descriptions in Indian Grants Indefinite—Encroachments by Whites—Remonstrance by Indians—Fruitless Proclamations by Governments of Pennsylvania and Virginia—Sermon at Redstone—Council at Ft. Pitt—Treaty of 1768 Including Washington County—Indefinite Boundary—Opening of Land Office.*

The much-talked claim of "right of discovery" having thus been fought out and decided on the principal that "might makes right," it remained to be seen whether the right of first-possession could withstand the claims of "might." The French could withdraw to their homeland, but the Indians had no other land. The latter perceived that he could no longer gratify his warrior instincts by assisting either one of the foreign nations against the other, and by so doing gain rewards and scalp-bounties which were given by both the so-called Christian nations; nor could he reap rich spoils of all kinds from the settlers. It became now a war of patriotism, and for subsistence in their native land which the pale face was beginning to overcrowd.

The greatest nation of the Middle States was the Iroquois, sometimes called Mingoes, Five Nations, Six Nations, or the United People. Although their home settlements were in central New York, where there are many most beautiful lakes, and where there is at present the "Onondago Indian Reservation," they had rapidly grown to be the leading tribe of the whole North, and finally of the whole continent. (Thatcher's Indian Biography, Vol. 2, p. 38.) During a career of victory which began with the fall of the Adirondacks, they became entitled, or at least *laid claim* to all the territory not sold by the English from the north side of Lakes Erie and Ontario, until it falls into the Mississippi. Their territory was estimated at 1,200 miles in length by 700 to 800 miles in breadth. The combination of government embraced the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagos, Cayugas and Senecas. The Tuscaroras were included in 1812, making the Six Nations. Their power was made effective by bands of the United People remaining with the subjugated tribes. They claimed that the Delawares,

Shawanese and other tribes were a conquered people, living within Iroquois lands by sufferance only.

Every nation had its peculiar ensign or standard. Those among the Five Nations were the bear, otter, wolf, tortoise and eagle, and by those names the tribes were usually distinguished. (History of North and South America by Richard Snowden, Esq., Vol. 2, p. 11; see also Life and Writings of De Witt Clinton, p. 215.)

The Iroquois made a peace treaty in early days with the English and kept the obligation for more than a century during all the revolution and machinations of the French and English governments, on either side. With the former of these people they were often at war. At one time 1,200 of their warriors besieged Montreal, Canada, sacked all the surrounding plantations, killed more than 1,000 French, carried away many others with a loss to the Indian army of but three men.

Their national affairs were conducted by a great annual council held at Onondago, the central canton, composed of the chiefs of each republic. It took cognizance of the great questions of war and peace, of the affairs of the tributary nations, and of their negotiations with the French and English colonies. They held many serious council meetings at Albany, N. Y., with the governor, whom they called Corlear, and no doubt it cost the English a goodly sum from time to time to hold unbroken the chain which bound the Iroquois to that peace which kept them from joining in the French and Indian war. Had they broken faith the French would have reigned triumphant.

Those who read this book will never see the Indian in his prime, and it is fitting here to preserve a description of that early people as given by William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania, in the following words:



"They are generally tall, straight, well built, and of singular proportion; they tread strong and clever, and mostly walk with a lofty chin; of complexion, brown as the gypsies in England. They grease themselves with bear's fat clarified; and using no defence against the sun or weather, their skins must needs be swarthy. Their eyes are little and black, not unlike a straight-looking Jew. I have seen as comely, European-like faces among them, as on your side of the sea. An Italian complexion hath not much more of the white; and the noses of them have as much of the Roman. Their language is lofty, yet narrow, but, like the Hebrew, in signification, full; like shorthand in writing, one word serveth in the place of three, and the rest are supplied by the understanding of the hearer. Imperfect in their tenses, wanting in their moods, participles, adverbs, conjunctions, and interjections, I have made it my business to understand it, that I might not want an interpreter on any occasion; and I must say, that I know not a language spoken in Europe that hath words of more sweetness or greatness in accent and emphasis than theirs." (History of North and South America, by Richard Snowden, Esq., Vol. II, p. 25, 1811).

The same author (in Vol. 2, p. 11) speaking of their disposition says: "There are no people who carry their friendships or resentments as far as they do; this naturally results from their peculiar circumstances. The Americans live in small societies, accustomed to see but few objects, and few persons; to be deprived of their objects to which they are closely attached, renders them miserable. Their ideas are too confined to enable them to entertain just sentiments of humanity, or universal benevolence. But this very circumstance, while it makes them cruel and savage to an incredible degree toward those with whom they are at war, adds a new force to their particular friendships, and to the common tie which unites the members of the same tribe, or those in alliance with them.

The well organized attempt of the Indians in 1763 to hold possession of their lands, has been, improperly we think, called the conspiracy of Pontiac. It should be called the Supreme Savage Campaign. It was the "prosecution of one of the mightiest projects ever conceived in the brain of an American savage."

The transfer of forts and power along the lakes from the French to the English in 1761 was a great cause of dissatisfaction to the lake Indians. The English and their language were not so agreeable as the French. One chief said, "When the French arrived at these falls they came and kissed us. They called us children and we found them fathers. We lived like brethern in the same lodge." The English were too austere, formal and business-like. Pontiac, a leader of the Ottawas, who was a great assistance at Braddock's defeat, gets the credit of the greatest organization ever made of independent Indian nations or tribes. In order that the reader may have more comprehension of the magnitude of that organization we name the combination as given

by Thatcher as follows: "The Ottawas, the Chippewas, and the Pottawatamies were among the most active. The two former of these had sent 600 warriors in one body to the defence of Fort Duquesne. The Ottawas of L'Arbre Croche, alone, mustered 250 fighting men, The Miamies were engaged; so were the Sacs, the Ottagamies (or foxes), the Menoninies, the Wyandots, the Mississagas, the Shawanese; and, what was still more to the purpose, a large number of the Pennsylvania and Ohio Delawares and of the Six Nations of New York. The alliance of the two last named parties—in itself the result of a masterpiece of policy—was necessary to complete that vast system of attack which comprehended all the British positions from Niagara to Green Bay and the Potomac."

In a paper prepared by Sir William Johnson in the fall of 1763, he gives the number of the northern Indians, not including the Illinois, Sioux and some other western tribes at 11,980, and an inventory amounting to 10,060 (warriors alone) was made by Indian Agent, Col. George Morgan, about ten years later at the beginning of the Revolution. (History of Beaver County, p. 21.) Morgan sets down the Iroquois warriors at 1,600. Thatcher says the most moderate account of the population of the Five Nations he had seen was by an agent of Virginia who held a conference at Albany with their chiefs in 1677 and their warriors were given at 2,150. It may be that a great part of these were not actively engaged in the war led by Pontiac.

The grand simultaneous attack on all the string of British forts from Niagara to Green Bay and the Potomac, from May to July, in 1763, was carried out with a very fair degree of success. Fort Pitt, with the smaller forts Ligonier, Bedford and others in Pennsylvania were closely beset, and Fort Pitt was entirely cut off from communication but successfully defended until relieved in August by Col. Bouquet and British troops.

A game, a mixture of tennis and football was used by the Indians as a crafty scheme to get possession of a northern fort. "The game, *baggiaway*, was played with a bat and ball, the former being about four feet long, curved and terminating in a sort of racket. Two posts were placed in the ground a half mile or mile from each other and the ball placed half way between them. Each party has its post, and the game consists in getting the ball to the adversary's post. The game is necessarily attended with much violence and noise. Not less than 400 players were engaged on both sides." The scheme was a success, and the result was fiendish destruction to the English at Fort Michilimackinac. The French looked on undisturbed. The savages made amends for their failures by a series of the most horrible devastations in detail, particularly in New York, Pennsylvania and northern Virginia, which have ever

been committed upon the continent. A few passages from periodical publications of that date will give a better conception of conditions.

"Fort Pitt, May 31st.

"There is melancholy news here. The Indians have broken out in divers places and have murdered Colonel Clapham and his family. (This is probably the same William Clapham who made a list of the inhabitants of Pittsburg, April 15, 1761: Inhabitants, 332, including 95 officers, soldiers, and their families, and 104 houses. Hist. of Beaver Co., Bausman, p. 148, note 3.) . . . Last night eight or ten men were killed on Beaver Creek. We hear of scalping every hour. Messrs. Craig and Allison's horses, 25, loaded with skins, are all taken. . . ."

"Fort Pitt, June 16th.

"Every morning, an hour before day, the whole garrison are at their alarm posts. Capt. Callender's people are all killed and their goods taken. There is no account of Mr. Welch, etc. Mr. Crawford is made prisoner and his family all murdered. Our small posts I am afraid are gone. . . ."

"Philadelphia, June 23.

"By an express just now from Fort Pitt we learn the Indians are continually about that place; that out of 120 traders but two or three escaped. . . ."

"Philadelphia, July 27.

"Shippensburg and Carlisle are now our frontiers, none living at their plantations but such as have their houses stockaded. Upwards of two hundred women and children are living in Fort Loudon, a spot not more than one hundred feet square. Col. S—, of a Virginia regiment, reports upwards of three hundred persons killed or taken prisoners; that for 100 miles in breadth and 300 in length, not one family is to be found in their plantation, by which means there are 20,000 *people left destitute of their habitations*. From the neighborhood of Fort Cumberland (Maryland) near 500 families have run away within this week (June 22nd). It was a melancholy sight to see such numbers of poor people who had abandoned their settlements in such consternation and hurry that they had scarcely anything with them but their children." (Thatcher, pp. 111, 112.)

Relief came on August 5 and 6, by Col. Bouquet's ambush of the Indians at Bushy Run, east of but near Pittsburg, and was a bloody revenge to his Scotch Highlanders for the slaughter of their fellow countrymen under young Maj. William Grant five years before, near the present location of the court house at Pittsburg.

The Indian forces not having sufficient supplies to hold any ground gained, were obliged to retire still further westward to the unsettled lands in Ohio and on the Great Lakes. The following year, 1764, they were overawed by English forces. Col. Bradstreet's forces went toward Niagara, where during the summer he held a grand council, which nearly 2,000 Indians attended. Bouquet's division went from Carlisle by way of Fort Pitt and along the north side of the Ohio River to the

Muskingum, the region near the new location of the hostile Delawares and murderous Shawanese. A treaty and surrender of prisoners to the number of 300 by the Indians was effected and finally concluded in the spring of 1765.\*

This ended the second great remonstrance and demonstration by the Indians, who had been taught little else besides war by their white associates, but who were now forced into a sullen peace which lasted about ten years.

The Delawares and Shawanese had been assigned to this region west of the Allegheny Mountains by the Iroquois, it to be reserved for them as a hunting ground according to the statement made by some Iroquois chiefs. (Old Records, Vol. 4, p. 580.) There had been much friction among these subordinate nations because of several treaties or sales of land in Pennsylvania made by the Iroquois to the agents of William Penn and of Pennsylvania Colony. The effect of such treaties was to force these unconsulted, subordinate tribes gradually back from the Delaware River to the wilderness of Ohio. Nearly all early titles in any land lack certainty in description. The early deeds above indicated were peculiarly indefinite and had such expressions as the following: (See Creigh's History, p. 29.) "Lands between two creeks" and "back as far as a man can go in two days;" "backward from the Delaware (River) as far as a man could ride in two days with a horse;" "as far back as a horse can travel in two summer days."

A deed in 1737 known as the *walking purchase*, "as far as a man can go in a day and a half from the westerly branch of Neshaming up the Delaware" was complained of by the Delawares, and this caused a council meeting in 1742 to which they were invited and at which a great chief of the Iroquois clutched a Delaware chief by the hair, pushed him out of the door with violent, threatening words, saying: "We conquered you and made women of you, and you can no more sell lands than women. We charge you to remove instantly; we do not give you liberty to think about it. Don't deliberate but remove away." (Bausman's History of Beaver County, p. 20.)

This with other disturbances ended the possession of that nation near their namesake river—the Delaware—and led up to their location west of the Alleghenies, from which they were again driven off, as has been stated.

This last removal was necessary in spite of the fact that Pennsylvania had not yet purchased any Indian titles west of the Allegheny Mountains. His Majesty, the King of England, had by royal proclamation on

\* Does it not strike the reader with surprise that no accounts are given of deliveries of prisoners by the pale face to the red man? This suggests the old saying: the only good Indian is a dead Indian.



October 7, 1763, forbidden any settlements west of the Alleghenies. On October 24, 1765, he again instructed John Penn, lieutenant governor of Pennsylvania in the following terms:

"It hath been represented unto us that several persons from Pennsylvania and the back settlements of Virginia have immigrated to the westward of the Allegheny Mountains, and there have seated themselves on lands contiguous to the river Ohio, in express disobedience to our royal proclamation of October 7, 1763. It is therefore our will and pleasure and you are enjoined and required to put a stop to all these and all other like *encroachments* for the future by causing all persons who have irregularly seated themselves westward of the Allegheny Mountains immediately to evacuate these premises."

On May 24, 1766, the Six Nations (or Iroquois) at a council at Fort Pitt complained of the white people settling at Redstone Creek and upon the Monongahela immediately after the peace of 1765, and contrary to the treaties. The English Gen. Gage complained to Penn in July, offered to send English troops from Fort Pitt to drive off the settlers near Brownsville, and Francis Farquier, lieutenant governor of Virginia, also wrote to Penn on this subject in December. The General Assembly of Pennsylvania passed resolutions and the governors of both the colonies issued proclamations, (Virginia issuing as many as three) calling upon all settlers to remove; threatening them with what the Indians might do to them, and also with military executions.

All these admitted that the land westward of the mountains was the *property of the Indian* and showed much fear, evidently of the Iroquois.

The Assembly passed a warning-off law on the subject and Penn issued a proclamation and appointed Rev. John Steele (the Presbyterian minister at Carlisle) and three others of Cumberland County—this western county still extending to the western line of Pennsylvania, wherever that might be—a commission to visit the Monongahela River region, to read the proclamation and induce settlers to remove. This proclamation speaks of these as "unpurchased lands," declares that all settlers who do not remove within thirty days with their families shall suffer *death without the benefit of clergy*, except those who are settled on the main roads through the Province of Fort Pitt under permission of the commander-in-chief of his Majesty's forces, or of the chief officer commanding in the western district to the Ohio, for the convenient accommodation of soldiers and others, and persons settled in the neighborhood of Fort Pitt under permission, or those on a settlement made by George Crogan, deputy of Indian affairs on the Ohio River above said fort. (For the full text of proclamation see Creigh's History, Appendix, p. 7-8.) Under no

pretense was any one to remain after thirty days from May 1. Rev. John Steele preached a sermon on March 27, 1768, to the settlers at Redstone settlement (Brownsville) after a journey of twenty-one days from Carlisle to the river. A number of Indians, principally from the Mingo villages, were at Indian Peter's just across the Monongahela. They seem not to have been invited to the sermon but were only at the business conference held after the sermon, in which it was agreed between the settlers and these Indians present that the settlers could remain until the conclusion of the treaty between them and George Crogan, deputy superintendent of Indian affairs.

These early settlers were a stubborn, determined people who had come to stay, and were ready to take the risks. Associating with the most friendly of the Indians, they did not fear the distant rulers, whether they were white or red men. These were stern times and it was a stern and nervy people who were seeking, and believed they had found, rich lands for homes. To appreciate them one must read "The Scotch Irish in America," by John W. Dinsmore. They were the advance guard of civilization, were resolved to maintain the position they had gained for themselves by their courage and determination. Rev. Steele writes July 11, 1768, that there were about 150 families in the different settlements of Redstone, Youghiogheny and Cheat Rivers, eight or ten of which were in a place called Turkey Foot, and it was the opinion of the visiting commissioners that some would move off in obedience to law, and that the greater part will wait the early expected treaty. He further stated to the governor of Pennsylvania that "the people of Redstone alleged that the removing of them from the unpurchased lands" . . . "was a contrivance of the Gentlemen and merchants of Philadelphia, that they might take Rights for their improvements when a Purchase was made." No doubt the "contrivance" of having these settlers removed would have been in accord with the wishes of many eastern Pennsylvanians.

The Indians as well as the officials of Pennsylvania knew the impending treaty would result in purchasing more land from the Iroquois, which purchase would extend at least to the Monongahela River. The Indian knew he must sell out for whatever the white man would give, or war in a deadly, losing contest. The colonial officials knew, after five years' effort, that it was impossible to keep the settlers off these goodly lands, and they must either purchase or do battle. Everybody—homesteader and business man—knew there would soon be a rush for land at the land office far off in the eastern part of the State.

The seat of power and courts of justice being all east of the Alleghenies, the eastern people had great advantage in knowing when the land office would be thrown



open and how to obtain a legal title. The only hope of the westerner was to "squat" to hold down his claim. He was ready to claim by discovery and occupancy as indicated in his tomahawk blazing on his corner and line trees, and also to resort again, if need be, to the principle that might makes right.

They did not have long to wait. Deputy George Crogan,\* John Allen and Joseph Shippen, Jr., commissioners representing Pennsylvania, were attended in council at Fort Pitt by 1,103 Indians, not counting many women and children. The council began April 26, and lasted fourteen days. The complaint of murders which the whites had committed were satisfied by presents or payments in nature of damages. This was a frequent method of settlement among the Indian nations themselves, either a life for a life, or compensation in damages by blankets or other common currency.

The question of trespass was not so easily settled, as the white men were in an apologetic state of mind and a helpless condition. They did some special pleading by setting forth the acts of the few Mingoes at Rev. Steele's conference within the last sixty days which had induced the trespassers to hold their guard; the several proclamations of the colonies and alleged warning-out visits by soldiers under Gen. Page, the authority of His Majesty of England; and that, anyhow, the majority of these trespassers were from Virginia.

During this council the Delawares gave notice again of their title, by their chief, claiming that "The country lying between this River and the Allegheny Mountains has always been our hunting ground, but the White People who have scattered themselves over it have, by their hunting, deprived us of the Game, which we look upon ourselves to have the only right to, and we desire you

will acquaint our Brother, the Governor, of this, and prevent their hunting there for the future." This claim should be remembered, for while it seems to have been ignored then, it may have been the underlying cause of many depredations years afterward, until the Delaware and other subordinate titles were finally recognized by a purchase twenty years later.

This attempt at Fort Pitt was only preliminary, for the great treaty and purchase including the land of Washington County took place at Fort Stanwix, now Rome, N. Y., for the convenience and in the home land of the ever-feared Iroquois or United People.

The deed made November 5, 1768, frequently called the new purchase, was for all the land on the east side of a boundary "beginning where the northern state line crosses the north branch of the Susquehanna River, and running a circuitous course by the west branch of that river to the Ohio (Allegheny) at Kittanning; thence down that river to where the western boundary of Pennsylvania crosses the Main Ohio; then southward and eastward by the westward and southward boundaries of the State, to the east side of the Allegheny Mountains." The deed was made by the Six Nations alone.

What could be more indefinite than such a description? Nobody knew where the western boundary of Pennsylvania was, nor where it crossed the Ohio; yet intelligent men made that imaginary and undetermined line a boundary between their trespassing people and the incensed and belligerent savages.

To emphasize and illustrate this uncertainty, we must in the following chapter examine the contest then brewing between Pennsylvania and Virginia over this same boundary question. The wisdom and foresight of the settlers is demonstrated by the fact that on April 3, of the following spring their lands were thrown open to public settlement by Pennsylvania, after only thirty-five days' notice given by the advertisements of the eastern land office.

\* An Irishman from Dublin, who had lived on the north side of the Ohio below the Forks in 1748. He and Conrad Welsch, a German by birth, both had much influence with the Indians, and were frequently called upon by Pennsylvanians to represent that colony in adjusting Indian affairs.

## CHAPTER IV

### EVENTS OF 1763-1769.

*Boundary Complications Affecting Washington County—Mason's and Dixon's Line—Agreement between Lord Baltimore and the Penns—Troublesome Titles—Penn's Boundary—American Surveyors Fail to Complete—Indians Stop the Imported Surveyors—English Surveyors Fail to Complete—Uncertainty—The Virginia Controversy—An Aggressive People—Handicapped.*

#### MASON AND DIXON'S LINE.

In 1763, when the hosts of Pontiac from the northwest, were making the existence of the pioneer settler extremely precarious an important event was taking place at the southeastern corner of Pennsylvania. All the adjoining colonies were interested in the little segment of a circle which always looks so odd on the map of our State. And the Indians were vitally interested also, for upon that circle, drawn twelve miles out from the court house at New Castle, Delaware, and the line to start west from it, would depend not only the lines of four provinces, but also the western boundary of the Indian land soon to be purchased in 1768—the western boundary of Pennsylvania.

Lord Baltimore of Maryland and the Penns of Pennsylvania agreed in August, 1763, to have the dividing line measured and located by Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon of England, and in November hurried them across the ocean to Philadelphia to begin work with the most approved instruments, among them a four-foot zenith sector. These two provinces and Delaware had become weary of over eighty years of litigation concerning their lines, and had one of the parties been Indians, bloodshed would have been resorted to instead of courts. The great grants of the English Kings were as prolific of disputes and trouble as the Indian titles, but the troubles were fought out in a legal form until the principal was established, which many litigants miss, that adjustment is better than contention.

The land grant to William Penn by England's King in 1681, was not only a puzzle to him and his successors, but to all his adjoiners. The portion of the description which concerns Washington County is:

"All of that tract or part of land in America, . . . as the same is bounded on the east by Delaware River, from twelve miles distant northwards of New Castle. . . . The said land to extend westwards five degrees

in longitude to be computed from the said eastern bounds; and the said lands to be bounded on the . . . south by a circle drawn at twelve miles distance from New Castle northwards unto the beginning of the fortieth degree of northern latitude, and then by a straight line westwards to the limit of longitude above mentioned."

William Penn never knew where his western line was, nor whether it was straight or crooked. Indeed it is stated that his successors supposed his western boundary line was as crooked as the Delaware River on the east. It is possible he may have thought his five degrees measured westward would carry his possessions to the Pacific Ocean, for at this time the Pacific Ocean or South Sea was supposed to be much closer than it is to the Atlantic.\*

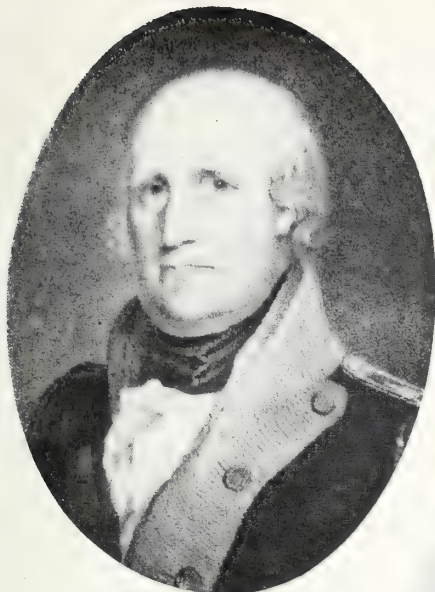
The location of the western line of Washington County being dependent entirely upon the little bow around New Castle and on the Mason and Dixon line, one of the most noted boundary lines in history, some attention must be given to this most noted survey and to the effects upon our country had there been some different interpretation given the words used in the King's Charter.

Mason and Dixon broke ground immediately upon reaching Philadelphia and in two months after their arrival had completed what is said to be the first astronomical observatory in America and began to look at the moons of Jupiter. (Veech's History of Mason and Dixon Line.)

They found their work under headway, for they based their calculations upon certain peninsular lines established by Delaware authorities thirteen years before, and

\* In 1608 an expedition was organized to find a passage to the South Sea by sailing up the James River, and Captain John Smith was once commissioned to seek a new route to China by ascending the Chicahominy. A map of 1651 represents Virginia as a narrow strip of land between the two oceans.





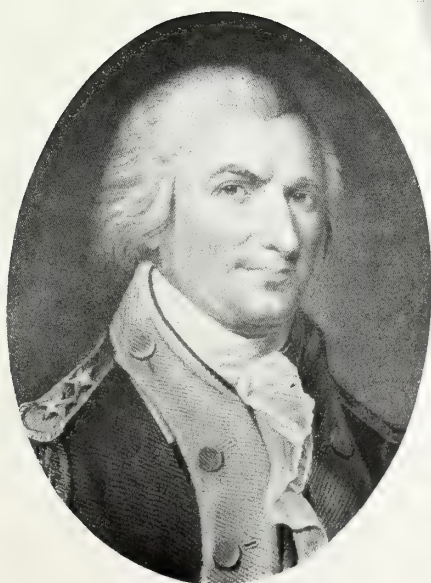
GEN. GEORGE ROGERS CLARK



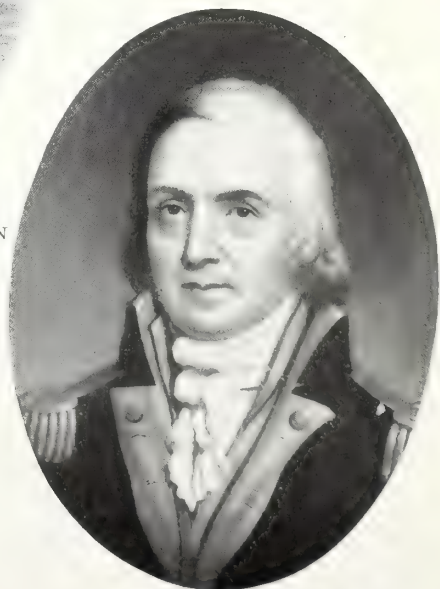
GEN. ANTHONY WAYNE



GEN. WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON



GEN. ARTHUR ST. CLAIR



GEN. JOSIAH HARMAR





upon the little segment of the circle so carefully marked out by the three years' effort of John Lukens and other American surveyors and commissioners. These had been appointed by Pennsylvania and Maryland in 1760, with instructions to complete and mark the line to the western end of Maryland by Christmas of 1763. But the contract was greater than had been anticipated. The extreme carefulness of the American surveyors brought about their release and gave the English surveyors and astronomers a task *which they never completed*, although they worked diligently with all needed assistants during the years 1763-4-5-6-7 and took another year to make their final report before being discharged. They did complete the line of division between the three colonies, but Penn's representative must have engaged them to go to the western extremity of his lands, for they seem never to have stopped at the western end of Maryland, but cut their way on westward until abruptly halted by an authority higher than the colonial governors', the feared Iroquois. Virginia does not appear to have been consulted about the extension of Penn's lines, but the Indians must be.

None but a star-gazing mathematician can understand why so much time was consumed by Mason and Dixon in assuring themselves that the earlier surveyors had located correctly an apparently short circular line, and in fixing the course for the westward line at 39°, 43', 26", instead of latitude 40° as expressed in Penn's original charter. One explanation of the change is that the 40° line would have left Penn's Philadelphia town in Maryland, which was never intended by Penn or his King, and this change was one of the many made necessary between the lords of the soil. Suppose if you will, that Lord Baltimore had insisted and succeeded in establishing that line at 40°. He would not only have owned Philadelphia, but Greene County, a southern part of Washington and nearly all of Fayette with their riches of coal, oil and gas, would be in Virginia.

At last, in June, 1765, the skilled engineers started in our direction, making a 24-foot line-way or course, by cutting the timber and setting boundary stones every mile, those at the end of every fifth mile (before entering the mountains) were engraved with the English coat of arms of each of the proprietors. They make a point 95 miles west of the Susquehanna River that summer, to the end of a temporary line which seems to have been run in 1739.

Pushing on next spring, by June 5, 1766, they arrived on the first chain of the Allegheny Mountains about directly south of Johnstown. The Indians had not yet granted the lands farther than the east side of the mountains, and these must have used the same expression which the celebrated Pontiac used near Detroit to Maj.

Henry when his English sailors were taking possession of the country vacated for them by the French: "I shall stand in your path until morning." Everybody stops. The natives have spoiled a good summer's work by this stand, and it cost the Quaker owners and their adjoining English lords £500 to hold an Indian Six Nation pow-wow away up in New York State the following winter.

A whole year is lost before the "morning" in June, 1767, arrives, and the tree cutting and star gazing party is permitted to proceed, but under control and protection of fourteen warriors, headed by a chief of the Iroquois with his interpreter. By the 25th of August they cross the Braddock road. Here the Six Nation chief and his nephew leave. The Shawanese and Delawares, tenants of the hunting grounds, look so dangerous and threatening that twenty-six laborers desert and the axe-men dwindle to fifteen. Being so near the southwest corner, the surveyors run the risks by moving on while they send back for aid. The final stand is taken a month later, "where the state line crosses the Warrior branch of the old Catawba war-path, at the second crossing of the Dunkard Creek, close to the village of Mt. Morris, now in Green County and almost directly south of Zollarsville, Scenery Hill, and Thomas Station in Washington County, and Carnegie in Allegheny County. Here the surveyors pack up their instruments, for the decree had gone forth from the great Indian council: "Thus far shalt thou come but no farther." The line has made immortal the name of Mason and Dixon, but the uncompleted work is stopped for fifteen years.

The reader will observe that this ending would have thrown the western part of Washington County, including Canonsburg and Washington, in Virginia. It left all claimants, red or white, to *guess* whether or not Fort Pitt was in Pennsylvania. The engineer's map, and report made to the employers November 9, 1768, *show they had been stopped 23 miles and 83 perches short of the southwest corner of Pennsylvania.* (Creigh's History, Appendix, p. 29.) But Mr. Latrobe says 36 miles.

A surveyor of Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, (Cumberland County then extending to the western boundary), when written to, about a year after this report was filed, replied that he could not tell precisely where the western boundary crossed the Monongahela, but he "inclined to the belief that Chartiers' Creek must be in the province of Pennsylvania, as its junction with the Ohio is but four miles from Fort Pitt, about northwest, and on going to Redstone Old Fort (Brownsville) you cross it several times, and Redstone Old Fort is several degrees to the westward of south of Fort Pitt." Col. William Crawford three years later says: "It was the opinion of some of the best judges that

the line of the province would not extend so far (as that of Mr. Hendricks) as it would be settled at 48 miles to a degree of longitude, which was the distance of a degree of longitude allowed at the time the charter was granted to William Penn. (The width of a degree of longitude decreases from the equator to the poles. Mason and Dixon had figured on 53 miles and 167 1-10 perches to one degree.) Lord Dunmore wanted the five degree line measured along the northern side of Pennsylvania and this would have thrown the western line of Pennsylvania fifty miles east of Pittsburg. Michael Cresap, a trader at Redstone, diligently proclaimed that Pennsylvania did not extend west of the mountains. One of his letters argues that if any objections be made to the collection of taxes and laws of Pennsylvania it will be entirely owing to her failure in not ascertaining the true limits of her jurisdiction, *and publishing it to the people.*

This "standing in the path" by the Indians must have hastened the "new purchase" of their lands by the deed November 5, 1768, preceded by the two great council meetings mentioned in our last chapter. The wonder now is, why the engineering work was not immediately prosecuted to completion from the above date, for it certainly would have been a great satisfaction and probably a saving of life to settlers, as well as to Indians, to have known where Penn's line ended. Was it because no settlement had been made with the Delawares (and possibly the Shawanese), the hunting tribes, then tenants in possession of our native heath? No doubt there was dissatisfaction, and even if paid, some would express themselves in the language of Chief White Face after the final purchase of lands in 1784-85: "The price is not one pair of moccasins apiece."

Bausman's History of Beaver County (p. 181), speaking of Penn's dealing with the Indians, says: "Through a long term of years treaties were made with them, for the purchase of their lands. Payments were made in blankets and other wearing apparel, in pins, needles, scissors, knives, axes and guns. For some of their lands they were paid twice, on account of dissatisfaction with the purchase price, so anxious were the proprietaries to keep on friendly terms with them." No doubt the intentions of the authorities were honest enough, but when we consider the vast extent of the territory surrendered by the Indians, and the purchase price, a few thousand dollars worth of "goods, merchandise and trinkets," the justice of the transactions is not striking. And despite the formal acceptance of the terms made in the treaties, the Indians were wise enough to see that they were being very poorly compensated for their lands.

However, it was not the savages who stopped the next company of surveyors on this south boundary line. It was the belligerent pale-face people claiming to be from

a sister colony, and it occurred in the year following the erection of Washington County.

#### THE VIRGINIAN CONTROVERSY.

Not far from the location of that great canal the United States is now completing, a noted English traveler stood on a mountain top and saw both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. No doubt this reported fact bewildered their Majesties of England and led to granting dominion privileges "from sea to sea." Such expansive expressions and others even more vague in ancient grants relating to Virginia, coupled with a burning desire for control, led that colony through its appointed rulers to contest with Pennsylvania for all land west of the Alleghenies.

The charter obtained by William Penn in 1681 was in settlement of an ancient claim against the English government. Having thus paid a consideration for his grant he was treated as a purchaser for the value, and he and the other Penns who took title from him were called proprietors. The Virginia governors, Dinwiddie and the last of all, Lord Dunmore, (in office from 1772 until the Virginians on account of his oppressions drove him away in 1775), were royal governors appointed by England. They did not claim to own the land, as Penn did, but as representing the King they desired to lord it over all lands adjoining Pennsylvania and on the south and west. Whatever land Pennsylvania failed to occupy, or could be inveigled into receding from or into conceding to the King, would come under Virginian domination. This led the Virginian officials to deny Pennsylvania's boundary claims, and, as far as possible, to diminish Penn's land area. It accounts for the Christopher Gist settlement near the eastern line of the present Fayette County by a Virginian corporation so early as 1753, and for the efforts of the young Virginian, George Washington, as envoy, as lieutenant colonel, and as aid to Gen. Braddock.

The Virginians were an aggressive people. When the British passed the Stamp Act in 1765, introducing internal taxation in the colonies, Franklin, of Pennsylvania saw no other course but submission, but Virginia was the first to formally deny the right of Parliament to meddle with internal taxation, and to demand the repeal of the law. She had a Patrick Henry, and many such, whose proud independent spirits were so admired by the illustrious Pitt that he was impelled to exclaim in the very face of Parliament, "In my opinion this kingdom has no right to lay a tax on the colonies. America is obstinate! America is almost in open rebellion! Sir, I rejoice that America has resisted." It was the instinct and energy of the Virginians which first opposed the French aggressions along the rivers in western Pennsylvania, and opened the way to defeat the French project



of cutting off the English colonies from all access to the west. These alone started the armed opposition "which unconsciously changed the history of the world."

Had this region been left entirely to the watchfulness of Pennsylvania we might now be upon French soil. The Quaker influence had left her people unprotected, without militia, and non-combatant. Her legislative body refused money to resist the French encroachments of 1753 and '54, and indicated their indifference by doubting whether the Forks of the Ohio was within Penn's purchase. The governor of Pennsylvania, who seemed to be more aggressive than his State Council, weakly suggested that it "appeared" or "there was great reason to believe" that the French forts and The Forks were really within the limits of Pennsylvania. The correspondence between the two governors, Dinwiddie and Hamilton, indicates fear of French possession by one and distrust of the Virginia possession by the other. The latter seemed more interested in locating a boundary line, while the former closed the fruitless correspondence on April 27, 1754, by sarcastically commenting on the failure of the Proprietary Government in not contributing its assistance to hold the Ohio, especially when there is "doubt if the land we go to possess is not in your grant."

The French possession of this land and the war which followed occupied the attention and seems to have prevented further correspondence about the boundary for twenty years, but in the meantime both governors became active for possession. Pennsylvania gained a great advantage by the "new purchase" from the Indians, extending to her western boundary, and opening at Philadelphia on April 3, 1769 her land office for sale and settlement of lands west of the mountains. In this move toward locating actual settlers Virginia was greatly handicapped. When Canada was ceded to England by

the French at the close of the French and Indian war, it became necessary to make a royal decree relating to Indian rights and limiting the governmental authority to be exercised by her. The proclamation dated October 10, 1763, stated that, "Whereas it is just and reasonable, and essential to our interest and the security of our colonies that the several nations or tribes of Indians, with whom we are connected and who live under our protection, should not be molested or disturbed in the possession of such parts of our dominions and territories, as not having been ceded to, or purchased by us, are reserved to them or any of them as their hunting grounds; We do therefore, with the advice of our privy council, declare it to be our royal will and pleasure that . . . no governor or commander-in-chief of our colonies or plantations in America, do presume, for the present, and until our further pleasure be known, to grant warrants of survey, or pass patents for any lands beyond the heads or sources of any of the rivers which fall into the Atlantic Ocean from the west or northwest, or upon any land whatever, which not having been ceded to or purchased by us, as aforesaid, are reserved unto the said Indians."

The restraining hand of his Majesty was upon Virginia never to be removed until shaken off by the War of the Revolution some seventeen years later. Even under so great a restraint the Virginians made a bitter contest for this land and were a most valuable assistance to the settlers at the time of the later Indian invasions. The weakness of Pennsylvania's defence of her settlers, coupled with an undefined and limited boundary and a higher price for her land, made many friends for her opponent.

The effect of these uncertainties produced conduct and complications without a parallel in history.

## CHAPTER V

### EVENTS OF 1768-1773.

*Chief Justice Agnew's Remarks on Complicated Titles—Land Office Opened—Two Roads to the East—Nearest County Seat Carlisle—Some Entries in 1769—John Gibson's Land Opposite Logstown—Entered in Virginia—Indian Peter's Entry—Catfish's Camp—Hunter—Hoge—Shirtee Creek—McKee's Land at its Mouth—Morganza—George Washington's Lands in Fayette and Washington Counties—His Banquet at Pittsburg—Croghan's Claim—Rankin Settlement in 1770—Lund Washington Land—Bedford County Erected—Objections to Paying Tax—Sheriff Waylaid—Ft. Pitt Abandoned by the English.*

The Hon. Daniel Agnew in his "Settlements and Land Titles," page 182, uses the following language which applies to all of Washington County: "The variety of the original land titles in Beaver County exceeds that of any other county in the State. On the south side of the Ohio" (which was originally in Washington County), "we have all the various titles under warrants, improvements and licenses, both of the Proprietary and the State governments applicable to the purchase under the treaty of 1768; to which may be added Virginia entries by settlement under the 'corn' law of the State of 1778 and by special grants, recognized by Pennsylvania in her settlement of boundaries with Virginia." We will not attempt to explain these titles except incidentally and briefly in showing how our people lived through these troubles.

Pennsylvania having made her "new purchase" by the treaty at Fort Stanwix, proceeded to open her land office at Philadelphia April 3, 1769, when there was a great rush to secure claim or title to some of the rich Indian lands. The stubborn little band of "about 150 families" about Redstone and Turkeyfoot, and those settlers and traders about Fort Pitt, had previous to this time been deterred from settling west of the Monongahela River, and now they can only sit still and await results. The only two roads opened west of the mountains did not extend into Washington County. The one opened by the Virginians and extended by Lieut. Col. Washington and later by Gen. Braddock (in 1755) let the travel from Virginia and Maryland into Fort Pitt from the southeast by way of Cumberland, and also from eastern Pennsylvania by way of Carlisle. The other road, known as the Forbes Road, was cut through by Gen. Forbes directly from the east to relieve Fort Pitt in 1758, and let in through Carlisle, Bedford and Fort Ligonier the Pennsylvania and New Jersey immigrants. Col. Burd and a detachment of soldiers had in 1759

opened a road across the Braddock Road on top of the mountains to Redstone, and built Fort Burd where Brownsville now stands. This opened the way to Fort Pitt by river. At the junction of the two roads on the mountain is yet to be seen the large rock engraved with the Indian name for the Half-King.

The nearest county seat in Pennsylvania was at that time Carlisle, *our county seat*, although 21 days distant according to the time occupied by Rev. Steele when he came to induce our settlers to leave. Carlisle was about two-thirds of the distance to Philadelphia where the advertisements were made of the proposed land sale. Of course not many of the actual settlers could be at that sale to point out their locations and make application for survey.

On that opening day there were 3,200 applications filed for lands, most of which no doubt were in the "new purchase." The selection of lands was allowed by lot, and the first choice seems to have fallen to John Gibson, who although an early fur-trader, was among the very first to locate in what was once Washington County.

The land he obtained is in that part of Washington County which now lies in Beaver County, and is mentioned in Bausman's History of that county in a quotation from what seems to be the affidavit of said Gibson as follows:

"In 1769 at the opening of the Land Office in the Province of Pennsylvania, an entry was made of 300 acres of land to include the old Indian corn field opposite Logstown, for the use of John Gibson, Sen., he having drawn at a lottery the earliest number, and the land was surveyed for him in the same year by James Hendricks, Esq., District Surveyor; that in 1771 he, John Gibson, settled upon the land, built a home, and cleared and fenced 30 acres of ground, and in 1778 sold his claim to Mathias Slough of Lancaster, Pa."

This land was about six miles above Beaver River and



in this house the year after it was built, the Rev. David McClure could not sleep well (he wrote) on account of the "howling of the wolves." This same minister was made very nervous near the same place by the sudden appearance of John Logan, the peaceful Indian, who then had a camp at Logstown opposite John Gibson's choice land, and had a dwelling place or "cabin" also at the mouth of Beaver River, where the white travelers were accustomed to stop for lodging and entertainment.

In 1770 George Washington probably took breakfast with John Gibson on this land or at his trading post across the river; or he may have breakfasted with Logan, the friend of the white man, either here or at the mouth of the Beaver, for as late as 1772, the village at Beaver River was commonly called Logan's Town. This same Logan a few years later brought terror to every family in Washington County.

The word "entry" meant filing a claim in the land office to prevent any other person from settling upon the land thus claimed. To the claimant a "warrant" is issued which entitles him to have a survey made of his lands. Gibson's entry indicates that the white men preferred the corn fields or such land as the Indians had cleared, and that the claim would be made without regard to the Indian occupation. To illustrate the uncertainty of the times and of the public mind we may be pardoned for anticipating events by stating, that *eleven years* later John Gibson "entered" 400 acres of land at Logstown, apparently the same land as above mentioned.

This later entry dated June 23, 1780, was filed at Redstone or at Cox's Fort within the bounds of our county, and with a board of commissioners acting *under the laws of Virginia*. His action shows lack of faith in his former Pennsylvania entry. Born at Lancaster, Pa., educated to the extent of some classical studies; a soldier with Gen. Forbes' expedition against Fort Duquesne; settled at Fort Pitt and at Logstown as a trader; captured in the Indian war of 1763 but saved, although his two companions were burned at the stake; adopted by a squaw to be a son and hunter for her support, instead of her dead son (a life for a life) but surrendered a year later; a commissioner to make peace with the Shawanese; a colonel during the Revolution in command at Fort Pitt, Fort McIntosh and Fort Laurens in Ohio—if any one had opportunity to learn which State had jurisdiction Col. Gibson was the man.

His action in acknowledging the land office authorities of Virginia was not treasured up against him, for he later was a member of the convention which framed the Constitution of Pennsylvania, a judge of the Court of Allegheny County, Major General of Militia, and Secretary of the Territory of Indiana until it became a State, and for a time acted as its Governor.

There may have been a number of Indians residing here or having a "lodge in the wilderness," but so far as history tells us, only one obtained a Pennsylvania title for land within our limits. This was William Peters, a friendly Indian who attempted to live a peaceful life. We quote the following from the surveyor's record in Washington County Recorder's office:

"In pursuance of an order, No. 2844, dated 5th of April, 1769, the above is a Draught of a tract of land called Indian Hill, containing 339 acres and the usual allowance of 6 per cent for roads etc., situate on the west side Monongahela, surveyed 7th of Oct., 1769, for William Peters alias Indian Peter,

by

JAMES HENDRICKS, D. S.

"To John Lukens, Esq.,  
Surveyor General."

This land was bounded on the south and east by a curve of the river, and on land by two straight lines almost at right angles to each other, running west and south. It was afterward purchased by Neal Gillespie, great-grandfather of the Hon. James G. Blaine, and the town of West Brownsville is on a part of this ground. Here is where the Indians were assembled opposite Fort Burd, when the Rev. Steele, in the previous fall, urged the settlers to remove from the eastern side of the river, to prevent, as he argued, an Indian uprising.

History is silent as to the origin or the end of Indian Peter, but the name Peters had some importance in those days. Peters Creek empties into the Monongahela in this county. Henry Peters and Abraham Peters, chiefs or sachams of the Mohawk Nation, were the first signers to the treaty, July 6, 1754, by which Thomas and Richard Penn obtained land lying east and west of the Alleghenies for £400. (Penna. Laws, Vol. 2, p. 120.) And Richard Peters, with Conrad Weiser, Esq., were appointed commissioners in 1758 to release to the Six Nations that portion of said lands lying to the northward and westward of the Allegheny Hills, because the Indians insisted they had been misled and overreached in that transaction.

Another Indian's improved land was "entered" the same year. Catfish occupied the land "on the path from Fort Burd to Mingo Town," where is now the town of Washington, and no doubt he raised corn and beans, as was done by many others of that tribe. Someone saw the goodly land, and on June 19th, three claims were filed in the names of three children of Joseph Hunter of Carlisle, in County of Cumberland. November 11, 1769, a survey was made on warrants Nos. 3516-7-8, for over 300 acres each, adjoining each other.

Joseph Hunter, after using the names of his children to get for himself three times as much as the laws would have allowed him alone, sold his claim, April 23,



1771, to David Hoge, of the same place, by deed describing the land as:

"All that tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being on the Head Forks or Branches of Shirtee Creek and Taking Both sides thereof about Thirty miles from where Shirtee empties into the Ohio, known by the name of Cat Fishes Camp, containing twelve hundred acres, be the same more or less. The said tract of land was surveyed by a Pennsylvania Right. . . . To be held under the purchase money, interest yearly quit rents now due and to become due for the same to the Chief Lord or Lords of the Fee thereof. We warrant against every person whomsoever the proprietors only excepted."

His wife joined in this deed (signing by her mark), and three days later their three children, Abraham, Joseph and Martha (the first signing by mark), made a similar conveyance to Hoge for the same lands. The consideration in the father's deed was £100 and that of the children was five shillings.

It does not appear that any of the above parties ever lived upon these lands, but the rights of David Hoge were transferred to his two sons, and they purchased the rights of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in 1788, seven years after the town of Washington (then Bassettown) had been laid out and our County Court put in operation.

Shirtee Creek, mentioned in these deeds, is a nickname for Chartier's Creek. It rises southwest of Washington and flows into the Ohio at McKees Rocks, about four miles below the center of Pittsburg. Another name for it, in many of the early documents, is Shurtee. These names were no doubt used by the early settlers in a sarcastic way, indicating contempt for Peter Chartier, from whom the creek received its name on account of his having a trading-post near its mouth. He had been licensed by Pennsylvania courts to trade with the Indians, but had afterward sided with the French. Before the French and Indian war, he had removed from this region, where he was not held in good repute by the English. Shingiss, the fierce Delaware chief, headed a village about the same place prior to said war, and no doubt these clearings, abandoned in 1756, were on the ground which Alexander McKee, in 1768 or 1769, located upon and improved, and which he was obliged to abandon as a renegade ten years later. The town of McKees Rocks is on or near the Shingiss clearings.

Another interesting property was obtained this same year by Dr. John Morgan, of Philadelphia, and was soon afterward called Morganza. The four applications, entered the day the land office opened, were made in the names of persons unknown in this community, and these four conveyed their rights to Dr. Morgan May 1, not 30 days after entering claim. Dr. John may have been prompted to use these, his acquaintances, to get more

land than the law allowed him to take in his own name, and this perfectly legitimate plan may have been suggested by his brother George, who in 1789 became the owner of these lands as devisee of John. George was a member of the large trading firm of Wharton, Boynton & Morgan, organized in 1760, and he may have selected the Morganza tract, for he had been sent into this Ohio River region to establish trading posts, and had been somewhat of a traveler. He founded New Madrid, the first English colony in the Province of Louisiana, and was the first American to make the trip from the mouth of the Kaskaskia to the mouth of the Mississippi, which he did in 1766. He held the important position of Indian Agent for the middle Department with headquarters at Pittsburg, from 1766 to 1779, a most trying time in our history.

Morganza is about two-thirds of the distance from the mouth of Chartier's Creek to Catfish's Camp, in Cecil Township, and is now occupied by the Morganza Reform School. Maj. Andrew G. Happer, husband of a great-granddaughter of said Col. George Morgan, is a member of its board of managers, appointed by the governor of Pennsylvania.

George Washington obtained 1768 acres in what is now Fayette County by the above indicated method, on the opening day. His entries were filed April 3d in his own name and that of four others, by the celebrated William Crawford, who was afterward burned at the stake. The efforts to obtain title to that tract and also to 2,813 acres in our Mount Pleasant Township have been narrated by several historians and will be again referred to in the present history. Owing to the uncertainty of jurisdiction or for some other reason, Washington did not obtain patents for the Fayette County lands until 1782. His Fayette County titles were obtained under the laws of Pennsylvania, but those of Washington County lands he secured from Virginia. He and his agent Crawford were much hindered in obtaining lands in the latter county by Col. George Croghan, who formerly had traded at Logstown and at the mouth of the Beaver, but who at this date and for twenty years past, was one of the most important men about Pittsburg. Croghan had obtained in 1759 a deed from four chiefs of the Six Nations, for 100,000 acres of land on the south side of the Monongahela and Ohio Rivers, covering from the mouth of Turtle Creek to Raccoon Creek and extending 10 miles up that creek. He also claimed another 100,000 acres lying south of the above tract. From these lands he made conveyances by descriptions to extend as far south as Chartier's Creek, on the western side of which he conveyed 14,013 acres, and on Robinson's Run and Raccoon Creek north of that he conveyed 31,485½ acres.

In the beautiful October weather of 1770, when George

Washington was going down the Ohio looking for lands, he was in the company of Col. Croghan, Mr. Hamilton, and Mr. Magee (probably the Alexander McKee above referred to, who soon after became an English Tory, causing the forfeiture of his lands). After leaving the village of Pittsburg they dined at Magee's (or McKee's) at two o'clock, and the next morning Washington breakfasted at Logstown above Beaver Creek, probably entertained by John Gibson or Indian Logan. Col. Croghan was explaining that he owned all the land between Raccoon Creek and the Monongahela River "and for 15 miles back," under a purchase from the Indians confirmed by his Majesty, King of England. He was offering as a specially attractive piece the land on Raccoon Creek, where the branches thereof interlock with the waters of Shurtees Creek, "as a body of fine, rich level land." He gives the visitor a special price, provided he can sell it in 10,000-acre lots. But Washington writes in his diary: "At present, the unsettled state of this country renders any purchase dangerous." The question of title confounded the wise as well as the most simple-minded. Croghan's title was never recognized by either Pennsylvania or Virginia, and these hundreds of thousands of acres were lost to him.

Washington on this trip purposed not only to look up about 3,000 acres of good "level land" for himself, but to find lands to reward the officers and soldiers who had engaged in the expedition to drive out the French, under a proclamation of Virginia to give them 200,000 acres of land around the forks of the Ohio. That was the proclamation which had aroused the temper and been bitterly resented by Pennsylvania officials, and had caused them to be lukewarm in assisting Virginia to chastise the Indians.

Pittsburg in 1770 had about twenty houses, made of logs, ranged along the Monongahela shore, inhabited, as Washington writes, by Indian traders. These traders were nearly all Pennsylvanians, but most of the other inhabitants there, and those who came in soon after, were Virginians. Rev. David Jones, a Baptist minister, who visited the town in 1772, described it as "a small town, chiefly inhabited by Indian traders and some mechanics; part of the inhabitants are agreeable and worthy of regard, while others are lamentably dissolute in their morals."

On November 22d, Washington stayed in Pittsburg all day and gave a dinner party at Samuel Semples, who kept "a very good house of public entertainment" in the village which was about 300 yards from the fort. At this dinner were seated George Washington, then about 38 years old, the officers of the fort nearby, Dr. Craik, who had been in several battles with his host, Capt. William Crawford, whose most horrible fate is

to come in a few short years; Dr. John Connolly, who soon hereafter figures as the most domineering enemy of Pennsylvania jurisdiction; old Colonel Croghan, uncle of Connolly; and probably Alexander McKee, soon to become notorious. Our Virginia gentleman has at his table at least two guests who soon became English Tories and fought against him, and a third, Croghan, who was a strong Virginia sympathizer and for a time was suspected by the loyal Americans.

No doubt Washington spoke of his journey out to the Kanawha River in Ohio and of the lands he was interested in there. He probably told of the three deer and five buffalo killed and some others wounded on the Kanawha by himself, Dr. Craik and Capt. Crawford, his travelling companions on that trip; and possibly some of his guests would tell him that, far to the east of Pittsburg, there was a creek called Clearfield by the Indians, because, they said, the buffaloes formerly cleared large tracts of undergrowth there so as to give it the appearance of cleared fields. (Bausman's History of Beaver County.) Our host would more particularly describe his return journey from Mingo Town along the Indian trail from west to east across the goodly lands (now in Cross Creek, Smith and Mt. Pleasant Townships), "where the branches of Raccoon Creek interlocked with those of Shirtee, as stated to him last month by Croghan, the very lands he afterward obtained, much to Croghan's dissatisfaction.

On this return trip they must have passed through the dense forest not far from Matthew Rankin's improvement on the edge of Mt. Pleasant Township, adjoining lands which afterwards became the location of Cherry's Fort. Rankin obtained 380 acres and had his survey made 15 years after this, based upon the Virginia authorities certifying that he was "entitled to 400 acres of land in the County of Youghiogheny to include *his settlement made in the year 1770*, also a right in prescription to 1,000 acres adjoining thereto." Others of this family located adjoining. This land is still occupied by some of the Rankin family, one of whom is S. Dallas Rankin. "Rankin" is marked on the map of Pennsylvania made by Reading Howell in 1792. There were other settlers at this early day scattered through the woods and those who were blazing trees, perhaps building a cabin and then selling their claim.

Of the early settlements along the Monongahela River, none were so prominent on the west side as the land now occupied by the only city in our county, Monongahela. Abram Decker and Paul Froman obtained warrants and surveys from Pennsylvania in the midsummer of 1769 for tracts called Southwark and Gloucester, which, with a small arm of a survey called Mount Pleasant, covered all the river front from the mouth of Pigeon Creek down to "Dry Run." Decker sold to



Joseph Parkinson, his rights extending from Pigeon Creek down the river, but Parkinson did not complete his title from Pennsylvania until 28 years later. A river ferry was started here and the locality became well known as Devoe's Ferry and Parkinson's Ferry. Joseph was the inn-keeper for many years at this point, and had several brothers, one of whom, Benjamin, figured prominently in the Whiskey Insurrection. William Parkinson Warne, Esq., and Boyd E. Warne, Esq., of the Washington County bar, are great-grandsons of Joseph. Paul Froman, next down the river, soon obtained other lands in the county, and his name is frequently used in connection with public roads and mills.

Beginning at Dry Run and extending on down the river, was the tract called Wood Park, surveyed in 1785 under authority of a Virginia certificate, which indicates that either Joseph Parkinson or his assigns, Brady and Brooks, had a settlement on it in the year 1770. The plan of lots now below Dry Run is called West Monongahela. It does not clearly appear whether Joseph Parkinson resided first on that tract just below Pigeon Creek or this tract just below Dry Run, neither is it easy to explain why he seemed to lose faith in Pennsylvania and obtained title to the last mentioned land from Virginia. His actions, however, illustrate the perplexities of the early settlers and of this well informed inn-keeper.

The county filled up so rapidly, that on April 20, 1771, Capt. William Crawford, referring to Col. Croghan's great tract of land, informed George Washington by letter that "what land is worth anything is already taken by somebody whose survey comes within the line we run." It was impossible, even at that early date, to get in one tract, as many acres as Washington desired, so his agent, Crawford, had settlements made on lands in Mount Pleasant lying near and east of Rankins. He finally succeeded in obtaining possession by driving out the actual settlers, the McBrides, Biggers, Reeds, Scotts and others, by action of ejectment in Washington County courts, in 1784. He based his action in this Pennsylvania court upon a patent describing the land as in Augusta County, Virginia, issued by Lord Dunmore, dated July 5th, 1775, although Lord Dunmore had become an English Tory and had been driven away from that state by its armed patriots, led by Patrick Henry, on the 8th day of June, preceding.

Lund Washington, a relative of George Washington, obtained a patent in 1779 for 1,000 acres adjoining the Rankin and Cherry lands on the northwest. A portion of this land lying in Cherry Valley in Smith Township was purchased in 1804 by Samuel McFarland, grandfather of the writer, and was his residence and that of his descendants until the year 1890, when it was sold to Maxwell Work, who still resides upon it. The ancient Indian trail from the forks of the Ohio to a point

between Steubenville and Wheeling, ran near or through the George Washington tract, within a few feet of Cherry's fort, through Lund Washington's tract and the Leech settlement. This was probably the by-path which led our illustrious land-hunter, in 1770, to the promised land for which he afterwards made his legal fight, and through the 1,000 acres of good land which Lund Washington patented after he had purchased a military warrant from Capt. William Crawford.

The methods of the Virginia gentlemen and the speculator differed from that of those who came to live on the 300 acres (if so much could be found unoccupied) then allowed to actual settlers. The following picture taken from the diary of Dr. Doddridge (p. 118), shows something of the hardship of the latter.

"April 24, 1773, Reached Ligonier. In this journey we overtook several families removing from the old settlements in the State, and from Maryland and New Jersey, to the western country. Their patience and perseverance in poverty and fatigue were wonderful. They were not only patient, but cheerful and pleased themselves with the expectation of seeing happy days beyond the mountains.

"I noticed, particularly, one family of about 12 in number. The man carried an ax and gun on his shoulder—the Wife, the rim of a spinning wheel in one hand, and a loaf of bread in the other. Several little boys and girls, each with a bundle, according to their size. Two poor horses, each heavily loaded with some poor necessities. On the top of the baggage of one was an infant rocked to sleep in a kind of wicker cage, lashed securely to the horse. A cow formed one of the company, and she was destined to bear her portion of service; a bed cord was wound around her horns, and a bag of meal on her back. The above is a specimen of the greater part of the poor and enterprising people, who leave their old habitations and connections, and go in quest of land for themselves and children, and with the hope of the enjoyment of independence, in their worldly circumstances, where land is good and cheap."

We have heretofore spoken only of our land being embraced in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania. In this year, 1771, Bedford County was erected "because of the great hardships the inhabitants of the western part of the County of Cumberland lie under from being so remote from the present seat of jurisdiction and the public offices." The former county seat, Carlisle, had been distant about 175 miles from Catfish's Camp, but now the county seat at Bedford is not more than 100 miles away. How convenient it must have been for litigants, witnesses and jurors, who must either go to court astride a horse, or walk. However, the earliest pioneers west of the river were not yet office-seekers. They were seeking farms and homes and were left largely to fight for them among themselves.

The dissatisfaction naturally arising in those residing far from the seat of county government was decreased but little by the new organization, and it extended over



our lands for only two years. There were but two townships in this great region west of the river, Pittsburg being north of Spring Hill Township, the dividing line between them running due west from the mouth of Redstone Creek to the (unknown) western line of the Province of Pennsylvania. The land of Greene County, and a strip of Washington County, lying a little north of Ten Mile Creek, was settled with more than five times as many men as the whole residue of old Washington County, including from the Ohio River south almost to Greene County. It is evident that the great influx of earliest pioneers was over the Braddock and Col. Burd roads, instead of over the Forbes road through Pittsburg. This southern part, or Springhill Township, was safer because nearer Virginia and farther from the forks of the Ohio and the Indian country.

Difficulties soon arose between the newly arrived and the provincial tax collector, and the sheriffs and other officers were no doubt often evaded, and no doubt often exercised, or seemed to exercise, great hardships on those who were haled into court, 100 miles away. Costs for long mileage and days' travel became enormous to those who had but little money, and the taxables thought it was "an imposition to oblige them to pay taxes for building court houses, etc., in Bedford County."

They looked forward to an early time when His Majesty the King would establish a new organization, a colony or state west of the mountains. A certain Col. Michael Cresap, a fur trader, who had been at Redstone for a year or two, was prominent in furnishing arguments against Pennsylvania, while Col. Croghan resisted the tax collector with threats of death. Combinations were attempted and papers signed to oppose, even to the risk of their lives, "every of Penn's laws," as they called them, "except felonious actions." A petition signed by 220 names of people living to the westward of Laurel Hill, was presented to court at Bedford in July, 1772, charging the government and officers of the court with great oppression and injustice, and prayed that directions be given to the sheriffs to serve no more process in that county, as they apprehended it was not in Pennsylvania."

The attorney who presented this petition, Mr. Brent, a Marylander, offered as argument in support of it "the uncertainty where Pennsylvania ends and the hardships on the people to live under authority that was perhaps usurped." We of the 20th century would not expect to attend court at so great a distance from home, yet Capt. Arthur St. Clair, prothonotary of Bedford County, whose letter reports this proceeding, says, that "many people from the doubtful part of the country

were present." These apparently were not the petitioners, for they seemed pleased with the conduct of the court in rejecting the petition.

The failure to get relief through court did not allay the irritation, and soon we hear of the sheriff and his deputy being waylaid by about a dozen armed men, who threatened to put them both to death and swore in the most dreadful manner, that if they returned to attempt to serve process, they would be sacrificed or followed to their own houses and be put to the most cruel death. The sheriff knew several of them and mentions as the ring-leaders the two Teagardens, Abraham and William, Jr. This intimidation must have been on or near Washington County soil, as the Teagardens were assessed in 1772 in Springhill Township, above mentioned, and were located on lands near the mouth of Ten-Mile Creek.

It does not appear that our inhabitants were much benefitted by being almost two years under the control of Bedford County. They were left to travel the old single-file Indian trails and to go across the Monongahela River to find any active justice of the peace or constable. The horrid savage, with his unintelligible grunt, frequently appeared, startling the laborer in the clearing or the dwellers in the little cabin with his stealthy actions or his demand for food, although professing friendship. The sense of insecurity was increased when, by orders of Gen. Gage, the garrison at Fort Pitt was abandoned in the fall of 1772, and the British, who had been guarding this frontier since the fort was built in 1759, marched off, leaving this region entirely in the hands of a civil government whose efforts, as they appeared to the frontiersman, were limited to the collection of taxes.

What became of the early settlers who refused to remove from Redstone has not been recorded, but years afterward the courts decided that settlements on land prior to the opening of the land office gave no priority of title whatever, and that to obtain a title to lands lately sold by the natives it was absolutely necessary to apply to the land office in the usual and accustomed method. Indeed, "for a few years after the American Revolution, the sentiment of some of the judges were unfriendly to settlers and improvers, but a change of opinion took place about the year 1793, and the courts of *nisi prius*, held in the spring of 1795 in Washington County, gave preference to an actual settler over a subsequent right expressly created by the laws of Virginia." (Per Yeates, judge, in 3 *Binney*, p. 175; decided in the year 1810.)

We are now entering into a long period when titles, jurisdictions, lives and liberty, are all uncertain.

## CHAPTER VI

### CONFLICTING CLAIMS OF PENNSYLVANIA AND VIRGINIA

*Westmoreland County Established—Western Boundary Uncertain—Lord Dunmore Visits Pittsburg—Westmoreland County Judge becomes an Adherent of Virginia—Dr. John Conolly Takes Possession of Fort Pitt—Dissatisfaction with the Location of the County Seat—Virginia also appoints Magistrates at Pittsburg—Conolly Arrested—Intimidates the Court—Arrests of Justices and Others—Attempts to Compromise on State Line—Cresap and Other Traders and Speculators declare War of Annihilation—Indian Massacres—Logan Retaliates—Dunmore's War—Peace Treaty.*

We come now to the establishment of Westmoreland County. Two years previously Bedford County had been organized upon petition of the frontier people, but it is clear the government by courts must be brought closer. The violent evidences of dissatisfaction and the determined effort to avoid taxation and process was no doubt the chief incentive inducing those loyal to Pennsylvania to again petition the Legislature early in 1773. The first petition from a number of Freeholders and inhabitants on the west side of Laurel Hill in the County of Bedford, praying the governor and Council "to erect said part of the County of Bedford, west of Laurel Hill, into a separate County," did not arouse that slow acting body. But another petition being presented a few days later, and the information coming from the governor, Richard Penn, that he was ready to act, a bill was passed February 26th, erecting a county "henceforth to be called Westmoreland." Up to this date county names, with the exception of Philadelphia, had been exclusively English, but the names of the counties hereafter will show allegiance to a new idea. This was the last county erected under the Proprietary Government, and we remained in it eight years—years full of disputes, doubts, war and lurking danger.

The first doubt is the old uncertainty which had caused the riotous conduct during the two years we were in Bedford County. The line of Westmoreland followed the top of Laurel Hill or Ridge, so far as it can be traced, "thence along the ridge dividing the waters of Susquehanna and the Allegheny River to the purchase line, thence due west to the limits of the Province and by the same to the place of beginning." To state this boundary, with the map of Pennsylvania of today before us, we would say: "Westmoreland embraced the southwestern corner of the State. The line followed the

eastern line of Fayette, Westmoreland and Indiana to the corner of Clearfield County, thence across Indiana County westward to near Kittanning, thence due west to the western limits of the State, and thence by the unknown western and southwestern limits to the top of Laurel Ridge Mountains. The county seat was established at the house of Robert Hanna, in Hannastown, a little settlement on the Forbes road, 35 miles east of Pittsburg and about three miles northeast of the site of Greensburg. Arthur St. Clair, who had been prothonotary or chief clerk of courts, at Bedford, petitioned for the same official position in this new county and got it. This is the name we must not forget, and his appointment was an act of wisdom. He was a Scotchman, 38 years of age, a graduate of the University of Edinburgh, and had been an English soldier and with Gen. Wolf in that decisive battle upon the Plains of Abraham. It was his pen that reported to the council in Philadelphia the lawless acts of the dissaffected, and it is from his large correspondence we get the most interesting news from the early days. He held this office about two years, until he went into the American army in the Revolutionary War.

William Crawford, the friend of Washington, being first named in the general commission of justices of the peace issued for this country became its leading justice, or president judge of the courts. He held his office about two years, when his commission was revoked because he had accepted a similar commission from Virginia.

In the midsummer of 1773 the newly appointed governor of Virginia visited Capt. William Crawford, at his home, about 16 miles east of Brownsville on the Youghieny River, and passed on down the Braddock road to Pittsburg. This Lord Dunmore was full of the im-



portance of his office under the King, and the air of royalty about him must have made quite a favorable impression upon the newly appointed president judge in the backwoods of Westmoreland County. Had he been attended on this trip by George Washington, who was only prevented from accompanying him by the death of his step-daughter, Crawford would probably have gone with them down to Pittsburg, where Lord Dunmore met Dr. John Connolly.

Governor Dunmore had come up from Virginia to arrange a scheme to secure Pittsburg, the Monongahela Valley and the land westward, for Virginia. It has been written by John Ormsby (or in a hand similar to his), that he came "to sound the inclinations of the inhabitants as well as the Indians. . . . When Lord Dunmore arrived in Pittsburg he lodged at my house and often closeted me, as he said, for information respecting the disposition of the inhabitants. He threw out some dark intimations as to my usefulness, in case I would be concerned, but as he found I kept aloof he divulged his plans to Connolly, and I suppose to John Campbell, else why give him the aforesaid grant of land which he enjoys and is very valuable." The same writing states that "Connolly, like a hungry wolf, closed with Dunmore a bargain that he would secure a considerable interest among the white inhabitants and the Indians on the frontier. In consequence of this agreement my lord made him a deed of gift of 2,000 acres of land at the Falls of the Ohio, and 2,000 more to Mr. John Campbell, late of Kentucky, both of which grants are now owned by the heirs of Col. Campbell." (From *11 Olden Time*, p. 93.)

Dunmore's influence is shown by Campbell's actions. It is reasonable to conclude that the governor's arguments and plans, revealed to Capt Crawford on that visit, led that president judge of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, to advise his friend, George Washington, to take out a patent from Virginia for his Westmoreland County (now Washington County land, the land mentioned in the preceding chapter), as in this way he would be sure to prevent future dispute and trouble. This letter of advice was written January 10, 1774, and no time was wasted in getting a survey made by Crawford, followed by patent dated July 5, 1775, issued by Lord Dunmore, governor of Virginia, to George Washington, for the lands, describing them as "being in Augusta County, Virginia, on the waters of Miller's Run, one of the branches of Chartier's Creek, a branch of the Ohio." Strange to say, this patent is dated 27 days after Dunmore was driven from Virginia by the enraged inhabitants of that colony.

On the 20th of June of that year Lord Dunmore wrote to Connolly at Pittsburg suggesting that he send Capt. William Crawford to fight the Indians, saying, "I know

him to be prudent, active and resolute, and therefore very fit to go on such an expedition." By the 1st of October Crawford is a major under Dunmore and one of his leading officers in what is known as Dunmore's War. On the following January 25th, Crawford's commission as justice or president judge was revoked by Pennsylvania, because he had accepted a commission as justice under Virginia and became a violent partisan.

It has been suggested by some writers that Lord Dunmore on his visit to Pittsburg had a deeper design than the mere holding of Pittsburg and old Washington County for the State of Virginia. That he expected to bind the disaffected in this region to Virginia, to stir the Indians into war, then make a peace treaty, by which means he would have control of the dissatisfied whites as well as the Indians, to use them in behalf of Great Britain in her war with the colonies, now about to break out. Thinking men were then forming opinions and making alliances for or against the mother country. A royal schooner anchored at a seaport in Rhode Island had been burned by a mob of so-called patriots in 1772, and the "Boston Tea Party," on December 16, 1773, had blackened the waters of the bay with tea chests upon which the colonists refused to pay import duty. Such unlawful and violent acts did not receive the approval of some of the wisest men, and tended to make them royalists in sympathy.

Washington was a loyal Virginian, but not yet fully tested and known to be an American patriot. He could not then foresee that within two years he would be commander-in-chief of a continental army, fighting against the troops of Great Britain, under whose banner he had formerly marched; fighting against the imperious king whose subject he was. Had he traveled with his governor, the royal representative; had he been at the meeting at Capt. Crawford's and with Dr. John Connolly at Pittsburg—Connolly, of whom he had written two years ago that he was "a very sensible and intelligent man"; had he joined these men in their loyalty to the mother country and in their efforts to oppose the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania, making their schemes his own—who can calculate the result and who can say what would have become of the War of the Revolution.

It is not surprising that Justice Crawford became disgusted with the weakness and lack of support he received from Pennsylvania's chief officials. However, he did not go so far from his allegiance as some of his associate justices. At least two of the dozen or more appointed with him to uphold the laws in Westmoreland County soon became English Tories, influenced no doubt by their daily associations with Dr. Connolly at Pittsburg.

The Doctor had returned the visit of my lord and imbibed more fully of his ideas of vigorous government, so on January 1st, 1774, he proposed a New Year's



gift, and surprised the settlers by issuing a proclamation showing how he intended to aid the people in their government. He pasted up notices at Pittsburg to the effect that he was now "Captain Commandant of the militia of Pittsburg and its dependencies, under appointment from his excellency John, the Earl of Dunmore, Governor-in-Chief and Captain-General of the Colony and Dominion of Virginia, and Vice-Admiral of the same." After overwhelming our plain people with this high sounding introduction, he assures "His Majesty's subjects settled on the western waters, that, having the greatest regard to their prosperity and interest, and convinced from their repeated memorials of the grievances of which they complain," the governor proposes the erection of "a new County, to include Pittsburg, for the redress of your complaints, and to take every other step that may attend to afford you that Justice for which you solicit."

He required and commanded "All persons in the Dependency of Pittsburg, to assemble themselves there as a militia on the 25th instant, when other matters would be communicated."

Much adverse comment has been made on this move, by Virginia, but it was a most natural and reasonable action. The inhabitants at Pittsburg had been much disappointed when the trustees to select a county seat for Westmoreland ignored Pittsburg and selected Robert Hanna's house, 35 miles out in the country. Eneas Mackey, one of the justices at Pittsburg, complains seriously to the new prothonotary, St. Clair, about locating where there are "neither houses, tables or chairs. Certainly the people must sit at the roots of trees and stumps, and in case of rain the lawyers' books and papers must be exposed to the weather and they cannot be presumed to write. The whole inhabitants (of Pittsburg) exclaim against the steps already taken, to the injury of the county, yet in its infancy, and that too, before it got its eyes or tongue to speak for itself." George Wilson, another justice, who lived among a nest of Virginians at George's Creek above Redstone, shared the disappointment, for he, as one of the trustees to choose the location, had voted for Pittsburg, which was much easier reached by his neighbors.

The spirit of the Penns and their Councils east of the mountains was urging non-resistance. Sentiment east of the mountains was not alive to conditions in the west, and the west had largely lost interest in the faraway government in the east. Richard Penn, governor, urged the assembly to garrison Fort Pitt with enough soldiers for protection, but in vain. A quiet Quaker state was an uneasy abiding place for the self-reliant Scotch-Irish and those who had come up from Virginia, many of whom were of that descent. Virginia had made her claims years ago and some of the oldest inhabitants

of Pittsburg are reiterating the statement that this is Virginia soil, while Pennsylvania tacitly admits it and shows her fear by establishing her court out in the country under the trees, instead of boldly coming to Pittsburg, where several of her magistrates reside.

The truth is, the Virginia Colony was bold and vigorous and ready to fight "at the drop of the hat," and Penn's province knew it. It was stated in St. Clair's letters that when the petition was presented "last year" to Bedford Court for an order restraining the sheriff from executing process, etc., west of the mountains, it was done with the expectation that the court might throw into jail the young attorney (grandson of old Cresapa) and others who were favoring the petition, so as to give the Virginians an excuse for war. Now Connolly's act was tending in another way to give excuse for war between the two colonies, or to force the slow Pennsylvanians to recede from the Monongahela River by conceding a line eastward. The situation of having Pennsylvania claiming Pittsburg and the Monongahela Valley and authorizing surveys and settlements thereabouts, in that district which had been secured from the French by Virginia's promptness, was unbearable. The handicap must be removed, a solution of the problem of government must be forced, and Dunmore and Connolly were sufficiently aggressive to undertake the dangerous job, believing that an armed contest would result only in confining Pennsylvania to the east of the mountains and also in giving Virginia all the western fur trade.

As a weak checkmate to Connolly's move, Governor Penn appointed three more justices, on January 11, Alexander Ross, Andrew McFarlane, and Oliver Miller. The first two were traders at Pittsburg, of whom we may here state Ross soon became an English Tory and McFarlane endured three years of Indian captivity. (Old Westmoreland County, Hassler, p. 24.) McFarlane and Miller afterward resided in Washington County.

Penn's justices were expected to do more than hear cases. They were selected for the purpose of influencing the community and were expected to preserve the peace by hand to hand conflicts, if necessary. Yet letters from the chief authorities of the province warned against armed interference or open and organized opposition to Virginia's oppressions, calling attention to the fact that Virginia had an organized militia, which Pennsylvania lacked.

Connolly had also appointed six or seven magistrates, among whom were Major Smallman, John Campbell, and John Gibson. In the mind of Eneas Mackey, one of Penn's magistrates in Pittsburg, "There is no doubt but all the disaffected and vagabonds that before evaded law and justice with so much art, will now flock in numbers to the Captain's standard, if not prevented in

time, the consequences of which we have just cause to dread."

The war of wits is now begun in earnest. Connolly was arrested the day before the one he had set for the backwoodsmen to meet him in the capacity of militiamen, was taken out to Hannastown and locked in the little jail or perhaps incarcerated in Fort Ligonier, upon a warrant issued by Justice St. Clair, also prothonotary, clerk of courts, etc., of Westmoreland County. The bail was fixed purposely so high that he would not get free to attend his called meeting. The imprisonment must have continued at least a week, for St. Clair writes Governor Penn from Ligonier, February 2nd, that "about eighty persons in arms assembled themselves, chiefly from Mr. Croghan's neighborhood, and after parading through the town . . . proceeded to the fort, where a cask of rum was produced and the head knocked out. This was a very effective method of recruiting." The letter does not state why or when Connolly was liberated, but with his blood tingling he reached Virginia as a martyr, from which he soon returned to Pittsburg prepared for heroic measures. He was joined by a party from the "Chartee Settlement," now Beck's Mills or Linden, in North Strabane Township. As shown by court records, a road had been applied for in Westmoreland County Court the previous October by divers inhabitants of the township of Pitt, to lead "from the southwest side of the Monongahela River opposite the town of Pittsburg, by Dr. Edward Hand's land on Chartiers, to the settlement on said creek, supposed to be at or near the western boundary of the Province of Pennsylvania." Over this road these Chartiers settlers must have traveled and crossed the river at Bausman's ferry if it was in operation at that date. Jacob Bausman (great-grandfather of the historian, Joseph H. Bausman) was one of the viewers of this road, and had a ferry opposite the town of Pittsburg prior to 1791.

The Virginia sympathizers up the Monongahela had two or three musters about this time, one at Red Stone Old Fort, one at Paul Froman's, now North Strabane Township, and one at Dorsey Pentecost's, in consequence of which Mr. Pentecost wrote to Mr. Swearingen, who resided east of the Monongahela, to act no longer there as a Pennsylvania magistrate, at his peril. Pentecost had been a magistrate when we were in Bedford County and was one of their county commissioners. No doubt he felt the sting when he was not appointed for Westmoreland and in consequence was thereafter a bitter opponent of Penn's government.

What followed within the next few weeks is given with considerable detail because it occurred in the county of which our land was then a part, and also because it came so near precipitating a bloody war, the results of which would have been to sever this region from Pennsylvania

and to raise complications and bitterness which might have prevented the Revolutionary War.

Connolly had possession of the fort with his bodyguard of militia and had parties of armed men patrolling the street "to the great alarm of the Indians," and doubtless of some of the whites, because they were in constant pursuit of our deputy sheriffs and constables."

Westmoreland County's sheriff, John Proctor, had arrested a militia lieutenant and had himself been arrested and detained for a time. Arrests and counter arrests and scuffles, with rough usage, followed rapidly, and it was reported that a deputy sheriff from Staunton, Augusta County, Virginia, was here to carry off Sheriff Proctor and Chief Clerk of Courts St. Clair. The letters of St. Clair admit that a part of the time he was in concealment to avoid difficulties.

The original defendant, Connolly, in company with Mr. Pentecost, appeared in front of the little Hannastown court house in April, armed with letters from Lord Dunmore and attended by a company of militia numbering about 200, with colors flying and officered by men with their swords drawn. Sentinels were at once placed at the court house door and the defendant walked in to find the place deserted. The magistrates had thought it prudent upon hearing that the defendant was approaching, "to order the sheriff to raise as many men as he could collect. . . . The time was so short that but few were collected on our side and those few were ill armed, so that we found ourselves in a very disagreeable situation when we received information that Connolly was coming down with 200 men." Court adjourned before the usual time and bench and bar must have scurried to cover like partridges. A member of the bench afterward attempted to go into the courtroom, but could not enter until the sentry received permission from the defendant. Connolly sent a message that he would wait on the magistrates and communicate the reasons for his appearance. The following relation of what took place is extracted from a letter to Governor Penn by Thomas Wilson, Esq., the member of the bar who twenty years afterward tried the ejectment suit of George Washington before the Supreme Court in Washington County, Pennsylvania, to drive the Reeds, McBrides, Biggers, et al. from the lands in Mount Pleasant Township.

"The bench and bar were then assembled in Mr. Hanna's house, where we sent him word we would hear him. He and Pentecost soon came down and he read the paper which will be sent down to his Honor the Governor. The paper stated that 'some of the Justices of this Bench are the cause of this appearance and not me. I have done this to prevent myself being illegally taken to Philadelphia. My orders from the Government of Virginia not being explicit, but claiming the Country around Pittsburg, I have raised the Militia to support the



Civil Authority of that Colony vested in me. I have come here to free myself from a promise made to Captain Proctor, but have not conceived myself amenable to this Court by any Authority from Pennsylvania. Upon which account I cannot apprehend that you have any right to remain here as Justices of the Peace, constituting a Court under that Province; but in order to prevent confusion, I agree that you may continue to act in that capacity, in all such matters as may be submitted to your determination by the acquiescence of the people, until I may have instructions to the contrary from Virginia, or until his Majesty's pleasure shall be further known on this subject."

The court soon returned an answer. It was couched in terms of firmness and moderation, with promises to do all they could to preserve the peace and to take steps to fix a temporary line between the colonies.

On the following day, April 8th, 1774, Capt. William Crawford, president judge, reported the facts by a letter carried by Magistrate George Wilson to Governor Penn at Philadelphia, in which he spoke of the arrest of several persons by Connolly after leaving Hanna's, and said, "In other parts of the country, particularly those adjoining the river Monongahela, the magistrates have been frequently insulted in the most indecent and violent manner, and are apprehensive that unless they are speedily and vigorously supported by the Government, it will become both fruitless and dangerous for them to proceed to the execution of their offices. They presume not to point out the measures proper for settling present disturbances, but beg leave to recommend the fixing of a temporary line with the utmost expedition, as one step that in all probability will contribute very much towards producing that effect."

The troop in overwhelming force came back to Pittsburgh, arresting some persons on the way and in Pittsburgh, where three magistrates, Eneas Mackey, Andrew McFarlane, and Devereaux Smith, were also arrested as soon as they returned from sitting as judges at Hanna's. Before that court had convened and while the militia were gathering, these three, with Sheriff Proctor, had dropped in at the old abandoned Fort Pitt "to discover," as they said, "the Doctor's intentions and if we found them anywise tumultuously disposed, to read the Riot Act." Their arrest was in retaliation for that visit. The offence charged against these three justices, in the King's warrant for their arrest, is not their officious call upon Connolly, but the answer they made to him as judges of Westmoreland County. They were carried off to Staunton, Va., the county seat of Augusta County, 150 miles away, because they would not acknowledge the jurisdiction of Virginia by giving bail for their appearance there at the next term of court. Mackey secured a hearing with Governor Dunmore and obtained release for the three. Fate smote the heart of McFarlane during his captivity, and that summer he brought from

Staunton to his log home in Pittsburg, his bride, Miss Margaret Lane Lewis, daughter of William Lewis, one of five brothers famous in Virginia military history. (Old Westmoreland County, Hassler, p. 25.)

Their arrest brought a commission of two men from Pennsylvania to Dunmore, on May 19th, proposing a joint petition to England's king, in order that the line might be established through his direction. Dunmore was willing to join in the petition but unwilling to share the expense of establishing a line for Pennsylvania. The commissioners finally offered to give away all of the present Washington County, making the Monongahela River the state line, but my Lord Dunmore could not give up Pittsburg. Again the negotiations ceased just as former efforts had ended 20 years before.

A piteous appeal had reached Lord Dunmore in the shape of a petition signed by 587 inhabitants settled on the waters of the Ohio, "and had by him been laid before his Colonial Council," a week before he was visited by the commissioners. This petition set forth that the majority of the petitioners formerly lived in Virginia and preferred the mild, easy, and equitable government thereof to the administration of justice in Pennsylvania, oppressive to the poor and expensive to all, particularly in trying titles to land, and in recovery of small debts, wherein the officer's fees are so disproportionate that they seem rather calculated for enriching individuals than the public good. It complains of the officers in Pennsylvania, of a heavy provincial tax, a great part thereof being swallowed up by the officers who lay and collect it, and of their "imminent danger from contiguity to the faithless and barbarous natives, whose treaties, alliances, and sincerity are never to be relied upon, as well as a hearty conviction that the present Government is usurped." It prays that such provision be made "for us in our present distressed condition, as to you shall seem meet."

The petition reads like one written by Connolly, assisted by Dorsey Pentecost, when it complains that "the Proprietor's governor will neither appoint nor continue in office any but those who adhere strictly to their master's interests."

Penn's Government was financially poor, and from fear of the expense, the fear of unfair treatment by his Majesty of England and his appointees, or from the natural sluggishness of Pennsylvania's Council, no petition to his Majesty was prepared, and not even a temporary line was agreed upon.

The need of a division line was not Pennsylvania's only trouble, neither was our Westmoreland County the only one of that name claiming land inside the boundaries of Pennsylvania. The colony of Connecticut, or some of her inhabitants known as the Susquehanna Company, claimed that her territorial rights entitled them to lands

along the north branch of the Susquehanna River. This company gave grant rights and formed settlements there, and Connecticut established a county called Westmoreland to control lands entirely inside of Penn's lines. The trouble there continued from 1753 to 1776, during which some of the opposing settlers shed blood in the "Pennanite and Yankee War."

It was an unfavorable time to appeal to his Majesty of England for assistance or redress, because of the agitation then going on in America against the oppressive acts of the British Parliament. In this month of May, on an appeal from Boston, a committee of correspondence was formed in Philadelphia and began circulating letters advising the formation of similar committees in each county. On July 15th, a convention of these committees was held at Philadelphia, attended by Robert Hanna and James Cavet, delegates from our Westmoreland County, selected at a meeting held at Hannastown.

The condition of the public mind at that time is shown by the action of that convention, which was not revolutionary. It especially acknowledged allegiance to King George, but denounced the recent aggressive acts of the British Parliament. It approved a proposal for a colonial congress, and pledged the readiness of the people of Pennsylvania to cease all commercial intercourse with Great Britain, if necessary, to secure the repeal of the obnoxious laws.

Before this Philadelphia meeting, however, a deadly war had broken out and the Indians were travelling the war-paths through our woods between the two big rivers. The uncertainty of jurisdiction and titles in the great "Horseshoe," and the spirit of adventure and greed for land, led many westward to covet what had been left to the Indians after Pennsylvania's purchase in 1768, but which Virginia included in her vast claims and did not propose to buy from the Indians.

The war, familiarly known as Dunmore's War, arose from the murder of several Indians. Although the Indians frequently hunted with the whites and many lived in a friendly manner near the settlers, their lives were never safe. George Rogers Clark, afterward General Clark, met with about 80 or 90 other men at the mouth of the Kanawa River, ostensibly to go down the Ohio and make a settlement in Kentucky. His account of the origin of that war, given years afterward, says:

"Circumstances led us to believe that the Indians were determined on war. The whole party was enrolled and determined to execute their project of forming a settlement in Kentucky, as we had every necessary store that could be thought of. An Indian town called the Horsehead Bottom on the Sciota and near its mouth, lay nearly in our way. The determination was to cross the country and surprise it. . . . We knew of Capt. Cresap being on the river about fifteen miles above us. . . . Mes-

sengers were dispatched and in half an hour returned with Cresap. He had heard of our resolution by some of his hunters that had fallen in with ours and had set out to come to us. We thought our army, as we called it, complete and the destructions of the Indians sure. A council was called and to our astonishment our intended commander-in-chief (Cresap) was the person who dissuaded us from the enterprise. He said that appearances were suspicious but there was no certainty of a war, that if we made the attempt proposed he had no doubt of the success, but a war would at any rate be the result, and that we should be blamed for it and perhaps justly. . . . He was then asked what he would advise. His answer was that we should return to Wheeling as a convenient spot to hear what was going forward; that a few weeks would determine. . . .

"On our arrival at Wheeling (the whole country being pretty well settled thereabout) the whole of the inhabitants appeared to be alarmed. They flocked to our camp from every direction. . . . By this time we had got to be a formidable party. All the hunters, men without families, etc., in that quarter had joined our party. Our arrival at Wheeling was soon known at Pittsburgh; Dr. Connolly sent a message addressed to the party, letting us know that a war was to be apprehended, and requesting that we would keep our position for a few days, as messages had been sent to the Indians, and a few days would determine the doubt. The answer he got was that we had no inclination to quit our quarters for some time, that during our stay we would be careful that the enemy did not harass the neighborhood that we lay in. But before this answer could reach Pittsburgh he sent a second express addressed to Captain Cresap, as the most influential man among us, informing him that the messengers had returned from the Indians, that war was inevitable and begging him to cover the country with scouts until the inhabitants fortified themselves."

"The reception of this letter was the epoch of open hostilities with the Indians. A new post was planted, a council was called, and the letter read by Cresap, all the Indian traders being summoned on so important an occasion. Action was had and war declared in the most solemn manner; and the same evening two scalps were brought into camp."

The following day some Indians canoeing along the Ohio River were attacked by the whites. The Indians sustained three wounded and were pursued for fifteen miles before abandoning their canoes and property. The following day, April 27th, this company, now blood-thirsty and greedy for spoils, marched five miles up the river to attack the hunting camp of the friendly Logan. He had recently come down from the mouth of Beaver River, where his cabin had been the stopping place and entertainment of the Rev. David McClure and many other travellers. He had camped about five days before at the mouth of Yellow Creek, above Wheeling on the Ohio side, with his men, women, and children and all his household stuff, and some of these belligerents had been in his former camp about four weeks past on their descending the river. Either the killing was detested by the majority or the job was deemed too easy for such a large body, for Clarke says they turned about and came back over the trail through Catfish Camp to Redstone.



They had thirty horseloads of furs, taken from the red men. Logan's family and relatives were slaughtered so near the time of Clark and Cresap's attempted visit that the name of Michael Cresap was stained with the crime as charged in the celebrated "Speech of Logan, Chief of the Mingoes." It was a part of the annihilating process which these men and their companions started, the effects of which they immediately fled from, leaving the settlers to take care of themselves.

The following report given by B. B. Thatcher, Esq., in "Thatcher's Indian Biography," 1832 (Vol. 2, p. 167), is perfectly consistent with the evidence so fully set forth in the writings of Thomas Jefferson, published by the Jefferson Memorial Association (1903). He says: "A canoe of women and children, with one man only, was seen coming from the opposite shore, unarmed and not at all suspecting an attack from the whites. Cresap and his party concealed themselves on the banks of the river and the moment the canoe reached the shore, singled out their objects, and, at one fire, killed every one in it. This happened to be the family of Logan.

"It was not long after this that another massacre took place, under still more aggravated circumstances, not far from the present site of Wheeling, Va.,—a considerable party of the Indians being decoyed by the whites and all murdered with the exception of a little girl. Among these, too, was a brother of Logan and a sister, and the delicate situation of the latter increased a thousand-fold the barbarity of the crime and the rage of the surviving family."

The messengers and letters sent out by Connolly had the settlers frightened in expectation of some outbreak and within a short time many hundreds had gone east over the mountains. The whole country west of the Monongahela was evacuated and many on the east side of the Monongahela had fled beyond the Alleghenies. More than 1,000 people crossed the Monongahela at three ferries within one mile of each other. These three ferries were probably at Parkinson Ferry (Monongahela) or Redstone Old Fort (Brownsville). The frantic rush stampeded those east of the river, and William Crawford writes to George Washington on June 8th, "If we had not had forts built, there would not have been ten families left this side (west of) the mountains beside what are at Fort Pitt."

These statements might appear exaggerations, but Arthur St. Clair, four days later, wrote Governor Penn in corroboration, saying:

"Nothing can be more surprising than the dread the people are under and it is truly wonderful that so great a body of people should have been driven from their possessions without even the appearance of an enemy, for certain it is as yet no attempt has been made on what is understood to be Pennsylvania. . . . A fresh report of Indians being seen near Hannastown and an-

other party on Braddock's road, set the people agoing again yesterday . . . I am certain I did not meet less than 100 families, and I think 2,000 head of cattle, in twenty miles riding" (from Ligonier toward Greensburg).

The Indians west of the Ohio had some time previous to the massacres near Wheeling thought themselves intruded upon by the "Long Knives," as they at that time called the Virginians, and they had called a council at which the chief Logan acted a conspicuous part. Their grounds of complaint were admitted, but at the same time they were reminded of some aggressions on their own part, and it was pointed out to them that by a war they would but harass and distress the frontier for a time, that the "Long Knives" (the Virginians) would come like the trees in the woods and that ultimately they would be driven from the good lands which they now possessed. They thereupon decided to remain at peace and buried the hatchet, and everything wore a tranquil appearance, when behold, the fugitives arrived with news of the slaughter of 13 or more Indians near Wheeling. The consequence was that this Logan, who a few days before was so pacific, raised the hatchet, declaring that he would not stop until he had killed ten to one, as his patience had been provoked beyond endurance.

His vengeance was aimed at the Virginians. His avengers sought to take life southeast of Washington County. Catfish Camp, at which Cresap and others had stopped a while on returning to Redstone, and at which another party had stopped with the little Indian babe—the only survivor of the slaughter, became a place of refuge for several persons. It does not appear that at any time during the twenty years of Indian and frontier warfare which followed, that this place was ever attacked or threatened by the Indians.

A note dated July 21st, 1774, written by William Robinson, a captive, at Logan's request, signed "Captain John Logan" and tied to a war club, was left away down in old Virginia at the house of one Robertson whose family was cut off by the Indians. It was addressed to Captain Cresap, charged him with killing his kin, and closed with the statement, "Then I thought I must kill too; and I have been three times to war since; but the Indians are not angry; only myself." The truth of this is shown by an extract from letter of John Montgomery written about the same date saying: "The Shawnees seem well disposed and inclinable for peace, and will continue so unless provoked by the Virginians. The Delawares are all for peace. Logan's party had returned and had 13 scalps and one prisoner. Logan says he is now satisfied for the loss of his relatives, and will sit still until he hears what the Long Knives will say." I am in hopes the storm will blow over, and that

peace and tranquillity will be restored to the back inhabitants." St. Clair wrote on June 16th: "'Tis some satisfaction the Indians seem to discriminate betwixt us and those who attacked them, and their revenge has fallen hitherto on that side the Monongahela which they consider Virginia." One man was killed near Fort Burd (Brownsville), who belonged in that fort, but none north of that appear to have been molested by Logan's friends in this campaign."

Cresap at once organized a new force in Maryland and came west for more blood. As early as May 29th St. Clair wrote Governor Penn estimating the actual number of Indians killed near Wheeling a month before at thirteen, and says, "Cresap has lately been in the neighborhood of Pittsburg with intention, it appears, to pursue the blow he had before struck, but Mr. Connolly sent a message to him forbidding him to attempt anything against the Indians. This he has taken in high dudgeon, and declares publicly that what he did before was by Mr. Connolly's orders."

It is not known whether Connolly disapproved of Cresap's action near Wheeling, whether he blamed him for starting the war and immediately running away from it, or whether he was jealous of Maryland troops and wanted Virginia to get all the honor of victory over the Indians. It is reported that Cresap remained until the Indians killed six men out of nine at work near the northern edge of Virginia on July 13th, and that he followed on their trail a day behind them. Finding pursuit useless he brought his company to Catfish Camp, when a messenger from Connolly delivered him a peremptory and insulting letter ordering him to dismiss his men. He marched his company back to Maryland, but was afterward put in charge of some border rangers by Dunmore.

From the time in April when the court at Hannastown had been intimidated, Judge William Crawford and his brother Valentine conducted their correspondence with George Washington mainly, instead of with the Penn government. Early in May William Crawford raised some men up the Monongahela and Youghiogheny Rivers, and went down Chartiers Creek to guard the people while they got their stock away. He then went down the Ohio as far as Grave Creek to watch the motions of the Indians, but seeing none, returned home with his men. He headed a force again in June and went to build a stockade at Wheeling and commenced erecting a fort there under direction of Dr. Connolly. In the fall he commanded 500 men, going by land from Pittsburg to Wheeling, while Lord Dunmore, who had arrived, floated down 700 men by water.

It is not clear that Connolly went with these forces. He had intended going to Wheeling in June, but four Indians killed Capt. Francis McClure and wounded

Lieutenant Kinkaid (then recently appointed a justice for Westmoreland County) as they were marching near Ten Mile Creek on their way to Wheeling. The Doctor remained in garrison, the name of which he had changed from Fort Pitt to Fort Dunmore. His conduct was most outrageous and oppressive without regard to law or justice. Slaughtering stock, appropriating horses, and traders' supplies, tearing down buildings, and sending out parties to slaughter Indians without regard to friend or foe.

About the middle of June Governor Penn was petitioned by over 48 men of near Pittsburg who "apprehended that this part of the country would be immediately involved in all the horrors of an Indian war, that our circumstances at this critical conjuncture are truly alarming. Deserted by the far greater part of our neighbors and fellow subjects, unprovided with places of strength to resort to, with ammunition, provisions, and almost every other store, our houses are abandoned to pillage. Labor and industry entirely at a stand, our crops destroyed by cattle, our flocks dispersed, and the minds of our people distracted with the terrors of falling along with their helpless and unprotected families the immediate victims of savage barbarity. In the midst of these scenes of desolation and ruin, next to the Almighty, we look up to Your Honor for protection and relief." Penn was busy, for on June 15th deputies from the several counties met in Philadelphia to prepare for obtaining redress of American grievances caused by English oppression.

Ephraim Blaine, (who afterward settled near Brownsville), with Mr. Butler and several other traders, returned from the west with skins about this date, Blaine bearing a speech from Cornstalk, chief of the Shawanese, to Connolly and Croghan, expressing his hope of peace and that no more Indians be killed. They had a safety escort of Indians, but had to conceal their escort up the Allegheny at Croghan's place and hurry them westward. Connolly sent a party of forty-one men after these three Indian guides, but they escaped as far as the mouth of the Beaver, where one of them was shot. Connolly insisted that he wanted to hold them as hostages but the Pennsylvanians believed that he wanted to annihilate them. He was determined there should be no intercourse or trading between Penn's Province and the Indians, for Simons, Campbell and Connolly had obtained exclusive privilege of carrying it on, on the frontiers of Virginia. This privilege may have had some influence in keeping Croghan favorable to peace and in touch with Penn's adherents.

St. Clair was invited by Connolly to participate in the Dunmore war more than once, but his efforts were all for pacification. Several friendly Indians living near the whites at different points were shot this spring.



Some adventurers in these settlements thought no more of shooting one of these people than of shooting a buffalo. There were several small meetings or councils with the Indians at Pittsburg with presents to them from St. Clair and his neighbors, but the Shawanese became exasperated by the unprovoked murder of one of their favorite chiefs, Silver Heels, who had in the kindest manner undertaken to escort several white traders across the woods from Ohio.

The inevitable brief war, opposed by Pennsylvania, resulted in a decisive battle, October 10, 1774, near the mouth of the Kanawha in West Virginia, when about 800 Shawanese, Delawares, Mingoes, Iaways and others, led by Chiefs Cornstalk and Logan, were defeated by about 1,000 Virginia troops led by Col. Lewis.

By the peace treaty that followed, the sullen Indians were to give up all prisoners, negroes and horses stolen since the war of 1763, no Indian was to hunt on the

east side of the Ohio and no white on the west side, and the Shawanese delivered up four of their chief men as hostages, to be changed yearly.

Logan had the satisfaction of knowing that 75 enemies bit the dust and 140 were wounded. Among the killed were two colonels, four captains and many subordinate officers. It was at the treaty after this battle that Logan gave to Capt. John Gibson his written speech, afterward printed under the heading, "Speech of Logan, Chief of the Mingoes," and which made his name famous for a century in America and among the acquaintances of Thomas Jefferson in Europe.

"The threatened depredations were checked for a season, but twenty years were yet to pass before the red man was conquered and the settlers on the border could lie down at night without dread of the stealthy tread and bloody tomahawk of the savage."

## CHAPTER VII

### THE JURISDICTIONAL CONFLICT CONTINUED.

*Counter Proclamations and Clash of Jurisdictions—Court Held at Pittsburg—New Justices Appointed—Oaths—Public Roads and Ferries—Penn's Adherents Imprisoned—Connolly Kidnapped—More of Penn's Magistrates Carried Off—Committees of Safety—Connolly Flees—Arrested Again—A Traitor—A Tragedy—An Exile—Virginia Garrisons Pittsburg—Court of West Augusta District—Augusta Town—Youghiogheny County Court—Raising Troops for Revolution—Unprotected Frontier—Indian Councils.*

The victory over the Indians did not make the Virginians less insolent to their neighbors. Before leaving Pittsburg on the down river trip Dunmore had issued a proclamation intended as a warning against the recognition of Pennsylvania, and prohibiting the execution of any act of authority in behalf of that province. A counter proclamation was again sent out by Governor John Penn stating, that "Although the western limits of the Province have not been settled by any authority of the crown, yet a great tract of country west of Laurel Hill, and Fort Pitt also, are comprehended within its charter bounds, and have been actually settled and is now held under grants from the proprietors of Pennsylvania." It required all persons west of Laurel Hill to retain their settlements as aforesaid made under this province, and that all magistrates and other officers proceed as usual in the administration of justice, "without paying the least regard to the said recited proclamation, (of Dunmore) until his Majesty's pleasure shall be known in the premises." His Majesty, King George, never made known his pleasure about this boundary line. The War of the Revolution was near at hand and the break between the Colony and Province was not to be closed for another decade.

The victorious Dunmore, returning from the Indian country, stopped long enough at Pittsburg to encourage his adherents, then proceeded up to Redstone and gave a hearing to Thomas Scott, who had been arrested for acting as a magistrate under Penn. After two hours with Scott, "who with a great deal of firmness possessed a share of natural understanding," my lord placed him under bonds to appear at Augusta County Court to be held under his authority December 20, 1794, at Fort Dunmore, (Pittsburg.)

Augusta County, Virginia, had been organized in 1738 to embrace all of Virginia west of the Blue Ridge Moun-

tains, and had its county seat over the mountains at Staunton, in the Shenandoah Valley. Augusta County Court held adjourned meetings at Fort Dunmore and met for the first time at Pittsburg, February 21, 1775. By this move "Pittsburg and its dependencies" became hereafter to the Virginians "The District of West Augusta." At the same time they captured the president judge of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, Capt. William Crawford, by naming him as a magistrate for this new district, along with George Croghan, the deputy Indian agent (who the preceding summer wrote secretly to St. Clair expressing his disapproval of the efforts of Capt. Connolly and John Campbell to create greater trouble between Governors Penn and Dunmore, Edward Ward, (Croghan's brother-in-law), John Connolly, (Croghan's nephew), John Campbell, Thomas Smallman and John Gibson, all of Pittsburg; Dorsey (or Dawsey), Pentecost, who about this date moved to or near the "Shirtee Settlement," the home of Connolly's riotous military friends, John Canon, founder of Canonsburg, George Vallandigham of near Noblestown, John McCullough, Silas Hedge and David Shepherd of the region east of Wheeling. These and others who officiated with them took the four oaths—the oath of allegiance, to be faithful to his Majesty King George the Third; the Oath of Supremacy, that no foreign potentate should have any pre-eminence or authority, ecclesiastical or spiritual within this realm; the test oath, declaring disbelief in any transubstantiation in the bread and wine used in the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper; and the oath of abjuration, expressing belief that George the Third is the lawful and rightful King of this realm, refusing allegiance to the pretender, James the Third, swearing true allegiance to his Majesty George the Third and to defend him against all traitorous conspiracies and attempts whatsoever which shall be made against his per-



son, crown or dignity, and to make known to his Majesty and to his successors all treason and traitorous conspiracies which shall be known against him or any of them, and to defend the succession of the crown against James and in favor of the Princess Sophia and the heirs of her body being Protestants, without any equivocation, mental evasion, or secret reservation whatsoever, making this renunciation and promise heartily, willingly, and truly upon the true faith of a Christian. These severe oaths seem to have been forgotten by nearly all these magistrates within the next few months in the excitement of the War of the Revolution.

At the end of four days the court was adjourned again to Staunton, but the court had been busy. The gentlemen recognized the fact then, as we do now, after the passing of 124 years, that better public roads are absolutely required. The majority of the road petitions at this and later sessions of the court were aimed to end at Froman's Mill on Shirtee's Creek, evidence of the progressiveness of those residing at the Shirtee Settlement, or rather of the foresight of Paul Froman or Dorsey Pentecost, either or both. This Paul Froman Mill was sold to Dorsey Pentecost two years later, and new road petitions thereafter called for Pentecost's Mill, indication of a hope for a county seat there, had Virginia been finally victorious in her boundary contest. The roads desired extended as far east as Gist's, on top of the mountains, and as far west as Raccoon Creek and the mouth of Wheeling Creek. Ferries were granted in abundance across the rivers, especially the Monongahela and the four oaths, allegiance, subjugation, abjuration, and the test oath were administered to magistrates, attorneys, constables and militia officers, such as Maj. of Militia John Connolly, Lieuts. Simon Gerty and William Cristy and Ensign Jacob Bausman—the last named having license for a ferry and for an ordinary or inn on the south side opposite Pittsburg. Two men were arraigned for fighting in the court yard and disturbing the court, but Connolly's complaint against George Wilson, a Pennsylvania justice, as a disturber of the peace, was dismissed.

This court immediately gave attention to Penn's supporters by binding them over to keep the peace, to refrain from making tax assessments, acting as county commissioners, making arrests or acting as justices. The first man placed under bonds was William Elliott, assessor, and one of his bondsmen was Charles Sims, whose title to Montour's Island, situated just below Pittsburg within the bounds of the original Washington County, was confirmed to him by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, as reported in 3rd Dallas Reports, p. 424; an ejectment case wherein a Virginia title was held to be better than a grant made to Brig. Gen. William

Irvine by a special act of the legislating body of Pennsylvania.

Robert Hanna was again arrested, also James Cavet, or Caveat, on February 22. Hanna gave bail in the sum of £1,000 with two securities and Cavet was committed to jail in default. May 13, St. Clair wrote Governor Penn that Hanna and Cavet will at this court be confined in the guard house if we do not give bail, and again wrote May 18, "they have now been upwards of three months confined for paying obedience to Penn's proclamation." Pleas to the jurisdiction of the court had been overruled and now they were urging their friends to come and take them out, for Connolly only had eighteen men, and fifty men could rescue them. With the rumors of conflicts between the English troops and Americans in the East, and his neighboring magistrates suffering imprisonment on the West, St. Clair (prothonotary and chief man in Westmoreland County since the president judge had abandoned Penn's cause) was much worried, and wrote May 25, "An association is forming in this county for the defence of American liberty. Hanna and Cavet are still pressing me to do something for their relief."

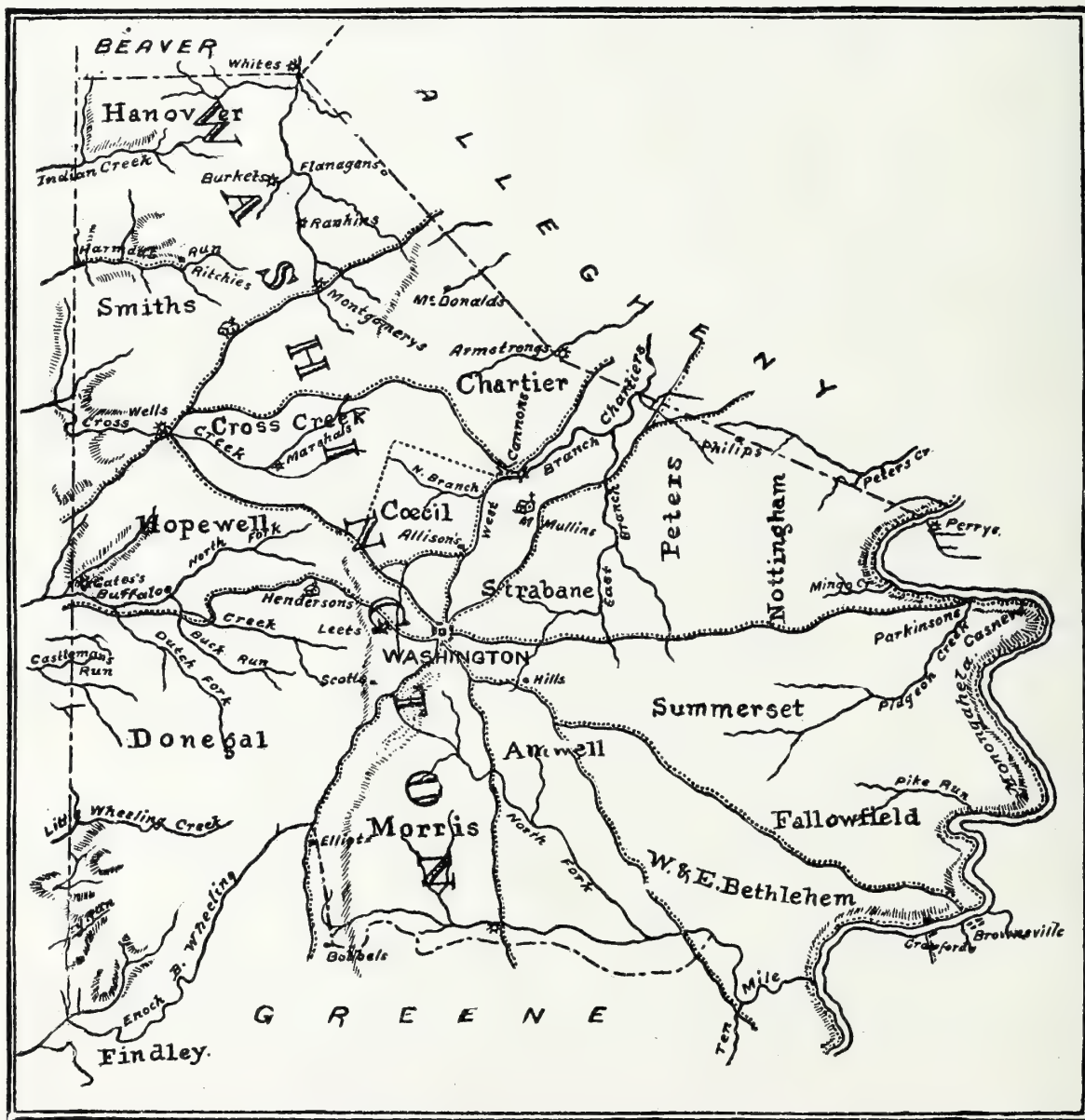
Relief must have come soon, for on June 24, Valentine Crawford wrote George Washington, "We have chosen committees out here and raised an independent company. The Pennsylvanians came to Fort Pitt with the sheriff and about twenty men and took Maj. Connolly about midnight and carried him as far as Ligonier, the very night before we were to have our talk with the Indians. On Maj. Connolly's being taken, the people of Chartier's came in a company and seized three magistrates who were concerned in his taking-off, George Wilson,\* Joseph Speer and Devereux Smith. They were sent in an old leaky boat down to Fort Fincastle (Wheeling) under guard. It was done by a mob of Connolly's friends. The members of our committee (the Committee of Safety of Augusta County) wrote a very spirited letter to the gentlemen from Pennsylvania committee, demanding Connolly back. On its receipt they immediately sent him back. I think the Indians want nothing but peace, but it seemed to alarm them greatly that our great man was stolen."

Thomas Scott, afterward the first prothonotary and chief clerk of Washington County, had been committed to the jail of Augusta County—a room in the guard-house at Fort Pitt (or Fort Dunmore)—on May 18, for doing business as a justice of the peace under Pennsylvania, and for other acts in contempt of the Earl of Dunmore's proclamation. It is not certain whether or

\* George Wilson was great-grandfather of Hon. W. G. Hawkins, president judge of the Orphans Court for Allegheny County. Old Virginia Court House, p. 15.







HOWELL'S MAP OF WASHINGTON

(Extract from a Map of Pennsylvania published by Reading Howell in 1792.)

not the three imprisoned justices at Fort Dunmore were liberated when Connolly was stolen, May 22, nor how long the kidnapped three were held near Wheeling, but the daring George Wilson, a ringleader in the taking off of this persecutor, was soon after arrested and bound over to court for that offence and his bail was forfeited at September court.

During almost two years Connolly had distressed the Pennsylvanians exceedingly, and had prevented the enforcement of law and collection of taxes. They complained of his impressing horses from their owners, killing sheep and hogs and taking other property, searching houses, assaulting Pennsylvanians, threatening to send men in irons to Virginia, confining citizens in Fort Duquesne for trading with the Indians and other so-called offenses. He had failed to provoke the province and the colony to open war, but had temporarily, at least, driven away the Pennsylvanians with fear of the Indians, had injured their fur trade, and now sought to organize his "Pittsburg and its Dependencies" in favor of the British. In this he failed. The first court record showing dissatisfaction with him is on May 16, 1775, the first day of the second session held in the village of Pittsburg by the Augusta County Court. It was a very exciting day in Pittsburg, for the news of the battle of Lexington and Concord between the provincials and the British under Gen. Gage (April 19) had reached these determined Scotch and Irish on the frontier, and their indignation was increased by the thought that these same British had until now been their allies against their enemies, the French and Indians. They may also have learned from some traveler that six days ago, (May 10), Ethan Allen with eighty-three men had dramatically captured Fort Ticonderoga in northeastern New York. From all sides men had come to court or to attend the meeting called to take action toward resisting the oppression of the British government. The judges who held court that day were George Croghan, John Connolly, Edward Ward, who had surrendered the little fort to the French, John Canon (Cannon), John McCulloch, a daring frontiersman, and John Gibson, formerly a trader at both Fort Pitt and Logstown. William Crawford, the previous year president judge at Hannastown, took the four oaths and went on the bench with the others. Almost the last action of that day is expressed in the following minute: "On the complaint of John Connolly, Gent, against Geo. Wilson, Gent, as a disturber of the Peace, on hearing the parties the Court is of the opinion that the complaint be dismissed." Two days later Doctor-Captain-Major-Judge John Connolly sat for the last time on the judicial bench, for his hopes faded away when he saw his associates above mentioned elected that day as part of the committee of twenty-eight by the public meeting, and instructed to formulate plans for

the organization of military companies to be ready for the country's call. At least five of that committee were Pennsylvania partisans. A similar committee was appointed the same or the following day in Westmoreland County in the cabins at Hannastown, and wrathful resolutions against Great Britain were passed there. In all the colonies the leading minds were bent upon resistance, by arms if that must be, and each had its abundance of local conventions. Provincial Councils were dissolved, committees of safety were substituted, courts of justice were reorganized, the old forms of oaths of allegiance were changed, political offenders were pardoned, and a feeling of liberty and union burned—but not in every breast.

The opprobrious word "tory" was applied to many as a stinging whip. Connolly's ambitions were with the enemy and had it not been for the violent demonstration of the Virginia partisans after he was arrested and carried to Ligonier, he would have been delivered by St. Clair's orders to Philadelphia as an insurrectionist against the Revolutionary Government just forming. These thought it a blow at their territorial claims. Soon after his release at Ligonier, he fled by night from Pittsburg and joined Lord Dunmore on a British vessel to which my lord had been driven by Virginia troops headed by the patriot Patrick Henry. He was arrested again in November in Fredericktown, Maryland, with papers hidden in his riding saddle, which, with other evidence, showed that he had arrangements to bring forth the Indians and English to attack us from the northwest. He was kept in close confinement until Congress had him removed to Philadelphia jail, where he remained until April 2, 1777, when the Supreme Executive Council released him on condition he go to the plantation of James Ewing, Esq., give security for his good behavior and that he will not write to, speak, or correspond with any person employed under the authority of the King or Parliament, nor any person unfriendly to the United States of America, or employ or procure any person to take up arms, or aid and assist the enemies of the said States in any way whatever.

These two arch-schemers and oppressive persecutors disappear forever from the "Boundary Controversy." The war of wits so far had been bloodless, except in one instance. Devereaux Smith, Esq., who had been carried off to Wheeling in June by the mob from Chartier's Creek, killed one of Connolly's militia, Capt. George Aston, and received a serious wound himself, which rendered him unable to leave his house. Four of the magistrates, including John Canon, held court at his house November 21, 1775, and held him for trial for murder. They admitted him to bail because of "the circumstances attending the fact wherewith he is charged," but expressed in their record a doubt whether



he would be able at the next court to attend, "from the situation of his wound and state of his health."

We have no means of knowing the facts of this tragedy nor the results of this murder case. These were times when lives were of less value than scalps and perhaps Esq. Smith was released without trial, as the shadows of impending war with Great Britain caused the provincials and colonials to draw closer together for sympathy and protection.

In the interest of peace between the province and the colony, temporary peace, at least, being much desired during "the defence of the liberties of America" in the revolutionary struggle, a short address was signed by the delegate from Pennsylvania and Virginia in the newly formed Continental Congress, and sent out in July, 1775, to their constituents, their "Friends and Fellow Countrymen," "the inhabitants in Pennsylvania and Virginia on the west side of Laurel Hill."

It recommended that all bodies of armed men kept up under either province be dismissed, those on either side who were in confinement or under bail for taking part in the contest be discharged, and that until the dispute be decided every person be permitted to retain his land possession unmolested.

It expressed the hope that the time would soon arrive "when this unfortunate dispute, which has produced much mischief and, as far as we can learn, no good, will be *peaceably* and constitutionally determined."

Of the nine names to this address all signed by using their first names with the exception of two, and these, one from each State, were the most illustrious or became the most illustrious on the roll. Each became a household name throughout America, but it looks strange to see their brief signatures, "P. Henry," "B. Franklin."

The people are still guessing in their discussions about the western boundary line. Many persons were ready to give their opinions without charge. St. Clair received a letter from Bedford, stating that the parallel line 5 degrees from the Delaware River crossed the Ohio near the mouth of the Chartier's Creek and included Fort Pitt near six miles. He received another letter, saying, "by Harper's map Fort Pitt is at least three or four and at most six miles within this province (Pennsylvania)."

The ever aggressive Virginians, however, always realized that possession was one of the strongest points in law, so Capt. John Neville, a militia officer and one of the committee of safety at Pittsburg, was placed in charge of Fort Pitt September 11, 1775, with about 100 men he marched over from Winchester "to cover and protect the border." This fort remained in his possession at the expense of Virginia until the Declaration of Independence had been signed and the United States of America took control June 1, 1777, by placing Gen.

Edward Hand in command.

The two committees of safety heretofore mentioned, one at Hannastown and one at Pittsburg, governed this region as best they could, with the assistance of such patriotic citizens as were willing to accept office, a risk much more serious than we of this peaceful period can now realize. Great courage was needed to face the future, not knowing whether we were to "sink or swim, to live or die, to survive or perish." This loose form of governmental control continued until the Declaration of Independence had been signed and both Pennsylvania and Virginia had thrown off their colonial signs of dependence and adopted state constitutions late in the summer of 1776.

Even the warm adherents of the late governor drop his name and also drop away from old Augusta County, as is shown in their entry August 20, 1776, "A court held at *Pittsburg*, for the District of *West Augusta*. This was the last court held at Pittsburg, for on that day the court appointed David Shepherd and John Canon, Gent, to have a house built to be used as a jail at Augusta Town, a place before unheard of.

When Col. Neville moved into Fort Pitt with his command, the Augusta County Court was obliged to leave the Fort and "to provide a House at the Public Expense for the use of Holding the Court," and the sheriff, "to contract for a house for safekeeping of his prisoners," as is shown by the court records for September 19 and 23, 1775. It took a year to decide upon a permanent location, but at the first term held after the Declaration of Independence had been signed and the old Liberty Bell rung, this Virginia court receded from Pittsburg by appointing two of their number, David Shepherd and John Canon to have a house built 24 by 14 feet at Augusta Town. This extinct town, if there ever was such a town, and the location of the court house is indicated by the market above referred to, with the inscription: "On this spot was held in 1776 the county court for the district of West Augusta, Virginia, the first court held by any English-speaking people west of the Monogahela River. Erected by the Washington County Historical Society in 1905." The site is about a mile west of our new million dollar court house at Washington, near the public road, on land fronting and overlooking the lower dam of the Citizens' Water Company in North Franklin Township. It was near the Grave Creek Road and the Mingo Trail, which the Indians used from Redstone to Mingo, below Steubenville.

The reason for removing from Pittsburg and establishing court back in the wilderness is not plain. The Pennsylvania, or Westmoreland County Court, had not done much business since its leading justice, Judge William Crawford, had taken offices under Virginia. It

lost its leading spirit when Arthur St. Clair was called to Philadelphia in December, 1775, and commissioned a colonel in the American army under Washington. In fact that court held no sessions whatever for the two years beginning four months before the Virginia court moved out into the heart of the present Washington County. In addition to the new "goal" there was a new "whipping post" and "stocks" provided for punishment, but we have no evidence that the ducking stool which had been erected "at the confluence of the Ohio and the Monongahela" was brought out here to Chartier's Creek or that another stool was supplied. Augusta Town was near a creek and better located for operating this last mentioned instrument than was Catfish Camp, the location first adopted by the Virginia judges, as indicated by their record of August 20, 1776. The stocks and ducking stool may have been used as scare crows, but the whipping post was a painful necessity. The sheriff could not but feel that he had a painful duty to perform when the court sentenced a certain defendant who had deserted from the militia, to receive "500 lashes with a cat-of-nine-tails on his bare back, well laid on, and it is said to the sheriff that execution thereof be done at such time and in such numbers as not to endanger life or member. The office of sheriff was not coveted.

The justices holding the first court session "at Augusta Town for the District of West Augusta," upon considering the Ordinances of Convention passed by the Virginia delegates of patriots at Richmond July 17, 1775, were "of the opinion that they are a distinct and separate county and court from that of East Augusta, and they appoint Dorsey Pentecost, Esq., their clerk for this Court." One provision of those ordinances was that "whereas courts in the district of West Augusta have hitherto been held by writs of adjournment, which can not now be obtained, the justices have the authority to hold court within said district at such places as they may appoint." This new court only existed four months when the district of West Augusta was divided into three counties, new commissions were produced for Yohogania County and the justices were sworn "the oath prescribed by law"—not the oath to support the King as heretofore required.

Among these commissions was one to Edward Ward as sheriff. His manly refusal to act states, that he can not think of acting as sheriff, or appointing any under sheriffs until the line between the States of Virginia and Pennsylvania are fixed or limited; for on the northeastern bounds of this County there is still a door open for dispute and contention, which has been heretofore the cause of disturbing the peace of the people settled and claiming alternately the jurisdiction of each government, and before he can think of acting, or any person

under him, he proposes praying the General Assembly to have a temporary line fixed between them, or the limits of Pennsylvania run or the government of Virginia peremptorily running the same; until which is done he can not think of acting in any State of government to infringe on the reserved rights of his fellow subjects; he farther assures that when government has this done, he is ready to act with cheerfulness; and if this can not be done he begs that the court will recommend some other gentleman to his Excellency to serve as sheriff—and hopes the court will acquiesce in promoting the having the above grounds ascertained; and further offers to qualify into the Commission of Peace. Several other prominent gentlemen were tendered the office at the time, but they refused "to act in said office on account of the great difficulty they apprehend will attend the execution of said office until such time as a line is fixed between this commonwealth and the State of Pennsylvania. Two years later the commission from His Excellency the Governor of Virginia State, appointing Mathew Richie sheriff of this County was read, whereupon the said Mathew Richie informed the court that he had taken every method in his power to procure deputies to assist him in the exercise of his office, but from the present state of the fees and the small emoluments accruing to the sheriff of the county, together with the contested boundary, although he has offered the whole to any person who would act as a deputy, he has not been able to secure one, and therefore he refused to act or qualify into his commission. Whereup the governor was requested to appoint George McCormick, Gent., as sheriff, the request being accompanied by an apology for the frequent application the court are under the disagreeable necessity of making for sheriffs commissions."

The District of West Augusta was divided into Yohogania, Ohio and Monongahela Counties, Hannastown, Pittsburg, Catfish Camp and Augusta Town all fell within Yohogania limits. Henceforth the interest of the present Washington County inhabitant will be with Yohogania County, for Catfish Camp and Augusta Town lay just inside its borders and scarcely a mile northeast of the corner point of the three counties. That portion of our present Washington County lying west of Augusta Town and south of Cross Creek, fell into Ohio County, while the portion south of Gallows Hill or southeast of Augusta Town, and south of a line near the National Pike, fell into Monongahela County. Yohogania was properly named because nearly all the Youghiogheny River west of Laurel Hill or Laurel Ridge Mountains—the great body of the river with its side tributaries—lay in that county. Its court claimed jurisdiction of all lands east and south of the Ohio River and south of the Allegheny as far as Kittanning and thence southward to the Laurel Ridge. Nearly all the vigorous people of



whom we have been reading were located within its borders.

We miss from the records of this new county the familiar name of George Croghan, who came west as an Indian trader, was an Indian agent at Pittsburg, was the first judge of the West Augusta Court at Pittsburg and attended nearly all its sessions, had his plantation four miles above Fort Pitt and claimed 200,000 acres of land in old Washington County, north of a line running between Robinson U. P. Church and its parsonage in Robinson Township, extending from Robinson Creek to the Monongahela River. He was a sensible man and very discreet throughout all the whirlwinds of trials which passed over this region. There is no memorial of his death spread upon the court records, for those men and times were stern and lacking in sentimentality; but his death is indicated on the records a year or so later, when William Christy, garnishee, "being sworn saith that he hath two pairs of geers, one old ox, one old spade, one pitch fork, one small box of iron and an old lanthorn, and no more, of the estate of said George in his hands."

At the first meeting of the justices for Yohogania County, it was "ordered that the clerk forward a letter to his excellency (Governor of Virginia) and Council notifying the general dissatisfaction of the people of this county against the late election being held on the Sabbath day, the short notices of the said election," etc. That election, called for December 8, 1776, was to choose the most convenient place for holding courts in this county. Strange that the Sabbath was by the laws of Virginia designated for such an election—the first in the Yohogania County—and that the Sabbath (July 15, 1781) was also designated by the Assembly of Pennsylvania for the election of justices of the peace—the first election in Washington County. In addition to asking each of the judges in turn to act as sheriff, the court was busy recommending officers for the militia, appointing constables, fining men for swearing "profane oaths" and "profane curses," authorizing registration of ear marks, erection of mill dams and like miscellaneous business. This period is noted for the many oaths that were administered to magistrates and constables, all of whom were required to take new obligations.

Great changes were being made most rapidly. On the same day as the capture of Ticonderoga, heretofore referred to, the Continental Congress convened at Philadelphia and George Washington was appointed commander-in-chief of the army. His conduct as a commander when 21 years of age led to this selection 21 years later. He was to have been supplied with 20,000 men, but was furnished about 14,500 undisciplined and insubordinate troops, and many of them without desire to be controlled. Supplies of ammunition and provi-

sions were often unobtainable in the long warfare he was to conduct.

In Virginia, Lord Dunmore, after being driven from office proclaimed freedom to the slaves, and raised a force of loyalists and inaugurated civil war, but was defeated by patriots near Norfolk. By the autumn of 1775 the royal officers were expelled and popular government on the republican plan instituted in every one of the thirteen colonies. There were but few loyalists or Tories west of the Monongahela. Some volunteers from about Redstone and perhaps from Ten Mile Creek hurried east to join Capt. Michael Cresap's Maryland Company. Capt. William Crawford recruited a regiment from the inhabitants along the Youghiogheny and along both sides of the Monongahela River, which was called the Seventh Virginia.

The Eighth Regiment of Pennsylvania was raised almost entirely from the Pittsburg region within a few weeks after the Declaration of Independence was signed, and Eneas Mackey and George Wilson were appointed by the Continental Congress as its colonels. Alas, these two valient Pennsylvanians saw no battle. Although the regiment was raised for the defence of the western frontier, they were obliged to leave their families and property in a defenceless condition, as they were ordered to join Gen. Washington in New Jersey or wherever they could find him. In the dead of winter this regiment of over 600 men, illy prepared and poorly fed, struggled over the mountains to aid their commander-in-chief, who was being driven by the British, to the great danger of Philadelphia, the Continental Capitol. They had neither doctor nor chaplain in the regiment and after traveling hundreds of miles over bad roads, with little to eat but bread and cakes, never entering a house, but building fires and encamping in the snow, they were found quartered in cold shattered houses near Philadelphia, by a physician for whom they had sent. One third of the men were ill, and almost 10 per cent of those enlisted died from the exposure scarcely six months after their enlistment. Among these were Cols. Mackey and George Wilson, the last named having been one of the most vigorous and hopeful letter writers of that period.

Ephraim Blaine, grandfather of James G. Blaine, was commissary of this regiment and afterward became commissary of the Revolutionary army. Van Swearingen, a very large and courageous man, was afterwards one of the captains. He had captained a company of rangers recently on the frontiers. Upon reaching New Jersey the regiment was placed in the brigade commanded by Gen. Anthony Wayne—"Mad Anthony," as he was commonly called for his dashing bravery. A few months later when the crack shots of the whole army were formed into Col. Morgan's Rifle Corps, more were

selected from the Eighth Pennsylvania than from any other regiment—139 men, including Capt. Van Swearingen. Think it not strange that amid all the privations and uncertainties of the times 126 men of this regiment were marked as deserters.

Andrew McFarlane, formerly arrested and carried into Virginia by Dr. Connolly's orders for acting as a Pennsylvania justice, is again carried off: He had come from County Tyrone, Ireland, and with his brother James was a merchant in Pittsburg. To avoid the oppression of Connolly, he had removed with his wife, Margaret Lynn Lewis, to Kittanning. The battalion commanded by Col. Eneas Mackey had intended wintering there, but when hurried off east they left some of their stores behind. Samuel Moorhead, living north of the Kiskiminetas River selected McFarlane as lieutenant of rangers to protect the frontiers and these supplies. But men were very scarce. Appeals to Westmoreland County commissioners did not bring assistance, and a month after the "gallant Eighth Pennsylvania left, McFarlane, almost the only man remaining at Kittanning, was captured by two Chippewa and two Iroquois Indians under command of two Brittish. He was forced to Niagara and from there to Quebec through the dark forest and deep snows of midwinter. His wife, with her young babe, had not the pleasure of visiting him in his captivity, as she did when he was imprisoned at Staunton, for he was kept captive almost four years.

In later years he opened a store on Chartier's Creek and after burying his brother, Maj. James McFarlane, who was killed at the attack on Gen. John Neville's house during the Whiskey Insurrection, was laid away beside his wife on his farm near the present Elrama Station of the P. V. & C. R. R., seven miles below Monongahela City and within the original Washington County. Two headstones still mark their lonely and neglected graves.

Another regiment was raised in the Monongahela Valley early in 1777, largely by the efforts of William Crawford, now a colonel. It was known as the Thirteenth Virginia, or West Augusta Regiment, and was expected to protect the frontier along the Allegheny and Ohio if there should be an outbreak among the Indians. About 200 of these were immediately ordered to the war in

the east leaving very few men indeed to protect this back country. As the soldiers took their trusty rifles and ammunition they left behind them this wilderness county, destitute, exposed and in great fear. One-third of the pioneers left on these "western waters" who could serve as militia were without guns, "so many of the regular troops being furnished with guns out of the militia of this district. One-half of the remaining guns want repairs." The powder supply was depleted and lead scarce. The Americans had hoped for assistance from the French settlements in Canada, but their forces sent to the northwest had been defeated at Quebec, and Col. Benedict Arnold evacuated Canada in June, 1776. This fixed the destiny of that province. Canada became a base of operations for the British, from which their emissaries stirred up, employed, and led the savage Indians to attack the frontier Americans from the west.

West of the Ohio the Mingoes or Iroquois of Ohio were already hostile. A band of sixty or seventy renegades, horse thieves and murderers, calling themselves Mingoes, had a Mowhawk named Pluggy for their chief, with headquarters at Pluggstown (or Pluggystown) on the Scioto River. Between them and the Ohio were the Shawanese and the Delaware tribes. On their west were the Wyandots, covering a region extending as far north as Detroit, where the British lieutenant governor, Henry Hamilton, most cruel and heartless, reigned supreme. It was he who gave large bounty for American scalps and taught the Indians not to bring in prisoners.

After much effort a council of 644 principal chiefs and warriors assembled in Pittsburg in October and gave assurance of remaining neutral. This was considered only a temporary truce, for the great Iroquois or Six Nations lying along the north of Pennsylvania had received presents and promises from the British and had taken up the hatchet against the Americans at a great council held at Fort Niagara in May and already depredations were being committed along the Ohio.

The year 1776 ended with deep forebodings and a dread of an organized attack by the savages upon the helpless families throughout all of West Augusta district, extending from Kittanning and the Laurel Ridge Mountains back to the Ohio River boundary.



## CHAPTER VIII

### EVENTS OF 1776-1780.

*Condition of the District of West Augusta in 1777—Gibson and Linn Expedition for Powder—Lead for the District Councils of War at Catfish Camp—Council of War in Virginia—Col. George Morgan's Stand for Peace—Politics among the Indians—Chief White Eyes' Stand for Peace—Administration on his Estate Granted by Yohogania Court—Petition for New State—Land Grabbing—Oath of Fidelity—British Intrigues and Indian Aggressions—George Rogers Clark's Campaign—David Rogers' Expedition—Attacked by Indians and Girty—General Hand's Squaw Campaign—Desertions, Suspicions and Arrests—Supplies Short—Enforcing Contributions—Virginia Land Laws—Penn Titles—Courts Cease—Beginning of a Religious Dawn.*

The Declaration of Independence did not make a noticeable change in the government of affairs in our region. Pennsylvania claimed control of her unknown western line through the justices of the peace of Westmoreland County, but these were inactive or gone to war. Any militia system she had was not effective west of the Monongahela River. Virginia claimed all the land from the Allegheny Mountains far into the vast west. Her District of West Augusta embraced everything as far as the Ohio River, but the district had just been divided into three counties with magistrates constituting a court in each. She had courts, a good military system covering this district, and had Fort Pitt garrisoned by Capt. John Neville and his Virginia company brought up from the Shenandoah Valley.

The Continental Congress had in May, 1776, placed John Morgan, formerly of New Jersey and later known as Gen. John Morgan of Morgantown, in control of Indian affairs, middle division, with headquarters at Pittsburg. Morgan and Neville were the men of authority at Pittsburg and both strongly favored peace with the Indians. Their efforts were aided by Congress, and the conclusions of peace councils in 1776 were apparently satisfactory—at least to Gen. Morgan, as reported by him on November 8. With this peace sentiment the Virginia adherents in this community had no patience, as they had a deadly hatred of the Indian and no faith in his promises.

The year 1777 found the District of West Augusta without men, money, ammunition, or guns for protection. The men who had gone to war had taken nearly all the best guns. Powder could not be had. A band of less than twenty young men which had been selected from the residents along the Monongahela Valley by George

Gibson and William Linn, was sent by Virginia down to New Orleans for powder. Their river trip was made under the guise of settlers bound for Kentucky. After a perilous journey past friends, Tories and savages, they procured 20,000 pounds of powder at 15 cents a pound from the Spanish at New Orleans, and found their work and peril greatly increased thereby. Capt. Gibson smuggled his one-fourth of the purchase by sailing vessel around the coast to Virginia, but Lieut. Linn started with his load in sixty-pound casks up the river. It was a desperate, death-daring venture, carried out during the winter storms and river ice.

Their flat boats left Pittsburg on the downward trip about two weeks after the Declaration of Independence was signed, and from that time until the following spring had opened up, those who knew of their expedition were in anxious suspense. Patrick Henry, governor of Virginia, wrote to Dorsey Pentecost from Williamsburg, Virginia, December 13, 1776, saying: "I wish you would find out where Capt. Gibson's cargo of powder is and let me know." He called attention to the dangerous condition of these, our settlements, in West Augusta, and stated that he had sent six tons of lead to be deposited in magazines or proper places in the three counties of Yohogania, Monongalia and Ohio. He expressed great expectations from the number and known courage of the militia in this quarter and advised a council of field officers and captains to prepare for the defence against the Indians.

This council of war was held at Catfish Camp on the 28th and 29th of January, 1777. It is a matter of surprise that the little settlement at Catfish Camp could accommodate ten field officers and thirty-two captains of

Virginia militia over night, and in midwinter. They rode in or walked in from all directions over the paths of the leafless and cheerless forest, but how the forty-two leading men of this region disposed of themselves and their horses that winter night would of itself make an interesting chapter. Some of them no doubt stopped with Maj. Taylor, a mile east of the meeting point, and some may have gone out as far as the "Shirtee Settlement." It is evident that Augusta Town, just over the hill to the southwest and but little over a mile distant, was not to be compared with the settlement which afterwards became the Borough of Washington. Even though it had the court house it was too insignificant a place for the meeting of these Virginia militia officers. The courts of the three counties in the District of West Augusta had nominated their officers for the militia, and these had been duly commissioned by Virginia. Dorsey Pentecost, who had been named second in the list of Virginia justices in December, and who, at the first session of the Yohogania Court held a month previous was appointed clerk of courts, was also the county lieutenant or highest officer of the militia of this county. Three other of the magistrates of this county had secured the three other chief militia appointments, namely, John Cannon, colonel; Isaac Cox, lieutenant colonel, and Henry Taylor, major.

Pentecost was elected president officer of this council of war, and Col. Isaac Cox vice president. It seems proper that Yohogania County should have the highest officers in the deliberate body because we were most centrally located in the district and we had at that date twice as many inhabitants as Ohio County and one-ninth more than Monongalia County. These proportions are shown by the per capita distribution of the six tons of lead referred to by the letter of Governor Patrick Henry. Besides distributing the lead to be kept in so-called magazines in these counties, various other preparations were arranged for defence against attacks by the English and Indians from the west. Thomas and William Parkinson were appointed in our county to open shop at their house on the Monongahela River (now Monongahela City) to repair guns, make tomahawks, scalping knives, etc.; Robert Curry to open shop at the forks of Cheat River, now Point Marion. Assignments were made of small companies of militia to protect the forts lying west of us and east of the Ohio River. This assignment of about 1,000 men was conditioned on there being no field officer sent by the Continental Government to take command of the troops then raised and raising in this district, but alas, as stated before, these troops were no sooner raised for frontier protection than they were ordered to the Continental Army far off in the east. Action toward drafting and officering militia was also taken at this meeting and the war council, after

referring to "the very recent cruel depredations committed on our people by our relentless neighbors, the Indians," resolved that upon the first hostilities commenced on the settlements a council of the three counties should be again called to consider measures "for the chastisement of the cruel perpetrators."

Another council of war was called to be held at Catfish in midsummer of 1777, as indicated by the letter of Capt. Samuel Mason to Brig. Gen. Hand, written at Fort Henry (near Wheeling) July 8, quoted in Creigh's History, Appendix, page 43. In the meantime "A War Council" had been held in Virginia Colony March 12 and had appointed George Morgan and John Neville a committee to confer with the Delawares and Shawanese to get their favor and bind them in the interest of peace. It also made arrangement for an expedition against Pluggystown on the Sciota, to be put under the command of Col. David Shepherd and Maj. Henry Taylor.

This action of Virginia was communicated by letter of her Continental Governor, P. Henry, Jr., dated March 12, which reached Morgan and Neville April 1. These Pittsburg residents replied so vigorously the same day, showing the great danger of stirring up war with the seeming friendly Indians by sending armed forces through their country that the project was abandoned for that summer.

Morgan's treatment of the Indians caused them to call him Taimenend or Tammany, after their most revered dead chieftain, as the greatest mark of respect they could show for his manners and character. His opinion of them and the treatment they received from the white-faces, their displacers in this region, is clearly indicated in the following letter, dated Fort Pitt, March 15, 1777, written to John Hancock, President of the Continental Congress, just before receiving the news of Virginia's proposed aggressive action.

"I thought it my duty to mention, in my letter by Mr. Wilson, the general uneasiness of the inhabitants here, who . . . have imbibed the Idea of a General War being inevitable.—It is much easier to create those Alarms than to remove them when raised, even from the most idle and ridiculous tales of drunken or dissatisfied individuals, & I apprehend the most fatal consequences from them—

"Parties have even been assembled to massacre our known Friends at their hunting Camps as well Messengers on Business to me, & I have esteemed it necessary to let those Messengers sleep in my own Chamber for their Security.—

"It is truly distressing to submit to the injuries we have & are frequently receiving along the Frontier settlements and our Posts from the Mingo Banditti & their Associates, but it must be extremely injurious to the interest of the United States at this critical time, to involve ourselves into a general Indian War which I still believe may be warded off by pursuing the wise measures intended by Congress— It is not uncommon to hear even those who ought to know better, express an ardent desire



for an Indian War, on account of the fine lands those poor people possess. . . ."

Morgan had written the English commander in charge of Detroit on our northwest, about nine months before, that:

"Our frontier settlements, though sufficiently numerous not only to defend themselves but to drive all the Indian Nations before them in case of War, have been alarmed with repeated accounts of your endeavoring to engage the Savages against them. This information has been often handed to Congress, but as the Indians still remain quiet, no Force is allowed to cross the Ohio; nor will any be permitted to do so, unless in our own defence after being attacked."

He had also accused Dorsey Pentecost of alarming the country by proclaiming that attacks were soon to be made upon Kanawha, Wheeling and Pittsburg by the Indians. Pentecost named Doctor Walker as the author of the story, but admitted that he, Pentecost, wrote such a letter to Capt. Brenton at Logstown to be forwarded to the different stations on the Ohio. Whether this gentleman who had so recently come over into Washington County from Westmoreland to become leader of our courts and military affairs was right or not, he certainly came near precipitating this locality into a war with the savages, and at a time when our fighting forces were drawn off east of the mountains into the Continental Army.

Retaliation was frequent by both the white and red men and stealth and treachery were the methods usually adopted by both. The most peaceful and politic men in both races were busy also. Politics and oratory by the red men were most adroit and active at this time among the Delawares, as well as among their more civilized neighbors. The inhabitants of our county owed their lives largely to Koquehagechton, or Capt. White Eyes. He was head chief of the Turtle Tribe of Delawares in Ohio, and all his efforts were, at first, for neutrality in the Revolutionary War. Capt. Pipe of the Wolf Tribe, nearby, kept stirring up the Delawares to side with the British. It was at one of these early peace councils held by Col. Morgan at Pittsburg that Chief White Eyes, stung by the taunts of the Senecas present in the interest of the British, with the most haughty disdain threw off the yoke heretofore laid on the Delaware Nation by the Great Six Nations, when he arose and speaking figuratively as of his Nation, said:

"I know, I know well, that you consider us a conquered nation—as women—as your inferiors. You have, as you say, shortened our legs, and put petticoats on us. You say you have given us a hoe and a corn-pounder, and told us to plant and pound for you—you men—you warriors. But look at me. Am I not full grown and have a warrior's dress? Aye, I am a man, and these are the arms of a man, (showing his musket)—and all that

country, (waving his hand proudly in the direction of the Allegheny River) all that country, on the other side of the water, is *mine*."

This one man being afterward in the spring of 1778, bitterly opposed by Pipe and the war party which had been stirred by "a flock of birds from the east" (McKee and Girty, renegade Tories from Pittsburg), obtained a ten days' delay in declaring war. This delay was indefinitely extended when on the morning of the tenth day the missionary, Heckewelder, arrived at the Muskingum River from the east with friendly peace messages. At a critical moment Chief White Eyes carried the day by a burst of flaming oratory. He exhibited a newspaper containing an account of the surrender of Gen. Burgoyne's Army, and exclaimed, "See, my friends and relations, this document contains great events, not the song of a bird, but the truth."

White Eyes had twenty years before signed a treaty of friendship with the English in preference to the French and had continued steadfast. He was commissioned a colonel by the colonial authorities in 1778, came to the vicinity of Pittsburg and Fort McIntosh, (Beaver) and was treacherously murdered near Christmas time of 1778. The report given out was death by small pox, but it is believed he was shot by a Virginia militiaman. The Court of Yohogania County on March 24, 1779, made this minute:

"Admr. of the Est. of the late Col. White Eyes is granted to Thos. Smallman. . . . Jos. Skellon, David Duncan, William Christie and Samuel Ewalt appointed appraisers to said Est." Whether or not we can claim him as a resident of old Washington County (or Yohogania), his life and influence proved a great defence for our frontier and a constant check on the great Delaware Nation.

The unrest and deplorable condition of our people is also indicated in a petition for the erection of a county to be called Westsylvania (western woods) presented to the Continental Congress soon after its organization.

The land to be included is described as being at least 240 miles in length from the Kittanning (up the Allegheny River) to opposite the mouth of the Scioto River, and 70 or 80 miles in breadth from the Allegheny Mountains to the Ohio River. The language of the petition expresses forcibly the sad, irritating and unbearable conditions, and every word is red hot with an earnest desire to be freed from both the Virginia and Pennsylvania jurisdictions.

The effort for a new State did not again arouse a serious consideration until the year 1780. During this period the court of Monongalia County, (which was assuming Virginia jurisdiction over the southern portion of Washington County, as well as what has since become Fayette County), desired to have the General Assembly

of Virginia repeal the recent law for opening a land office, etc., west of the mountains. The Yohogania County Court, in control of the northern and eastern part of our County, plainly informed the Monongalia Court that the judges could not concur in such a repeal, but were determined to use every method in their power to prevent it. This position taken by our Yohogania magistrates is not surprising, for several of them were depending on Virginia laws to get them more land than they could otherwise obtain.

The business of administering the oaths of allegiance and fidelity to Virginia added much to the discontent of the people. The "gentlemen justices" were kept quite busy in 1777 arranging to locate the lines of the three new counties, and the general business of the court, including fines upon persons guilty of "swearing profane oaths" and "profane curses." The county seat was changed to the house of Andrew Heath near the Monongahela River. Yohogania had no townships, so it was districted by calling for streams, dividing ridges, private dwellings and "Croghan's line." One course was from "Robertson's Run" (Robison's Run) along Croghan's line to Raccoon Creek. John McDaniel, (great-grandfather of Edward McDonald, of McDonald Borough), was appointed to make a "tour" of the district to administer the oath of fidelity to the State of Virginia, beginning at the mouth of the West Fork of Chartier's Creek (now Carnegie), extending up the said fork to the top of the dividing ridge between Chartier's Creek (near Hickory), Cross Creek and Raccoon Creek (near Hickory), thence along said ridge to the head of Robertson's Run (above Midway), thence down the run to the Chartier's Creek, thence up the creek to the place of beginning. He was one of the justices who sat as one of the judges of the court, his appointment being brought about by the recommendation of the justices holding court September 18, 1776. Those who refused to swear allegiance to Virginia were to be disarmed and become ineligible to office or to any rights under that State, not even that of owning land.

The distracted people were being hunted by both the magistrates and the Indians. The cruel Gen. Hamilton, with headquarters at Detroit, had sent by the end of July, 1777, fifteen parties of Indians, consisting of 289 warriors, with thirty white officers and rangers to coax away the Americans or annihilate them.

In midsummer Fort Henry (near Wheeling) was attacked by over 200 Indians. The savages, in companies, led by whites, kept the people in a terror which extended all along the Ohio River and throughout all that is now Westmoreland County, and the Six Nations on the north harassed the pale faces from Westmoreland County eastward. The exposed condition of Pennsylvania on the north as well as on the west, and the uncertainty of the

boundary line, prevented her government from giving much attention to the affairs west of the Alleghenies. The Continental Government at Philadelphia kept all attention on the direct contest with the British in the east.

#### CLARK'S EXPEDITION.

Virginia being farther from the seat of war, with anxiety over her large claims on western lands, was aroused to action by George Rogers Clark. He had resided in our district of West Augusta, had been recommended for appointment as one of her magistrates, but was now a surveyor in Kentucky, where he had attempted to go years before when Chief Logan's friends were massacred. Clark now saw a grand opportunity. He hastened on foot through 600 miles of wilderness to Williamsburg and obtained an audience with Governor Patrick Henry. He proposed to strike the vast power of Great Britain in the northwest and save that magnificent territory. He was commissioned to proceed to the defence of Kentucky—no more. The Continental Army could not spare any troops, so he was furnished funds by Virginia. He made his headquarters about Redstone Old Fort, raised about 150 men on the upper Monongahela, built and launched his boats near the site of West Brownsville, took a large part of the powder and lead Gibson and Linn had brought up from New Orleans, and floated down the Monongahela and Ohio to near its junction with the Mississippi. A few American and French hunters joined him there and he pushed rapidly northward through swamps and wildernesses until the British posts of Illinois and Indiana were all taken except Detroit, and the northwest was secured and preserved to the United States.

Clark organized a civil government opposite the Fort of St. Louis, then on Spanish ground, called it the County of Illinois and required the oath of allegiance to Virginia. He suddenly appeared at Vincennes, on the Wabash, before our arch enemy, Gen. Hamilton, who had come down with some troops from Detroit. By parading his 120 backwoodsmen with powdered blackened faces around, to create the appearance of a large force Clark so frightened this red-coat that he surrendered. The captured English governor of the northwest was sent almost 600 miles to jail in Williamsburg, charged with having stirred up the savages to destroy the settlers. His capture pleased many of the settlers in the region conquered by Clark, for they were French, and France had recently—February 6, 1778—formed an alliance with the Continentals. To him and his men belongs the honor of saving five important States to the United States, as was afterward brought out by the treaty of 1783. The success of this expedition led Virginia to claim all lands east of the Mississippi by right of conquest in addition to the King's grant.



In this brilliant campaign Clark was ably assisted by Monongahela River men. Capt. Joseph Bowman with two companies took Cahokia Garrison, opposite St. Louis. Capt. David Rogers with a boat load of forty men and two small cannon assisted very materially in scaring Hamilton into the surrender of Vincennes Garrison in February, 1779. David Rogers, a native of Virginia, one of the judges of the District of West Augusta and later for Yohogania, was appointed by Patrick Henry to procure more powder and supplies from the Spanish at New Orleans. He selected about forty men and, with supplies to exchange, dropped down the river from the site of West Brownsville, about six months behind Clark's boats. Before receiving the powder at St. Louis, where the Spanish had sent it, he became interested in aiding Clark at Vincennes, and with his forty men and two small cannon contributed largely to the capture of Gov. Hamilton. In October, 1779, Capt. Rogers and all his men but thirteen were killed and the powder and supplies taken by the Indians, whom he had presumed to attack as his company were poling their keelboat on the homeward trip up the Ohio. The Indians were led against him by Matthew Elliot and the white savage, Simon Girty, a former lieutenant of Virginia militia, both of whom had fled from Pittsburg to join the British a year before in company with the tory, Alexander McKee, of McKee's Rocks, the host of George Washington on his early Kentucky trip.

These and other deserters kept the Indians near us stirred up with plans for gory deeds and scoutings for plunder, and with tales that the Great-Father-Across-the-Water had completely conquered his children. This argument seemed good, because the Continental Congress had just been forced back from Philadelphia to sit at Lancaster, Pa., and from that place back again to York. While Gen. Clark was obtaining his victory the settlers of now Washington County were huddled in forts or block houses or escaping for life. Sixty-one militia and frontiersmen had been killed in September of 1777, in two Indian raids east of the Ohio River, at or within a few miles of Fort Henry (Wheeling).

The Continental general, Hand, a good fighter in open warfare with the English in the east, had come in June, 1777, to succeed Gen. Neville, who had inoffensively occupied Fort Pitt in the name of Virginia after Dr. Connolly had been carried off. Virginia amicably turned over her fort and poorly disciplined company of soldiers to Hand, who made preparations to attack the Indians. Col. Lochry, military commander of Westmoreland County (which still claimed jurisdiction of Washington County territory), raised about 100 men for Hand's assistance. The attempted organization was a failure, as so few active men remained in this region and these

could not volunteer and leave their houses unprotected, and for the additional reason that the general failed to communicate with Virginia militia, who had gathered below Wheeling to await him. His reaching Fort Henry within a month after the disasters near there, and his trip back to Fort Pitt a week later, deterred the fiery Shawanese, with whom were many Wyandots and Mingoes, from making a dash in greater numbers through the land now Washington County.

The same general made another fiasco four months later, being assisted by Col. William Crawford and Yohogania troops. The object was a cavalry attack upon a British outpost near the site of Cleveland, but the heavy snow and swollen waters of Mahoning Creek, added to the small supply of provisions, disheartened the rough riders. They reached but a short distance beyond the site of New Castle, Pa., and returned with two captured squaws, whose lives had been saved with difficulty, when an old man, a boy and some other squaws were slaughtered. These were of the Wolf tribe of the peaceable Delawares, our nearest neighbors, and gave the Wolf chief, Pipe, additional influence in his contest with the Turtle chief, White Eyes. The situation was reported in a letter written by Col. George Morgan, dated Fort Pitt, March 31, 1778, in which we learn that McKee, the late King's agent at Pittsburg, had broken his parole on the 28th, and escaped. He also says: "Girty has served as interpreter of the Six Nation tongue at all the public treaties here and I apprehend will influence his brother (who is now on a message from the commissioners to the Shawanese) to join him. The parties of Wyandots mentioned in the letter from Capt. White Eyes have committed several murders in Monongahela County. Last week two soldiers who had crossed into the Indian country four or five miles from this post to hunt discovered five Indians, one of whom they shot before the Indians perceived them—the fire was returned, one of our men killed and the others escaped back to the fort."

The massacre of the friendly Indians, Chief Cornstock, Red Hawk, and others, had preceded the destruction of the sixty-one whites near Wheeling, and that was only the beginning of the long retaliation. The peaceable Gen. Morgan had recently been arrested as "unfriendly to the cause of America," and, although acquitted, was still stinging under the smart of this and his removal by Congress because of unfriendly relations and suspicions. How much of this was brought about by Judge Dorsey Pentecost, of Yohogania County, with whom there had been friction for a year, we are not informed. Certainly he was not bloodthirsty enough to suit the judge. "Some of the best men in Pittsburg were arrested," and Gen. Hand was suspected. The unsuccessful Hand was relieved at his own request and Gen. McIntosh placed in command at Fort Pitt about

the 6th of August, 1778. The latter remained in command only until the following April.

Soon after Gen. McIntosh took command at Fort Pitt he cut through the forest of what soon became Washington County, a wagon road along the south side of the Ohio River from Fort Pitt to the mouth of Beaver Creek. The Ohio River had for years been a barrier on our northmost travel from Pittsburg passing along its north shore, but that was still the Indians' country. Fort McIntosh was established where Beaver now stands, and Fort Laurens, on the Tuscarawas River, some seventy miles farther west, near Bolivar, Ohio. Had he been supplied with troops and provisions promised he might have protected the great horseshoe and saved many valuable lives. He purposed to push forward to attack the English headquarters at Detroit, and his Fort Laurens, if he could have held it, would have made a place of protection and rendezvous as he intended for the friendly Indians, our nearest neighbors.

About 500 regulars from the Eighth Pennsylvania and Thirteenth Virginia, who had recently been sent back from the east, were under his command, and when these and the militia were detailed to build forts there was discontent. The Pennsylvania militia were only bound to serve two months, and those of Virginia to the end of the year. The result was, of course, an early depletion of forces. Politics and the unsettled state line interfered with the service.

All the fine fall weather had passed and nothing had been accomplished except two small forts erected in an inaccessible wilderness. The most friendly chief of the great Delaware nation had been treacherously slain while assisting on the march beyond Beaver, within four months after signing the peace treaty for his nation. Col. George Morgan claimed to have procured "Eight thousand kegs of flour for the campaign in this quarter," but he admitted that a great part of it never got as far as Fort Pitt. Much of the supplies ordered were stolen or diverted to other places by teamsters or others, and the garrison at Fort Laurens, under command of Col. John Gibson, formerly of Logstown, was starving and besieged by Indians, with Simon Girty as one of their leaders. Several disasters having occurred near that fort, the disheartened McIntosh resigned, but not until Col. Morgan had written, "to the Court of Enquiry now sitting at Fort Pitt," as follows: "The principal reasons as I apprehend, not only for this disappointment, but also for the present scarcity of provisions, have been the ignorant, absurd and contradictory conduct and orders of Gen. McIntosh throughout this whole campaign."

Col. Daniel Broadhead, a subordinate officer not much in sympathy with the procedure of McIntosh, was placed in command at Fort Pitt in April, 1779. He continued in command until 1781, when he was removed under

charges from which he was afterward acquitted. He had commented upon Fort McIntosh as a hobbyhorse, the romantic building built by the hands of hundreds who would rather have fought than wrought. He withdrew the few famished regulars from Fort Laurens in August, after the troops there had been reduced to living on herbs, salt and cowhides. The backward movement and removal of headquarters from the mouth of Beaver River back to Fort Pitt gave new impetus to the Indian foragers and new terror to the settlers. Broadhead received from Gen. McIntosh 722 men, regulars and militia, which were distributed to the principal forts down as far as Wheeling, at Fort Pitt and up the Allegheny River to Fort Crawford near Apollo. These soon became reduced in number to 300, and in a year he wrote, saying: "I only have the cullings of the last year's men left and can do but very little to prevent their (the Indian) incursions, but will do all I can." His efforts brought no safety, for in the same letter he reports between forty and fifty men, women and children killed and taken in less than two months between the mountains and the Ohio River, not including that part from Pittsburg eastward then conceded to be Westmoreland County. Two weeks later the Mingoes killed and wounded several people in Westmoreland County. Four bands were skulking around the settlements and two Indian parties had crossed the river one morning a little below Fort Pitt almost under the nose of the colonel, coming in the direction of Catfish camp. A few months later four harvesters were killed by thirty Wyandots, who had crossed the Ohio near the mouth of the Raceoon Creek. A month later ten men were killed by members of the same tribe near the site of Morgantown, W. Va., far inside the white man's country. In September two settlers were killed near Robison's Run and seven on Ten Mile Creek. Many other losses of life and property caused the people to mourn.

Broadhead's garrison soon dwindled to 200 men, and for these he had neither money nor paymaster. Frequently he fretted bitterly over the lack of provisions and his consequent helplessness. He called the residents of Pittsburg a "rascally set of inhabitants," and wrote that if Col. George Morgan "had been where his employment required we should have been better provided." Without supplies the militia could not be called. An attempt by Pennsylvania to furnish supplies from Westmoreland County instead of across the mountains on pack horses failed. Broadhead in September, 1780, sent Capt. Samuel Brady and Uriah Springer to forcibly take from the settlers cattle and sheep or other supplies. Springer operated east of the Monongahela, and Capt. Brady on the west side and around Chartiers Creek. They brought in some farm stock from the little cleared patches or as they found them concealed in the forest,



but they made many enemies by it, and it was a hazardous business. It was the custom of the whites to destroy the large cornfields and villages or huts and to confiscate the furs stored by the Indians, and the red men in their turn had destroyed many animals of the settlers. Amid demonstrations and dire threats, the much needed cattle were driven off to feed the garrisoned soldiers at Pittsburg. This supply was insufficient and this forcible plan was abandoned in about three months, but the settlers became bitter and hostile and complained of keeping up the garrison.

The distressing situation was added to by the uncertainty of title and possession of land, and the mental struggle was exciting. The Virginians had the best of it. Their laws recognized the rights of every person who settled on land on these western waters at any time prior to 1778, but Pennsylvania would not favor a settlement made before 1769, the date she bought off the Indians and opened her land offices. Pennsylvania would only allow 300 acres to a settler, but her sister state allowed such as took the oath of allegiance to Virginia 400 acres, or so much thereof as he could pay for at 10 shillings per acre, and he could occupy by a tenant without coming himself into this exposed country. He could preempt any greater quantity of land adjoining not exceeding 1,000 acres.

Yohogania County justices and surveyors encouraged the claims of soldiers of the English and French War, which ended in 1763, for the services of which the king of Great Britain had commanded the governors of the three new colonies to grant free of charge, to every person having the rank of a field officer 5,000 acres; to every captain 3,000 acres; to every subaltern or staff officer 2,000 acres; to every non-commissioned officer 200 acres, and to every private 50 acres of the waste and unappropriated lands in America. These soldier claims were bought up and locations of land made by many speculators.

The two states through their commissioners adopted in 1779 a plan for finally locating the state line, but their report was subject to change and approval by each state. The Virginia Legislature became busy enacting laws to determine titles to the lands, three being enacted that year. One of these was called "the Corn Law," because the settlers got no title "unless they have made a crop of corn in that country or resided there at least a year."

Virginia land offices were opened along the Monongahela River for hearings for lands now in Washington County, the alleged purpose being to prove settlements and decide titles. Warrants as a basis for surveys were granted and many surveys were made in 1780, and even after Washington County, Pennsylvania, was established in 1781. All the titles and claims of the Penn family

were destroyed or made invalid, so far as the Legislature of Pennsylvania could do so, by act passed November 27, 1779. This act compensated "the devisees and legatees of Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, late proprietaries of Pennsylvania," and the widow of said Thomas Penn with £130,000 sterling money of Great Britain.

It has been asserted that if the English army had appeared in the Monongahela Valley about the beginning of the year 1780 this region would have gone to their standard without hesitation. The harassed and distracted inhabitants had no permanent, safe houses, no certain government and no sure title nor promise of any. They had but little provisions, cattle or crops, no money of any value to purchase with, and very little of anything in the community that could be bought. The Virginia adherents saw the best of the horseshoe land about to be snatched away by the Pennsylvania boundary line survey, and the Pennsylvania adherents saw the Virginian surveyors embracing or encroaching on their settlements by these surveys of vast tracts of land. It is impossible to conceive of a situation more distressing.

The records of Yohogania courts show that John Campbell, one of the justices whose house was close to the present site of Carnegie, had been captured by the Indians, and the ever prominent Dorsey Pentecost was given command of the militia of this county. Many former military officers came into court in 1779 and 1780 and proved their service under the king of England in order to entitle them to the military land warrants, mentioned above. The Virginia adherents kept up their show of control to the very last, ordering that a whipping post be erected at a cost of \$2,000 only two months prior to the final meeting of court on August 28, 1780. The court record does not disclose any reason why the meetings ceased or any expectation that this would be the final session of Yohogania Justice's Court. For one whole year before the court of Washington County started its legal meetings no courts assembled in this region except the Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, court, recently started up again away over at little Hannastown.

One reason given by the Virginia partisans was that when the news of the agreement at Baltimore in 1779, finally reached the backwoods, and a report immediately following that the state line should be run without procrastination, it produced a "relaxation among the officers, knowing that a line as proposed would include the whole, or nearly so, of Yohogania County, and by that means the whole county was thrown into anarchy and confusion."

Another explanation is that the alleged usurpations had been laid before the President and Council of Pennsylvania and by them been presented to Congress, so

that the affairs became a National question, or rather, a question for the League of States. The Continental Congress attempted to lay a quieting hand on the controversy by recommending peace and non-interference between the states, and the withholding of land grants until a final adjustment of the state line.

The granting of land or issuing of patents by these contesting states ceased, but warrants issued by the commissioners "appointed by Virginia to adjust claims to unpatented lands in Yohga., Monga., and Ohio Counties" and the surveying of choice lands by Virginia authority continued to be a ready way of avoiding the effect of the advice given by the Continental Congress. In later years Pennsylvania was under legal compulsion obliged to issue patents based on those warrants and surveys, and lost large acreages by the decision of the Virginia commissioners, thus forcing the grant of lands based upon the king's ancient proclamation of rewards for services to Great Britain.

An influence for peace appeared at this time as a star of hope. The court sitting at West Augusta and at Andrew Heath's house had administered the Virginia oath of allegiance to a number of preachers of the gospel, but none of them appear to have stayed in the community permanently until Rev. John McMillen came with his family to the congregations of Pigeon Creek and Chartiers in 1778, Rev. Thadeus Dodd to Ten Mile region, Cook's Settlement and Lindley's Fort, now Amity and Prosperity, in 1778 or 1779, and Rev. Joseph Smith to Cross Creek and Rev. Matthew Henderson to North Buffalo almost at the same time. Rev. McMillen had first visited here in 1775, and in 1776 had accepted the offer of the congregations, and Rev. Dodd had been to his people in the autumn of 1776, but both were deterred from bringing their families because of the Indians.

The introduction of religion and religious services into any community is a great historic event. The years 1778 and 1781 were of unusual importance because of the beginning of the religious movement which affected materially the character of the future settlers and their policies. This is peculiarly true of Washington County, for in no other locality west of the mountains did Scotch-Irish Presbyterianism, with its serious views of this and the future life, take such deep root and obtain a quicker and more permanent growth. The work of the three named ministers most clearly proves that "what we do, in weakness or in strength, in widening circles touches the infinite and so go on forever." Their cherished purpose was to raise upon the field fellow-helpers. They did not cry to the churches east of the mountains to "come over and help us" with either men or money. They took things as they found them, erected churches of logs with no tools but the ax, preached in the woods with or without pulpits, in churches, large tents, private houses or out under the trees, and religiously took up their collections.

As late as 1802 an English traveler walking from Pittsburgh to Wheeling wrote of seeing a pulpit in the woods between Pittsburgh and Canonsburg. Not only did they build churches, but they taught the aspiring young men of the neighborhood, and Dodd and McMillen both soon had log-academies built. Dodd's Academy developed in the year 1806 into Washington College, and McMillen's Academy developed in the year 1802 into Jefferson College. The union of these two colleges in the year 1865 has made the immortally famous Washington and Jefferson College, in the very heart of Washington County.

The settlement of the county, the planting of the churches and the teaching of the youth constituted one and the same social movement. Of the first men who crossed the mountains—"the primitive settlers—the men who fished and hunted for a living, and served as guides and army scouts, it cannot be said that they made much religious profession of any kind. They were an extremely heterogeneous class and restive of the restraint of well-ordered society. Yet even among these could be found here and there a sturdy, God-fearing Presbyterian family." Occasionally was found, especially about Pittsburgh, an adherent of the Church of England, and these quite often exhibited tendencies toward toryism. In explanation of the influence of this religion upon the policies of the time Dr. George P. Hays, in "Presbyterianism," page 113, states: "The English officials and their tory friends laid a large portion of the blame for the insubordination of the people upon the Presbyterians. The Presbyterians of Scotland and Ireland had been leaders in resisting English religious oppression. The reputation therefore of Presbyterians in the old country was that of a people who would not readily submit to oppression by monarchial authority. Peter Van Schaak in 1769 used these exultant words: "The election in New York City is ended and the church is triumphant in spite of all the efforts of the Presbyterians. The Presbyterians think they have as a religious body everything to dread from the power of the church."

This fairly expressed the feeling on both sides. The Presbyterians did dread the persecuting power of the English Church through the government, and the English government dreaded the Presbyterians as ringleaders in resistance. For the English soldiery to hear a household or a body of men singing "Rouse's Psalms" was a sufficient proof of the insubordinate character of the singers. Preaching in New York without authority from the English church was at one time punished with imprisonment.

To escape this and other persecutions was the hope of our forefathers in settling in this wilderness. Their early experiences on this soil were most dangerous and aggravating, and did not decrease, but seemed to increase immediately upon the organization of Washington County in 1781.



## CHAPTER IX

### EVENTS OF 1781-1782.

*Delawares become Enemies—Broadhead Attacks Them—Committee of Safety—Washington County Established—George Rogers Clark Arrives—James Marshall Opposes—New Government Party—Demand for State Line—Clark's Draft under Virginia Authority—Marshall's Militia Elections under Pennsylvania Authority—Broadhead Averse to Clark—Broadhead's Campaign Fails for Want of Supplies—Clark's Campaign Fails for Want of Men and a State Line—Col. Lochry Marched through Washington County—Pentecost Elected to High Office in Pennsylvania—Justices and Washington County Officers Elected and Commissioned—First Court Held—Captain Jack Hughs—Williamson's Expedition—The Moravians—Indian Aggressions—Killbuck at Pittsburg—Attack by Men from Chartiers Creek—Crawford's Campaign—State Line Survey—Abandoned Expedition—New State Agitation—First Thanksgiving Day.*

The year 1781 started with the disaffection of the Delawares. At their council held at Coshocton in February they yielded to the English influences and with Chief Pipe as their leader broke their long continued peace treaty. Their council had an influence over almost twenty nations. The result was a most dangerous, harassing and disturbed year for the frontiersmen. Much of the American influence upon this tribe was lost by the inability of Gen. Broadhead to have supplies for his garrison at Fort Pitt and to carry on trinket trading for furs, and possibly much mischief was done by the efforts of Westmoreland County men to take the scalps of a large party of friendly Delawares who had come to Pittsburg to trade and to assist Gen. Broadhead in an attack against the Indians on our west.

The little garrison at Fort Pitt was so impoverished that the commanding general, upon hearing the preceding September that some persons along Ten Mile Creek had been killed or captured by the Indians, was too helpless to send any soldiers or rangers after those who had committed this and other outrages in that vicinity. Gen. Broadhead apparently expected and obtained more assistance from Pennsylvania than from the Continental Congress. Having obtained supplies from the east during the winter, and possibly some buffalo meat from the detachment of Delawares and hunters which he had sent to the Big Kanawa the preceding fall for that purpose, he started to Coshocton to subdue the Indian uprising. His effort was a success in surprising the Delawares, who had not yet become completely organized under Chief Pipe, and they removed farther west.

In this expedition which left Fort Henry (now Wheeling), where they had gathered on April 10, volunteers from Washington County were of good assistance. It is not probable, however, that these brave men riding their horses through the thickets and swamps beyond the Ohio knew that they were citizens of Washington County, as news of the organization had not yet become widespread. How slowly the news traveled even by special messenger appears from the fact that Thomas Scott's letter written from a few miles east of the Monongahela River, dated October 8, did not reach President Reed at Philadelphia for over four months.

This letter referred to the political movement to incorporate the new county, to be known as Washington, called for Gen. George Washington, then a hero in this new, struggling country.

The troops and volunteers returned to Fort Henry about the 1st of May, after destroying a number of Indians and about forty head of cattle and bringing away peltry and goods which sold at vendue for £80,000. The interest in this attack was stirred up by Dorsey Pentecost and some others. They had visited the frontier settlement to the west of Catfish Camp in the winter, found them much dejected and fearful, returned and advertised a meeting of ways and means. A committee of safety was organized, and several committee meetings were held, but the expense of hiring rangers gave rise to discontent and disputes among members of the committee.

It may have been fear of expense or it may have been the energetic and domineering disposition of Col. Pentecost that caused the establishment of Washington County

March 28, 1781, ignoring him entirely as an officer thereof, just as he had been ignored eight years before at the organization of Westmoreland County. His account is that in the spring "a certain James Marshall (a person of yesterday among us), a frontier inhabitant (from Cross Creek Township), and a member of the committee, went home from one of the meetings, prepared a petition to the Assembly of Pennsylvania, assured the distressed frontier's people that he would obtain their immediate succor, got their assistance in signatures and cash and went to Philadelphia. At his return he brought the Act of Assembly creating that part of Westmoreland County lying west of the Monongahela into a separate county by the name of Washington and for himself three commissions, lieutenant, recorder and register for said county; and in that Act of Assembly, on his (Mr. Marshall's) or some of his friends' representations, a set of men were appointed, who all (except Capt. Swearingen and Mr. D. Leet) are strangers to the county, being gentlemen who have but recently come among us."

While James Marshall was in Philadelphia, Gen. George Rogers Clark, not yet thirty years old, flushed with victory in his most brilliant campaign, in which he had captured Gov. Gen. Hamilton, came here with an intent to carry against the savages another expedition, which was principally intended to be aided from this county. Clark had come from Richmond, Va., with money and a brigadier-general's commission and with about 140 Virginia regulars. He had authority to get volunteers, and as they did not come to him very rapidly he literally went for them.

Col. James Marshall with his several commissions, relying especially upon that of county lieutenant or highest military officer in Washington County, became at once the county leader and the opposer of the efforts of Gen. Clark and his aiders and abettors. Matters were further complicated by Dorsey Pentecost swearing into an old commission as lieutenant for Yohogania County, which had been in the county for upwards of a year, but which he said he "had neglected to qualify to on account of the apparent probability there was for a change of government." There were upwards of 2,500 effective men in the limits of Washington County, according to Col. James Marshall's estimate. How many were in Yohogania County we are not told. It embraced a considerable part of the present counties of Fayette and Allegheny along the eastern side of the Monongahela River, but did not include Ten Mile Creek, along which was a considerable settlement.

The Virginians were extremely anxious to prevent Ten Mile Creek, as well as the Monongahela River, from becoming Pennsylvania property or territory, as they wanted control of both those waterways to reach their

favorite Kentucky region, called the County of Kentucky, and the Indian fur trade in their Illinois County, and to control the Ohio River. It was at that time rumored that the unexplored Ten Mile Creek would lead out by a short portage to connect with the Ohio River, or to use the words of Gen. George Washington, "the west fork of Monongahela communicates very nearly with the waters of the Kanawa—that the portage does not exceed nine miles, and that a very good wagon road may be had between." Virginians had no other plan for a good opening through to the west except down the Monongahela. They considered that a state having within its borders such waterways was supposed then to be in position to compel tribute from travelers from other states, or to exclude such travel entirely. This gave additional interest to a New State Party or New Government Party, which had existed for a few years, and was encouraged by Virginia, which preferred that these waters should be controlled by themselves or any others rather than by the slow Pennsylvania government residing at far distant Philadelphia.

Col. Marshall, upon whom devolved all responsibility for the new county, there being no courts or active magistrate to represent it, became extremely anxious and pressing for the state line to be run as promised. The high-handed methods of Clark, Pentecost, Gabriel Cox and others in drafting men for service in the west caused Marshall and others to allege that their object was to extend the influence and enlarge the territory of Virginia on our west. The people denied Virginia's right to force them and refused to submit to the military laws of either state. Many refused to pay taxes to either state. Col. Marshall feared to organize his militia, as it threatened civil war between state factions, or, as he expressed it, he feared "the consequences of involving the good subjects of this state in a civil war with Col. Pentecost's Banditti and a New Government Party." Col. John Canon, who was appointed a sub-lieutenant of Washington County militia, sided with Pentecost, and Daniel Leet, the other sub-lieutenant, refused to act until the state line was run. Many letters were written to President Reed, of Pennsylvania. Thomas Scott, of Westmoreland County, who had been appointed by the Legislature the prothonotary of Washington County, wrote urging the state line survey, and Gen. Broadhead, of Fort Pitt, wrote with the same object. Gen. Clark wrote that "as for Mr. Marshall he has, I learn, lived in obscurity until lately; his promotion has so confused him that his conduct is contradictory in his own publick writing, and as wavering as the minds of that class of mortals he has had the honor to influence."

Clark laid the blame for his failure to raise sufficient troops to Marshall and a few others, including Christopher Hays, of Westmoreland County. His belief was that



if the line between the two states was "established and the whole well officered these western people might in a short time be made valuable citizens, and any necessary force called to the field on the shortest notice. But at present scarcely a week passes but you hear of some massacre." A draft in aid of Clark's expedition was ordered by the militia officers of Yohogania County at the court house on Andrew Heath's farm near Elizabeth on June 5, which was ten months after the courts of that county had given up their jurisdiction.

Ten days later Col. Marshall advertised two battalion elections for selecting military officers for Washington County, but soon found that the efforts of Gen. Clark's expedition by Clark and the old Virginia officers were greatly in his way, and his notices of the elections were pulled down and the people dissuaded from attending the elections. President Reed had written to Christopher Hays, prominent in Westmoreland County, with a view that it should be communicated to Marshall, that it was his wish to have Gen. Clark assisted so far as to encourage volunteers to go with him. Hays had not given this information to Marshall, and this newly made colonel conceived he "had no right so much as to say any of the people of this county had a right to go with Gen. Clark" without President Reed's order as chief executive of Pennsylvania. He was charged with shielding persons from the draft. President Reed in reply to some of the letters above mentioned wrote: "We have heartily reprobated the general's standing over these two counties (Washington and Westmoreland) with armed force, in order to dragoon the inhabitants into obedience to a draft under the laws of Virginia or rather under the arbitrary orders of the officers of that government without any orders from Virginia for that purpose, and this is really the part the general has acted, or rather the use that has been made of him in this country."

Col. Broadhead, at Fort Pitt, expressed alarm and jealousy in contemplating Col. Clark's project and feared that Clark's purchase of supplies for his campaign and that which would be consumed by the multitudes of emigrants arrived and expected in the district (chiefly to avoid military duty and taxes) would scarcely leave a pound of flour for the regular or other troops. "It seems the state of Virginia is now prepared to acquire more extensive territory by sending a great body of men under Col. Clark (whom they intend to raise to brigadier) to attempt the reduction of Detroit. I have hitherto been encouraged to flatter myself that I should sooner or later be enabled to reduce that place. But it seems the United States cannot furnish either troops or resources for the purpose, but the state of Virginia can."

Vexed by this treatment and by unsustained charges against his military conduct, Broadhead was removed about September 24, 1781, and Brig. Gen. William Irvine

was placed by Congress in command at Fort Pitt for our protection. Just at this time Gen. Broadhead, with certain prominent Pennsylvanians, were working for a campaign against the Indians at Sandusky. Several men from Washington County had enlisted, but the project failed for want of money and supplies and the complications arising from the charges against Gen. Broadhead.

Virginia, through her governor, Thomas Jefferson, had furnished Col. Clark with £300,000 and a promise of any further sum necessary, so that if provision and men could be had here the Indians would have been severely dealt with and the English driven from Detroit. But failure resulted for want of a state line. Col. Marshall's conduct was adversely but delicately commented upon by President Reed, for those east of the mountains could not enter truly into the spirit of contest for supremacy in this rough and tumble west. Westmoreland County held a public meeting, and although opposed by Thomas Scott and Christopher Hays, Esquires, resolved to support Clark. Their lieutenant, Col. Archibald Lochry, was directed to raise 300 men by volunteer or draft and to counsel with the Virginia officers respecting the method to be used to draft those of the Virginia faction. Pennsylvanians wanted to punish the border Indians rather than to join Clark's intended 2,000 men in boating down the Ohio and up the Wabash River in an effort to attack Detroit. This sentiment and the "Virginia raiding parties scouring the country on both sides of the Monongahela, seizing and beating men, fighting, and abusing women, breaking houses and barns, plundering cellars, impressing grain and live stock and causing a general reign of terror" caused a revulsion.

Col. Lochry, as we are told by Hassler in "Old Westmoreland County," started August 3, 1781, from near West Newton with only eighty-three men. These were joined by others, making the command about 100. They marched across Washington County, passing over the Monongahela at Devore's Ferry, now Monongahela City. After five days spent on the trail they reached Fort Henry (Wheeling) the evening of the day Col. Clark had started on by boats. The necessary delay was fatal and Col. Lochry and nearly all his troops were destroyed August 24 on the river's side at Lochry's Run, at the southeastern corner of Indiana, where they had stopped for horse pasture and to relieve their starvation by feasting on a buffalo shot by one of his men.

Some historian has written that of the 400 men who had floated ahead under command of Col. Clark the majority were from Washington County. It is certain they went with reluctance, for the many desertions is the excuse given for Clark's pressing on from Fort Henry and again from the mouth of the Kanawa without waiting for the starving Lochry. Nineteen of these deserters were arrested by Col. Lochry at one time, but deserted

him again by joining the Indians. The remnant of Clark's command reached Fort Nelson, opposite Louisville, but most of these straggled back to their homes before midwinter without having left the Ohio River or made an attack on the Indians.

Dorsey Pentecost may have gone down the Ohio with his drafted soldiers, for on July 27 he wrote: "I am now in Gen. Clark's camp, about three miles below Fort Pitt, and about to leave this county under the expedition under that gentleman's command." He was dissatisfied with the spring election for justices in Washington County, but took care of himself at the first general election, or fall election, in Washington County, held on the second Tuesday of October. Writing of the spring election he had stated that not one-third of the people knew of or attended the election; the Act of Assembly directed that the election be made on the 15th, the Sabbath, but that he was told that the day following had been the day advertised.

Lack of information of the spring election was caused in part at least by the opposition tearing down the election notices, and because of Indian depredations. These incursions were frequent, and Marshall, in urging the immediate survey of the state line, wrote that "on June 17 a party of about twenty Indians attacked the frontier inhabitants, wounded one man, and took a whole family prisoners, which has occasioned a great part of the frontiers to be evacuated." The spring election and its result had come as a surprise to the Virginia party, who "looked on themselves as bound by their oath of fidelity to the state of Virginia until the line between the states be actually run, or some other Lawful Judicial Proceedings should be taken to relieve them from such fidelity." This oath had been a great lever ever since the war began, but it became a serious difficulty to voters in both that spring and fall election. A complaint made and filed in Philadelphia alleges that the election for justices was held on the day Gen. Clark ordered his rendezvous, and was attended "by a very few, electing new men far inadequate for the task, men who have lived in obscurity." The objectors, Van Swearingen, John Canon, and others, wanted the commissions withheld, or another election to be held, or that a few only of those elected be commissioned; and they suggested James Edgar (of Smith Township) for judge, and six others for justices, three of whom the State Executive Council appointed, but not because of the attempted influence. An attempt was also made by Brig. Gen. Arthur St. Clair, ex-prothonotary of Westmoreland County, to influence the Supreme Executive Council and have Michael Huffnagle, a young man then practicing law in Westmoreland County, appointed prothonotary. Thomas Scott, a long time justice of Westmoreland County, residing east of the Monongahela, who was arrested nine years

before by Dr. Conolly for his allegiance to Pennsylvania, and now a member of the Supreme Executive Council, was appointed first prothonotary. With his commission came that of the first justices, who were: Henry Taylor, of Strabane Township, who, being first named, became president judge; William Scott and John Marshall, of Hopewell; John White and Daniel Leet, of Strabane; John Douglas, of Peters; Benjamin Parkinson, of Nottingham; Abner Howell and John Craig, of Arnwell; John Reed and Matthew McConnel, of Cecil; Samuel Johnson, of Smith, and Samuel Mason, of Donegal. These men were authorized justices to sit as do our judges now to hear cases in Oyer and Terminer, Quarter Session, Common Pleas and the Orphans' Court of Washington County.

This court with thirteen present out of twenty-six grand jurors summoned met at David Hoge's house at Catfish Camp for the first session in Washington County, on October 2, 1781. Great objections were made when the oath of fidelity to Pennsylvania was about to be administered to the grand jury. The members were prevailed upon with considerable difficulty and "business was done in a tolerable manner, but the great question was about the election." The fall election was held the next week, and as there was no test oath of fidelity required the Virginia partisans came out of the bushes this time and got what they wanted. This election for the county offices was held at the court house, or county seat, and Dorsey Pentecost was elected the representative of Washington County in the State Executive Committee. Van Swearingen and John Canon, the recent objectors, got to be sheriff and representative, respectively. The other representative was James Edgar, of Smith Township, whom these two had recently recommended for judge. William McFarlane, of Bethlehem Township, great-grandfather of Owen Underwood, Esq., of the Washington bar, was elected and commissioned coroner, and George Vallandigham, Thomas Crooks and John McDowell, county commissioners.

The friction existing the preceding spring between James Marshall, lieutenant of militia in Washington county, and Dorsey Pentecost, holding the same authority for Yohogania County, was somewhat smothered when Dorsey Pentecost, "councillor-elect from Washington County, appeared in Philadelphia November 19," took the oath of allegiance and oath of office required by the constitution and took his seat at the board as a member thereof. His influence and vote was cast in favor of the resolution "that an additional company is necessary for the defense of Washington County, and to complete the four companies now established, and that it might be proper to make application to Congress for such assistance from the United States as would render an incursion into the Indian country prudent and practicable."



The minutes of the board further show that he became useful at once. He presented a statement of the accounts of James Marshall, lieutenant of the County of Washington, and for the defense of the frontiers obtained in a few days 500 weight of gunpowder, 1,000 weight of lead and 1,000 flints, and again in March obtained 1,000 flints, 50 stand of arms and 50 pouches for Lieut. Marshall. He received from the state treasurer 12 pounds 12 shillings to be paid to Adam Poe, the celebrated Indian fighter of Smith Township, for taking an Indian scalp in Washington County.

John Canon and Samuel Leet refused to act under Marshall and resigned as sub-lieutenants of his militia. Canon preferred to serve by furnishing supplies of rations in Washington County at 12 pence per ration, consisting of one pound of bread, one pound of beef or three-fourths pound of pork, one gill of whisky per day, one quart of salt and two quarts of vinegar to every 100 rations.

The board at Philadelphia on December 27 appointed John Hughes to be captain of a company of rangers to be raised in the County of Washington. Capt. Andrew Swearingen, brother of Van, and afterward one of the four elders at the organization of the Presbyterian congregation in Washington in 1793, had been captain of the rangers in this frontier in 1780 and 1781. Capt. Hughes, or Capt. Jack, as he was familiarly called along the border, was relieved from further service as ranger in April, 1783, with the thanks of the Supreme Executive Council. He was with Gen. Anthony Wayne at Pittsburg in April, 1783, with the thanks of the Supreme Executive afterward called Fort Lafayette, which stood within about 100 yards of the Allegheny River and about a quarter-mile higher up than old Fort Pitt. Capt. Hughes was great-grandfather of Mrs. James C. Acheson, now of South Main street, Washington, and one degree further removed from his descendants, her son, C. L. V. Acheson, Esq., our present district attorney, and the Hughes Brothers, attorneys-at-law, now of South Main street.

The following obituary is copied from the Washington Reporter of September, 1818:

#### ANOTHER REVOLUTIONARY HERO GONE.

"Died. On Tuesday night last at his residence in Amwell Township, Captain John Hughes in the 68th year of his age. The deceased entered into the service of his country at a very youthful period of his life, as a second lieutenant in the American Revolution under Captain Hendrick and in the year 1775 he marched to Canada and there served in General Arnold's brigade in the attack upon Quebec.

"On the death of his captain he was promoted to the command of a company, and continued through the Revolutionary War a faithful and intrepid soldier. He

continued in Canada during 1776 with Col. Wayne, where his services were many and important, and where he secured the esteem and confidence of his superior officers. He was in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth and Princeton and experienced many of the distresses that the American army were obliged to endure—had many honors conferred upon him—and men who think and feel for these characters, who gained for us our precious independence—can best appreciate the worth of the deceased.

"He was brave—he was generous, an inflexible patriot and unappalled by the power of persecution. He was born in New Jersey, but raised and educated in Pennsylvania.

"On Thursday Captain McCuney's Infantry from the Borough of Washington and Captain Lacock's Rifle Rangers from Amwell paraded at 11 o'clock to pay the last tribute of respect to the remains of the deceased.

"Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Wheeler.

"Funeral Sermon by the Rev. Mr. Luce.

"Order of procession—

"The Military with muffled drums and arms reversed.

"Physicians and Clergy.

"Pall Bearers.

"Family and Relations of the Deceased.

"Citizens generally.

"Thus the procession moved from the late dwelling of the deceased to the graveyard, a distance of one mile and a half, where the military was performed with solemn order."

While Dorsey Pentecost was laboring for Washington County protection in the Supreme Executive Council of the state he could not keep from saying that the state line would never be run. This and some other actions of his yet showed hostility to Pennsylvania. The council overlooked this and many other expressions and acts of hostility to Pennsylvania. On July 25, 1782, it appointed Hon. Christopher Hays, of Westmoreland County; Dorsey Pentecost and Edward Cooke, Esq., commissioners with special authority to hold court in Washington County for the trial of divers persons then confined in the gaol of the said county charged with high crimes and misdemeanors. We are left to conjecture what were the facts in these cases and why they could not have been tried by Henry Taylor, president, and his associate justices of the Washington County Court. The outrageous and riotous conduct of the defendant, Gabriel Cox, at the January Sessions, in making an attempt upon the house in which the court was held and throwing part of it down, may have caused the appointment of the three commissioners to try other similar cases growing out of the Virginia draft. The following year Pentecost resigned as councillor and was appointed by the council president judge of the Common Pleas Court of Washington County, thus dividing the honors with Henry Taylor, who continued to be president of the Quarter Sessions Court.

At this point we may anticipate a little by stating that Col. Pentecost went into Virginia about two years later





OLD BLACK HORSE TAVERN,  
CANONSBURG



ONLY REMAINING TOLL-GATE OF NATIONAL  
PIKE IN PENNSYLVANIA, LOCATED TWO  
AND A HALF MILES EAST OF WEST  
ALEXANDER. TO BE PRESERVED AS  
A RELIC BY U. S. GOVERNMENT.  
(Mrs. Sarah Jane Noble, last toll-gate keeper,  
1867-1905.)

Photo taken in 1905.



LE MOYNE CREMATORY,  
WASHINGTON  
(First Crematory Built in the United States)



FIRST LOG CABIN WEST OF THE AL-  
LEGHENY MOUNTAINS, CA-  
NONSBURG



HOUSE AT AMITY IN WHICH THE  
MORMON BIBLE WAS WRITTEN



PRESENT MINGO CHURCH  
(Built about 1831)





and the Council suspended him from office, giving as a reason that he had "removed from the county aforesaid and is now settled in a neighboring state." His strength of purpose had caused great turmoil yet it had been a great help in caring for this frontier. He lived to see the state line finally run and established, but his influence and that of his associates would have been much greater if the two states had in early years settled the division line. His fortune was lost by the complications and financial difficulties of the times which drove Continental currency down to about two cents on the dollar. He died in 1802.

George Rogers Clark also died like other heroes. He lived to see the great states of Ohio and Indiana admitted into the Union and the bill prepared for the admission of Illinois. Many times employed in public services, his efforts brought but little reward or honor. A few years before his death friends called attention to his condition, and the Legislature of Virginia, with a flow of words which would have been more appreciated if it had been accompanied with a draft of money, sent him a jeweled sword. The old gentleman's anger was aroused. "When Virginia needed a sword, I gave her one; she now sends me this toy; I want bread," and he thrust the blade of the costly gift into the ground and broke it. He lived a bachelor and died near Louisville, February 18, 1818.

Another expedition was sent over the Ohio River in November, 1781, while Clark's drafted men were down the Ohio. Col. David Williamson, of Buffalo Township, had charge of these, from 70 to 100 volunteers. They made a hurried trip to the friendly Moravian Indian settlement on the Muskingum River, their object being to have these people remove further from the Ohio River to prevent them from harboring our enemies.

The Moravian Christians, or Brethren's Unity, have had the chief center of their Brotherhood ever since 1741, at Bethlehem, 75 miles north of Philadelphia. They had been successful in establishing several mission stations among the Indians. One of these Moravian missions had been on the Big Beaver River, above the present town of Beaver Falls, but they had in 1772 accepted an invitation to settle on the Tuscarawas, then called the Muskingum, in what is now Ohio. Unfortunately this new location, called Gnadenhutten, was on the line of travel of the hostile Indians. It was an attractive stopping place. The Moravian Indians numbered about one hundred families and occupied three villages on the Tuscarawas, a few miles apart below the present town of New Philadelphia. The villages were prosperous with churches, schools, log cabins, and the people had cattle, horses, hogs, poultry and large fields of corn. Information had been sent from these villages to Gen. Bradford, just before he resigned his command at

Fort Pitt, of an intended attack upon Fort Henry. The renegade, Elliot, from Pittsburg, with the hostile band whose plans had thus been thwarted, afterward carried away David Zeisberger and John Heckewelder, the two mission teachers, and removed the Moravian Indians to a more western location in order to prevent further communication of plans to the frontier settlers. When Col. Williamson reached the Moravian settlement he found the villages vacated by all but a few who had been permitted to gather in some of the corn, and he brought in these stragglers to Fort Pitt. Gen. Irvine, to whom they were surrendered, and who had just succeeded Gen. Bradford, set them at liberty.

Three months later another expedition from Wasington County visited the same Moravian villages with results most horrible. The news of the proposed attack upon Fort Henry had spread. The failures during the preceding summer by Clark and the other expeditions, the talk of marauding expeditions including the carrying off of Phillip Jackson and his rescue by Adam and Andrew Poe and others, when John Cherry was killed, had been the subject of conversation at the mills and forts during the winter. Therefore the coming summer was dreaded. Trouble began earlier than was expected. February 8th, 1882, John Fink was killed near Buchanan's Fort on the Upper Monongahela, and almost on the same day John Carpenter was captured in old Hopewell Township and Mary Grant Wallace, wife of Robert Wallace, with her three children, were carried off from one mile east of Cross Roads (Florence) in Hanover Township. There was a band of about 40 Indians at Wallace's. The following statement of what occurred is made by Mr. James Simpson in the history of the graveyard connected with the Cross Creek Presbyterian Church, which the aged gentleman published in 1894:

"On the 17th of February, 1782, Robert Wallace, who resided one mile east of Florence, where Samuel McConnell now resides, was from home at a mill. In his absence a band of Indians attacked his house, took his wife and babe and two other boys captive, shot his cows, burned his cabin and left. When Wallace returned he found his home in ruins and his family gone. A party of whites followed the trail till dark, but in the night a snow fell, so that they could follow the trail no longer. The Indians took the north direction to the Ohio River. In the evening Mrs. Wallace gave out and was tomahawked and scalped, and the little child also shared the same fate. The other two lads were taken on. The remains of Mrs. Wallace were left to the beasts of prey. Wallace, thinking that his wife was held in captivity among the Indians, came to Cross Creek, to Marshall's Fort, to get Col. James Marshall to intercede with Gen. William Irvine at Fort Pitt, and have him intercede with Gen. Washington, so that his wife might be



exchanged or ransomed. This General Irvine did not do, as he said Cornwallis had now surrendered and we would soon have peace, and giving other reasons, he did not make the request to Washington as Wallace wished him. At this time the settlers were organizing the expedition (the second expedition—Editor) to go to Gnadenhutten and remove the Moravian Indians further west or bring them again to Fort Pitt. Wallace went with them. When the little army, under the command of Col. David Williamson, arrived there, Wallace found among the plunder in the Moravian town the dress that his wife had on when she was taken prisoner. They had got it in trade from the hostile Indians on their return home that way. On Wallace finding this covered with blood, he became, as the others said, a mad man. His rage was terrible and also that of the others with him. The vote was taken and but 16, some say 18, voted to spare the lives of the 96 innocent creatures. Wallace went with the executioners and did not fail to act his part with tomahawk and knife. Thomas Marshall, who was long an elder of Old Cross Creek, and who died near New Athens, Ohio, in 1839, aged 96 years, was along with the militia, but did not take part in the killing. . . . Wallace came home with the troops, bringing his wife's dress along. It was kept for long years afterward. In 1783 some hunters found what they were sure were the bones of a white person, near Hookstown, Beaver County, Pa. Wallace was told of it, and going to the spot, found them, and recognized them as those of his wife by the teeth. He gathered them up and often went back afterward, still finding some more. After keeping them two years in a salt sack hung at the head of his bed, he brought them to Cross Creek and buried them. An old field stone with "M. W." in large letters was supposed to mark her grave. It stood near the center of the yard but has disappeared. No doubt it was removed by some vandal to make the foundation for some other monument. Mr. Wallace got one of his sons back after peace was restored. The other was never heard of. Robert, the one returned, died in 1855, an aged man, on his farm one mile north of Midway, and is buried at the Covenanter churchyard near Venice, Washington County, Pa." Robert Wallace, the son who was carried off when three years old, was the grandfather of James M. Wallace, now in business at Midway. His father obtained his three-year old son again through an Indian trader to whom he had mentioned certain marks of identification.

The militia ordered out from Washington County by Lieut. Marshall and commanded by Col. Williamson were mostly mounted. They crossed the Ohio March 4th at Mingo Bottoms below Steubenville and returned the same way March 10th, bringing their booty on 80 horses

taken from their Indian victims after they had destroyed all the huts and villages.

It is not clear that the Moravians were innocent of the thieving and the raids upon the settlers that winter, and it would appear that some of them were at Wallace's cabin. (Hassler's History of Old Westmoreland County, pp. 156-158.) The statement by James Simpson tends to disprove the statement frequently made that the body of Mrs. Wallace was impaled on a sapling. There seems but little evidence that her husband knew of her death before reaching the Indian village, and if her bones were found the next year near Hookstown, it would not be near the course travelled by Col. Williamson through Mingo. Moreover, the northern route was the usual course of such marauders, as Daniel Redick wrote ten years later, "the enemy perpetually made their approach on that quarter—the settlement on Rackoon, especially about Dilloe's Fort—constantly experienced in former times the repeated attack of the Savages."

Retaliation was certain to follow. During the spring of 1782 the Indians killed in one day near Cross Creek, Samuel Robinson, William Parks and John Yeaman. The bones of these and of Mrs. Wallace repose in Cross Creek burying ground, all except those of John Yeaman, which were buried on the farm now owned by John J. Cairnes, in Jefferson Township. The coffins for these men were made by the most influential man in the community, James Edgar, and the nails, which were wrought by hand, were a curiosity in that early day, there being no need for nails in building log houses. As early as 1828 some of these nails were dug up and kept as curious relics.

The new commander at Fort Pitt had five of his soldiers killed by Indians before April 12th, while loading a wagon with firewood, and he reported that some people were killed and some taken by the Indians in almost every quarter. He was appealed to for assistance by the lieutenant of militia of Washington County, by letter dated at Catfish, July 4, appealing especially for the inhabitants from Buffalo Creek southward to Jackson's Fort. The people declared they must immediately abandon their habitations unless a few men were sent to them during harvest. The running of mills on the streams was dangerous work also, and yet the grinding had to be done. Many petitions for help were sent to Fort Pitt. Among them was one dated May 2nd from James Edgar, Arthur Cambell and Joseph Vance, all from near the present Cross Creek Village. They wanted soldiers at Alex Well's Mill near the forks of Cross Creek, now at the southwest corner of Jefferson Township. It states that the inhabitants near enough to the fort at the mill were unable to guard and to work and support their families. "And it is clear that if this

mill is evacuated many of the adjacent forts, at least seven or eight that now hope to make a stand, must give up, as their whole dependence is on said mill for bread as well as every expedition from these parts. Scouting parties that turn out on alarms are supplied from here. Therefore, we pray you would order us a few men to guard the mill—so valuable to many in these parts in particular and the country in general.” Gen. Irvine, at Fort Pitt, had no men to spare and few to trust for such service. On the day the same petition was signed, he had reported to the secretary of war: “The few troops here are the most licentious men and worst behaved I ever saw.” They were so rebellious because of the want of food and the recent lack of discipline that two of them were under sentence to be executed the following day. It was not uncommon for soldiers to be shot for desertion and insubordination in those early days.

Really, it was a bloody time, and life was most uncertain. The chief sachem of the Delawares, Killbuck, with his little band of friendly Indians, was attacked by Washington County men from the vicinity of Chartiers Creek, almost immediately after the return from the Moravian towns. An old German surgeon, as quoted in Bausman’s History of Beaver County, p. 33, gives us a view of the Indian life on Killbuck Island (in the Allegheny River opposite the present Exposition building) which was so cruelly disturbed. The translation reads:

“Several Indian families of the Delaware Tribe, lived at that time close to the fort (Fort Pitt). In the company of one of the officers of the garrison, I visited their chief Colonel Killbuck. As is known the Indians are exceedingly proud of military titles of honor, and like to hear themselves called ‘Colonel’ or ‘Captain.’ The Colonel, whom we found in a dirty ragged shirt, was yesterday returned from a long hunt, and today was refreshing himself with a drink. He spoke broken English and fetched with pride some letters which his son and daughter, who are being brought up in Princeton at the cost of Congress, had written to him.

“Colonel Killbuck, in the beginning of the troubles, [after the death of White Eyes] separated himself with several families of his nation, from the rest of his folk, who for the most part allied themselves with the English, and came with them to this place. These were among all the Indians almost the only ones who threw in their lot with the Americans. Their wigwams, which were only for the summer, were constructed of poles and bark; for winter said they, they would of course, build better ones. There were about a dozen of these wigwams. Their bear-skin beds were spread about the fire which glowed in the center. The meat pot is never taken from the fire, except to be emptied and filled again, for they eat always without setting any particular hour. On all the sides of the wigwams hung beans, maize and dried game, which affords their chief entertainment. One of their most important men was Captain Whiteeye, who strutted about in a woolen blanket, with rings in his nose and ears, and painted face, excellently and gor-

geously apparelled; for he, with a quarter-blood Indian had had an audience with the commandant. [This was not the illustrious Col. White Eyes who was murdered in 1778. Ed.] General Irvine had several times, and today again, given them to understand that they have permission to remove from here, because there is now peace and their stay here, for different reasons, is burdensome; they appeared, however, not to be inclined to go, and apprehend, perhaps, not the most friendly reception from their own people. A young, well built, copper colored squaw was stamping their corn in a wooden trough in front of one of the wigwams; her whole dress consisted of a tight dress of blue cloth, without gathers, which scarcely reached to her knees; her black hair hung loose over her shoulders, and her cheeks and forehead were neatly covered with red paint. She seemed to be very happy in the companionship of her fellow workman, a fresh young fellow, who with a couple of clouts on needed places, was otherwise as naked as the unembarrassed beauty. Other women were busied with weaving baskets, shelling corn, or other work, for the men, as is well known, do not concern themselves with domestic occupations. The surplus of their products, their baskets and straw work they barter for whiskey. There were among them some countenances that were by no means ugly, and they were not all alike swarthy in color.”

The Washington County mob from the Chartiers settlement made their attack on a Sabbath morning. Several Indians were killed, a few escaped, and the majority found safety in the Fort with the American troops. Gen. Irvine was at Philadelphia, and upon his return, and hearing how threats had been made against the life of Col. Gibson, who had been left in command, remained silent. Dorsey Pentecost and John Canon were soon in conference with him, and it is a striking fact that of all the “intelligent” persons with whom he conversed that he mentioned as being of the opinion that it would be almost impossible to obtain a just account of the conduct of the militia at Muskingum. Gen. Irvine’s private views of the situation in this neighborhood are shown by a quotation from his letter to his wife, dated April 12:

“People who have had fathers, mothers, brothers or children butchered, tortured, scalped, by the savages, reason very differently on the subject of killing the Moravians (i. e., the Moravian Indians), to what people who live in the interior part of the country in perfect safety do. Whatever your private opinion of these matters may be, I conjure you by all the ties of affection and as you value my reputation, that you will keep your mind to yourself, and that you will not express any sentiment for or against these deeds;—as it may be alleged, the sentiments you express may come from me or be mine. No man knows whether I approve or disapprove of killing the Moravians.”

Among those massacred on Killbuck Island was Nanowland, the faithful Delaware. He was a commissioned officer in the Continental troops and was so constantly with and assisting Capt. Samuel Brady, the most noted scout, that he was called “the pet Indian” by the Americans.



On the homeward trip of the men from the Moravian attack they had decided to go west in a few weeks and with not less than 600 men attack the Sandusky settlements. In April, Col. Williamson, who lived near Well's Mill and whose farm was close to Lieut. Marshall's farm on Cross Creek, was about to make a voyage down the Ohio with thirty thousand weight of flour. He proposed to Marshall to carry an expedition against Sandusky with the Washington County militia, together with what volunteers could be raised in Westmoreland, and offered the necessary flour. Leading men of the County were anxious for such movement because the Indian sorties were, if possible, more serious than ever. From the destruction of soldiers at Fort McIntosh, on down through Washington County to the attack on the Baptist minister, Rev. John Corbly, and his family, at the edge of Green County, clear over into Westmoreland County, came news of bloodshed and captivity. Col. David Williamson's suggestion was soon carried out. The call for volunteers to rendezvous at Mingo Bottom brought from Washington County 320, from Westmoreland 130, and from Ohio County, Virginia, 20. A few were Irish, a few German, but the majority of Scotch descent. These were on horses owned or borrowed by the riders, and some had pack saddles with provisions, as they were ordered to provide from the farmers thirty days' supplies. The Continental Government gave little else but advice, which was about all it could give on short notice, as Gen. Irvine's garrison was but meagerly supplied with either food or ammunition. The difficulties attending such an expedition cannot now be fully appreciated. To get from the impoverished and besieged farmers sufficient salt meat (fresh could not be used) had prevented at least one other expedition.

The troops left Beesontown, now Uniontown, May 20, were joined by others at Old Fort, now Brownsville, were at Washington from the 22d to the 24th and crossed the Ohio River on the 26th at Mingo, near the present Steubenville. Col. William Crawford was there elected chief in command by the assembled troops with a majority of five votes over Williamson. The white forces covered more than 20 miles daily on their eight days ride but the fast Indian runners had the red men aroused far in advance. The Sandusky towns were found deserted and although Col. Crawford advised retreat, the other officers outvoted him and he went on to engage in a two days' fight. The fight was bushwhacking, each man from behind a tree or such protection as he could get. The exhausted troops, famished for water, with short supply of horses and ammunition, were directed to retreat on the second night at nine o'clock, leaving camp fires burning brightly behind. These sturdy farmers fought a good hand to hand battle in the open, but were not educated in the art of retreat-

ing. When marching orders were given it became a rush, every man for himself, and let the Indians get the hindmost. The officers kept many men under control, but Col. Crawford soon "stopped the troops and made inquiry and search all along the line for his son John." (History of Sherrard Family, p. 13.) Not finding him he made an earnest appeal for a number of volunteers to go back to the battle ground. About 20, including Dr. John Knight, nephew of Col. Crawford, John Stover, one of the guides, and John Sherrard, grandfather of Miss Nancy Sherrard, lately principal of the Washington Female Seminary, accompanied him and made a fruitless search. Several hours thus spent left the searchers far behind the retreating columns.

Col. Crawford and the most of the men decided to take a near route home by Fort McIntosh at the mouth of Beaver River. The awful fate of Col. Crawford and those with him was afterward detailed by Knight and Stover, who were the only ones of that little party to escape the most cruel and horrible tortures known to the inhuman savages. Sherrard and one named Harbaugh, of Beesontown, refused to return by Fort McIntosh, but followed the trail of the returning forces. Sherrard, after 24 hours of hard riding, overtook the main forces, but Harbaugh had been shot and scalped by an Indian.

Col. Williamson kept the troops together with the greatest difficulty when it was learned that Crawford was absent. Frequently they had to stop and fight off their pursuers. The force was conducted back into Washington County and was disbanded here June 14th by Col. Williamson and his subordinate officers. About 300 returned with the commander, about 20 of whom were wounded. These were encouraged by the military band which, among other selections, occasionally played a spirited French march. Others kept straggling home one by one after their varied and desperate trials, until only about 50 were unaccounted for. Each had his separate tale of harrowing experiences, which was the subject of conversation for many years. Most of the loss was upon the retreat, for only five were killed and nineteen wounded in the first day's skirmish, and four wounded and none killed the second day. (Hassler: Old Westmoreland County.)

All over the neighborhood there was a fearful expectation that the Indians would immediately follow the retreating forces into our county, and Lieut. James Marshall was prepared to call out the militia for defence. Many clearings and cabins had little sounds of life about them, and the homecoming troops found the forts and block houses crowded with frightened families.

During the absence of the troops across the Ohio an interesting war of words occurred on the southeastern line of our county on the Monongahela. Alex-

ander McClain, of Westmoreland County, who had been ordered to survey and locate the state line, came to the river but could not get across. Efforts had been made the preceding year for such survey but the Virginia capital had been vacated because of the British invasion, and this with other things afforded the Virginians willing excuses. McClain was informed by Pennsylvania authorities that a permanent line could not yet be run as it was too expensive and times were too unsettled on the frontiers, but he was to begin his survey of a temporary line on June 10, "at the western end of the Mason and Dixon line (close to the present village of Mt. Morris), the survey of which had been stopped by the Indians 15 years before. He was to extend this celebrated line 23 miles west, then mark a meridian line north to the Ohio River. A guard of upward of 100 Westmoreland County men, 70 of whom were armed, attended him with bullock teams, drivers, and necessary stores and instruments.

He afterward made a report, a part of which is as follows: "An expedition was formed against Sandusky by the volunteers of both counties, which drew off a great number of militia and arms. The situation in Washington County was distressing to appearance. I thought it not prudent to call any of the guard from thence. . . . We proceeded to the mouth of Dunkard Creek, . . . on the tenth of June, and were preparing to cross the river (into Washington County) that night, when a party of about 30 horsemen appeared on the opposite side of the river, daring us to come over and threatening us to a great degree; and several more were seen by the bullock guard. . . . Hearing of a great number more who were on their way to their assistance, we held a council, the result of which was to appoint a committee to confer with them on the causes of their opposition. . . . The cry against paying taxes in specie is general by a number of those who used to adhere to Virginia, and they think the running of the line will be a prelude to, and increase the power of collecting them; Together with the idea of a New State, which is artfully and industriously conveyed (under coverture) by some of the friends of that State as the only expedient to prevent the running of the line. . . . Col. Hayes, who was present, was zealous to proceed against all opposition, but all to no purpose, other than to encourage the mob still more: they proceeded to dare us to trial of their resolution and intention. . . . Their obstinacy is such that they will never submit until destruction overtakes them."

McClain called his opposers a "mob of banditti and villains," but they called themselves "Virginians." He stated that the enemies of this state were increasing and that he could not continue the survey without open

war, and that he was just then informed that a meeting of some of the former subjects of Virginia had been lately requested to choose officers to resume the government in that place.

War and perhaps bloodshed was prevented by the withdrawal of the surveying party with its armed guard, but the obstinacy against paying taxes did cause destruction to overtake these Washington County people in the form of 14,000 United States soldiers sent against them by President George Washington 12 years later, at the time of the Whisky Insurrection.

The Virginian element in the lower borders of old Washington County was so overawed five months after McClain's humiliating failure, that they made no opposition. He appeared November 4th with 100 men and joined Joseph Neville, the Virginian surveyor, who also was supported by 100 men from the Virginia militia. Among the assistants was Christopher Hays, a prominent citizen of Westmoreland County, who, on November 19th, wrote from Cross Creek to Gen. Irvine, the following rather droll letter:

"Dear sir:—We have proceeded this length in running the north line of Pennsylvania, and have enjoyed peaceable progress hitherto, and expect to strike the Ohio River about Thursday between Fort McIntosh and Rare-don's Bottom.

"Sir, I am reduced to the necessity of troubling your honor to send me by the bearer one keg of whisky, two pounds of powder, and four pounds of lead, and your compliance will much oblige. I will replace the whiskey with all convenient speed. Please to bring it in your own boat if you come to meet us."

It is noticed that whisky was unsafe in the hands of an ordinary messenger.

The long awaited line was run to the state corner and thence north to the Ohio in less than a month, and we cannot but wonder that so short a job should be so long delayed. By this time there seemed little need for a state line to aid in enforcing militia service, for on all sides men had been eager to join another attack on the savages. This was to be a war for revenge.

The Washington County men had gone to Sandusky determined to do or die in their effort to save frontier life by driving the savages farther away, as they had ceased to hope for any succor from the Fort Pitt garrison or the Continental Army. The hard conditions and misery of the times are shown in the following correspondence. Col. Williamson wrote Gen. Irvine after his defeat and return: "I hope your honor will do us the favor to call the officers together and consider the distress of our brave men in this expedition, the distress of the county in general. Our dependence is entirely



upon you and we are ready and willing to obey your commands when called upon." The frontier folk charged their defeat to a lack of experienced commanders.

Gen. Irvine wrote Gen. Washington, "These people now seem convinced that they cannot perform as much by themselves as they sometime since thought they could; perhaps it is right that they should put more dependence on regular troops. I am sorry I have not more to afford them assistance." It was a sad truth admitted by Gen. Irvine that the greatest number of men fit to march from Fort Pitt and Fort McIntosh did not exceed 100, and the few troops he had were the most licentious men and worst behaved he had ever seen. His lieutenant, Samuel Bryson, of the 2nd Pennsylvania Regiment, had narrowly escaped death at the hands of some of the soldiers, and three-fourths of them were ready to join the mutineers. Bryson says a rascally boat's crew conveyed seven quarts of whisky to the men, which for some time gave him an amazing trouble. He had not enough reliable men to arrest the boat's crew and send them from the mouth of the Beaver to Fort Pitt.

The Continental regulars at Fort Pitt could not protect Westmoreland on the north or Washington County on the west. James Marshall attempted by July 1st to meet the incoming Indians by stationing some militia at Wheeling under Col. Thomas Crook, at Cox's Fort, four miles below Mingo Bottom under Col. Williamson, with Marshall himself at Richard Well's Fort five miles west of the present Cross Creek Village, and a few miles west of Marshall's own plantation. The people became clamorous for help, at least to get some regular officer for commander, and besought Gen. Irvine, who had command not only of the regulars but the right to call out the militia, that he would command an expedition in person. Irvine did not feel free to leave his post without the consent or orders from his superior officers, and evidently was afraid of the final result of an attempt with inexperienced men. While seeking for direction he wrote:

"The disaster has not abated the ardor or desire for revenge of these people. . . . They cannot nor will not rest under any plan on the defensive, however well executed, and think their only safety depends on the total destruction of all the Indian settlements within 200 miles, (of Pittsburg); this, it is true, they are taught by dear bought experience. They propose to raise 600 or 700 men, provisions for them for 40 days, and horses to carry it, clear of expense to the public, unless government at its own time shall think it proper to reimburse them. The first of August they talk of assembling, if I think proper to encourage them.

"I am by no means fond of such commands, neither am I sanguine in my expectations, but rather doubtful of the consequences; and yet absolutely to refuse having anything to do with them, when their proposal seems so generous and seemingly spirited, I conceive would not do well either, especially as people too generally, particu-

larly in this quarter, are subject to be clamorous and to charge Continental officers with want of zeal, activity and inclination of doing the needful for their protection. By the best information I can obtain we may lay out our calculations to fight the Shawanees, Delawares, Wyandots, Mingoes and Monseys, in all about five hundred. They are settled in a line from Lower Sandusky near Lake Erie to the head of the Miami, not more than 75 miles from the two extremes. Upper Sandusky lies near the center. If all these could be beat at once, it would certainly nearly, if not entirely, put an end to the Indian war in this quarter."

During all the Indian wars the town of Catfish, the center of the great horseshoe formed by the rivers, had never been attacked, but at this date, July, they were thoroughly alarmed and were pleading for assistance. Marshall wrote from Catfish: "The people declare they must abandon their habitations unless a few men are sent them during harvest."

Irvine soon learned how useless he was as a protector and how useless it was to await the oncoming Indians. Before the middle of July Hannastown, the little county seat of Westmoreland County, as well as Miller's Fort, two miles south of it, were reduced to ashes by about 100 Senecas and 60 Canadian rangers, who had come down across the Allegheny River near Kittanning. These were a part of 300 British and Canadian soldiers and 500 Indians, who had come from Niagara as far as Lake Chautauqua with intent to attack Fort Pitt, but had abandoned that project upon hearing that Gen. Irvine had been active in strengthening his position. The destruction of life and property near that county seat was found to be very great, 100 cattle were killed and many hogs and domestic fowls, yet Irvine knew nothing of it until three days later, when pursuit was useless. The news forced him to assume some bravery, for he immediately wrote: "I fear this stroke will intimidate the inhabitants so much that it will not be possible to rally them or persuade them to make a stand. Nothing in my power shall be left undone to countenance and encourage them."

The weakness and inefficiency of Fort Pitt garrison is shown by Irvine's failure to send away regulars to protect the inhabitants near Ten Mile and Buffalo Creeks when petitioning for a guard, but on the contrary directing Col. Marshall to order out from their homes and harvesting 20 militia men to act as rangers. The people of Washington County thought Brig-Gen. Irvine might better be busy in their behalf, and a council meeting was held at Catfish Camp, August 22d, attended by the militia officers and other prominent people at which time they arranged for provisions, horses and 500 men from Washington County, which should march under Irvine against Sandusky or other Indian towns bordering on

our frontier. Irvine was pessimistic and again his helplessness was shown when on September 11th and 12th the garrison at Wheeling was attacked by 238 Indians and 40 British Rangers. They failed to take this Fort Henry, which used its little old fashioned French swivel cannon to frighten the Indians. The next day about 70 Indians appeared at Abraham Rice's Fort in Donegal Township, on Dutch Fork of Buffalo Creek, and kept firing and besieging the six men defending it from two o'clock P. M. to two o'clock the next morning, when they withdrew. As the result four Indians and one white defender, George Felebaum, were killed, and Jacob Miller, Jr., severely wounded. Jacob Miller, Jr., had started to Miller's Blockhouse, two miles up Dutch Fork Creek toward the present West Alexander, for aid, but had been wounded as he was returning to help the besieged.

On a sunny Sabbath morning in the spring of that year, 1782, Jacob Miller, Sr., and John Hupp, Sr., had been killed and scalped near Miller's Blockhouse, which was on the right bank of the Dutch Fork of Buffalo Creek close to the mouth of Miller's Run.

The assembling of troops to march against the Indians was delayed from month to month partly because of the Indian attacks on both sides of Gen. Irvine and partly because of changes in England.

On the 5th of May, Sir Guy Carleton arrived in New York as chief commander of the British troops. Soon after his arrival he wrote to Gen. Washington, informing him that Admiral Digby, with himself, were appointed commissioners to treat for peace with the people of America. Negotiations for a general peace began at Paris soon after, and Gen. Carleton sent orders to Niagara and Detroit that sending out Indian forces must cease. Washington then wrote to Philadelphia to stop the expedition in which Washington County was so deeply interested, and to assist in which a force of regulars had been ordered from east of the mountains. The interference of the Continental officers, in preventing this expedition, left the savages unwhipped and a standing menace to be dealt with after several years more of frontier suffering.

The attack at Wheeling was the last made east of the Ohio by any large force of Indians. At this period we get a final glance at Gen. George Rogers Clark, who had been informed by a messenger from Gen. Irvine, that the expedition would start from Fort McIntosh (Beaver River) on the 20th of October. Clark attempted a simultaneous attack to aid Irvine and with 1,000 Virginia and Kentucky horsemen crossed the Ohio at Cincinnati, marched up the Great Miami River and destroyed the two Shawnee towns of Lower and Upper Piqua, in what is now Miami County, Ohio.

The tantalizing delay and failure in obtaining a commander to lead them against the Indians, brought to fever height the old desire to form a new state. Lord Cornwallis had surrendered all his troops, upward of 7,000, the previous October. The few remaining British were confined to New York and Charleston, with Gen. Washington making no effort to fight. The war was virtually ended and quiet reigning in the east, while in the west death by redskins and the British was an almost daily occurrence, with no protection except as the farmers left their little crops uncared for. Surely these had a right to expect help from the east. At the time which had been set for the westward march Gen. Irvine wrote the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania of the act seriously contemplated by "many deluded men governed by ambition." Many had been emigrating to Kentucky. Civil authority had not been properly established, emigrations and new States were much talked of, advertisements were set up announcing a day to assemble at Wheeling for all who wished to become members of a new State on the Muskingum River (now Ohio), and in Westmoreland County the assessors were opposed by armed men who fired at them and drove them off, saying they would not pay taxes nor obey the laws of Pennsylvania. The executive Board without delay sent a Presbyterian minister, Rev. James Finley, to dissuade the people, and to act as prudence might dictate. When he arrived he found the inhabitants on the east side of the Youghiogheny River mostly opposed to a new state, and a considerable number of people between that and the Monongahela and a great part of Washington County were in favor of it, being misled, as he said, by a few aspiring and ill-designing men, or men who had not thoroughly considered the whole matter. In his opinion, some of the clergy had gone wrong on this question. The new State was to include Pennsylvania west of the mountains, Ohio east of the Muskingum, and Virginia northeast of the Kanawa, with Pittsburg as the capital.

Rev. Finley resided six weeks visiting and preaching and writing letters, cautioning the people privately and also after the sermon against having any hand in such schemes. At the termination of his labors, he assured the Supreme Executive Council that he was satisfied in his own mind that the new State idea was finally and forever settled, which proved to be the case, and the act of the Council, passed December, 1782, declared it treason to attempt the formation of a new State, and assisted the well disposed citizens to urge upon all immediate and unconditional submission. He was strongly opposed by some, and admitted that he could not answer the objections against a tax, payable in cash, in those



settlements which were "nearly destitute of cash." He suggested in his report the following spring that the "people seemed rather hushed than convinced."

There was still in the people what was so well described by Gen. Broadhead more than two years before, "a deeply seated, sulky disposition, at having been abandoned by Virginia and Pennsylvania, which readily

soured into aversion to both and to the United States, who, they thought, had failed to afford them due protection against the savage foes in their rear." Even the first general Thanksgiving Day celebrated in the United States on the last Thursday of November, 1782, did not bring perfect happiness to these unprotected homeseekers.

## CHAPTER X

### EVENTS OF 1783-1795

*Changes in 1781-82—State Line Dispute Settled—Superstitions—Washington's Lands—His Diary—Lands on Millers Run—Contest with Settlers—His Search for Waterway Connection to the West—Anticipates an Uprising—Large Trees—Indians Troublesome—Treaties—Militia in Service—First Court House—Washington Academy Incorporated—Gen. Harmer Defeated by Indians—Gen. St. Clair Defeated—Washington County Unprotected—Gen. Wayne's Victory—Peace, but Trouble in Washington County—Western Insurrection—Excise Laws—Officers Assaulted—Gen. Neville's House Burned—Liberty Poles—Mass Meetings—Committee Meetings—U. S. Troops Arrive—Arrests and Imprisonments—Pardons.*

The year 1781 and 1782 had seen the most stirring times and the greatest changes which had yet occurred between the two great rivers. Washington County had been surveyed and marked between this county and Virginia, which afterwards was permanently marked in 1784; Virginia's claims were ended, leaving its results in individual contests over titles; Catfish, first called Bassettown and later Washington by the proprietors, William and John Hoge, had been formally laid out by survey. Courts were established to be forever open to the "dusty-footed suitor." Eleven lawyers were admitted to practice at this bar. Four hundred and forty-three negro or mulatto slaves were registered in these two years by their 155 owners. Ear marks were registered, by which to identify hogs, sheep and cattle. Licenses to entertain travelers and sell liquors were granted to innkeepers. Many roads approved by the Virginia courts were only bypaths and were again petitioned for and finally ordered to be opened for travel. New roads were authorized. Ferries were established, mills erected and mill dams or races provided for by court order. First elections were held at which all voters cast their votes at Catfish, the county seat.

Two or three academies were started in a small way by Rev. Thaddeus Dodd, John McMillan and Joseph Smith. Redstone Presbytery of the Presbyterian Church, erected by Synod in May, held its first meeting at Pigeon Creek in September, 1781—the first general meeting of this body west of the mountains. Revivals of religion had stirred the people in upper Buffalo and Cross Creek Churches and 50 members had thus been added, giving an interest which kept up for six or seven years. Log churches were erected, the one at Raceoon being built

in 1781. The decimal system of currency we now use was adopted in 1782 by the States, thus displacing payments in pounds, shillings and pence, to the great bewilderment of the common people. This made little trouble here, as continental currency was reduced to as low a rate as 500 to one; and Doddridge says: "I believe 1,000 to 1 was a common exchange." He could not tell exactly, for there was no silver here to trade for currency and currency disappeared. Anything needed must be borrowed or traded for.

Stories of the great woods and streams back of the mountains were told in the east. Word reached them that the long dispute over the State line was practically settled. From the close of the Revolutionary War population increased rapidly. Newcomers found the land almost entirely a native forest. Roads were merely bridle paths and some cut wide enough for sleds but rough with rocks and stumps and roots. Even seven years later emigrant James Wilson, coming to Washington, was obliged to leave his cart at Berford and carry his goods and family west by packhorses. At the same date rough roads were responsible for the death of Sebastian Burgett, about two miles east of his mill in Smith Township, through the upsetting of a load of machinery which he was hauling from Pittsburg.

Mills to make flour and meal were scarce, most of them, except on the river, being horse mills. A trip to a mill often meant a 10 or 20-mile ride. The mills could not always accommodate the customers and for perhaps 40 years after the county was organized it was usual to take two or three days to get one or two bags of grain to the mill and return. The farmer took his turn at the mill, when it came, and used his own horse to do the grinding. These horse mills were kept running



day and night. Rev. Joseph Doddridge, who with his brother, Phillip, was brought at an early age to Independence Township, formerly Hopewell, wrote: "The Indian meal which my father brought over the mountains was expended six weeks too soon, so for that time we had to live without bread. The lean venison and the flesh of wild turkeys we learned to call bread. The flesh of the bear was designated meat. . . . After living in this way for some time we became sickly; our stomachs seemed to be always empty and tormented with the sense of hunger."

Clothing could not be bought and nothing but the strongest was of much use among the brush and briars. Buckskin breeches and moccasins were the best and these usually had to be supplied by the wearer. Blankets were usually worn at meetings instead of overcoats. Hats and caps were made of fur, and the buffalo wool was used in the making of cloth, as was also the bark of the wild nettle. Hunting shirts, universally worn, were a kind of loose frock covering half way down the thighs with large sleeves open before and so wide as to lap over a foot or more when belted. The belt was always tied behind, and the bosom of this served as a wallet to hold a chunk of bread, crackers, jerked beef, or tow for wiping the barrel of a rifle, or any other necessity. To the right side was suspended the tomahawk and to the left the scalping knife.

Women dressed in linsey petticoats and in linsey or rough linen clothes. Much use was made of the skins of deer for clothing, while the buffalo and bear skins were consigned to the floor and beds for covering. The half dozen or less of sheep which could be kept from the wolves seldom produced more wool than supplied the yarn for stockings and mittens and material for the loom. The little patch of flax followed by the use of the spinning-wheel and hand loom, came into use, and in later years a few fulling-mills were set to work.

The best were of unhewed logs with outside stick and mortar chimney. A ladder in the larger houses showed the way upstairs, which was called the "loft." Usually there were no floors but the earth, although many had puncheon floors or split trees. Tables were of split logs set on wooden pins or legs. Most chairs were three-legged stools. The gun was an absolute necessity, and powder and lead were scarce. Beds were quilts or blankets or pelts of animals thrown on the floor, or forked sticks were stuck in the ground or pins driven in the floor to support poles, limbs or trees or clap boards for bedstead. Families better circumstanced soon had at least one furniture bedstead with high corner posts from which were hung curtains extending all the way around. Dishes were usually of wood or perhaps some old pewter dishes and spoons. The furs of animals were plentiful and used for many purposes. Iron knives and

forks were seldom seen among the early pioneers. Improvements gradually crept in, but as late as 1830 coffee was used only when visitors came, and then it could only be prepared by putting it in a coarse cloth, leaving it on a log and pounding it, instead of grinding by machinery. The tools were axe and maul, wooden wedges, occasionally an iron wedge, and sometimes an auger owned by one of the neighbors. Wooden pegs were used instead of nails. Horses seldom were shod. Salt was \$7 a bushel. Four bushels was a pack-horse load across the mountains and one bushel was the hire for one horse on the trip. Iron was scarce. A settler's right of 200 acres was once given for a set of plow irons. Plows were crude affairs made almost entirely of wood.

"Sufficient will be said in regard to the religious life of the settlers in another chapter, but we may remark here that being, as a rule, from communities in the old country and the eastern parts of the country where they had known all the advantages of churches, they hastened to secure for themselves and their children like privileges in their new locations in the West. It must be confessed, however, that the pioneers were also very much addicted to superstitious beliefs and practices. Medical science was then in its infancy, and physicians were very few in number, so that, as might naturally be expected among a simple people, a great variety of charms were resorted to for the cure of diseases. They ascribed the infliction of many diseases and calamities to the influence of witches, and believed in the power of wizards, or witchmasters as they were sometimes called, to remove them. The writer before quoted says that all diseases which could neither be accounted for nor cured, were usually ascribed to some supernatural agency of a malignant kind, and that the witch-masters enjoyed quite as much confidence and patronage as the regular physicians." (Bausman's History, p. 177.) Any petty theft was pursued with all the infamy that could be heaped on the offender. "Hating the offender out" was the frequent plan of ridding a community of detested persons. It was a public expression in various ways of a general sentiment of indignation against transgressors and "undesirables." This remedy was attempted with disaster a few years later upon the excise collectors. One undesirable, Dr. John Connolly, had been driven off, but he evidently believed there were some traitors still in this region, as is shown by letter from Washington to Gen. Clark, dated within a month after Washington County was organized, warning Clark that Connolly, who had just been exchanged, was expected to go from Canada to Venango (Franklin, mouth of French Creek), with a force of refugees, and thence to Fort Pitt, with blank commissions for some hundreds of dissatisfied men believed to be in that vicinity.

Washington was interested in this region financially.

Preliminary articles of peace with Britain, signed November 30th, 1782, was followed by a final treaty September 3rd, 1783. Just one year later, September 1st, 1784, the great commander started to ride from his home, Mount Vernon, Va., to visit Washington County. Eight years he had spent in the Continental War, during six of which he never once visited his home at Mount Vernon. His journey now is to see his land in Fayette County, his 2,813 acres in Washington County and, if the Indians permit, his Kentucky lands. He was among the foremost speculators in western lands. Seventeen years before he had written Col. Crawford to look him up some good land in this locality, which he had seen in 1753, 1755, and probably in 1770, when he went down the Ohio to the mouth of the Great Kanawha. In 1773, being entitled, as a former officer under Britain's King, to 10,000 acres of land, "he became deeply interested in the country beyond the mountains, and had some correspondence respecting the importation of settlers from Europe. He had patents for 32,373 acres, 9,157 on the Ohio, between the Kanawhas, with a river front of 13½ miles; 23,216 acres on the great Kanawha, with a river front of 40 miles. Besides these lands, he owned, 15 miles below Wheeling, 587 acres, with a front of two and a half miles. He considered the land worth \$3.33 per acre. Indeed, had not the Revolutionary War been just then on the eve of breaking out, Washington would, in all probability, have become the leading settler of the West, and all our history, perhaps, have been changed. (Western Annals, p. 209.)

Washington's daily diary of this 680 mile trip in 30 days on the same horses, is given with most interesting comments in Archer Butler Hulbert's "Washington and the West" (1905). His usual gait was five miles an hour, but crossing the mountains was tedious and fatiguing work and for eleven days no travelling was done. When he reached his Fayette County lands, where now is situated Plant No. 2 of the Washington Coal and Coke Company, he found them not equal to his expectations, and his mill, built in 1774-5, in bad order. This ancient mill, as reconstructed, still stands on Washington Run, three-fourths of a mile from the Youghiogheny River, and is known far and wide by the old name. He writes that:

"In passing over the mountains I met numbers of Persons & Packhorses. (Many who lived on different parts of Ten Mile Creek.) Going in with Ginseng & for salt and other articles at the Market below, from many of whom I made enquiries of the nature of the Country between the little Kanawha and ten Miles Creek," and "numbers with whom I conversed assured me the distance was quite considerable—that ten Miles Ck. was not Navigable even for Canoes more than a Mile from its mouth."

While near his mill he jotted down:

"This day the people who live on my land on Millers Run came here to set forth their pretensions to it; and to enquire into my Right—after much conversation & attempts in them to discover all flaws they could in my Deed etc.,—& to establish a fair and upright intention in themselves . . . they resolved (as all who lived on the land were not here) to give me their definite determination when I should come to the land."

On Saturday the great general set out for this land on "Miller's Run (a branch of Shurtee's Creek, crossed the Monongahela at Deboirs" (Devore's close by Parkinson's Ferry, Monongahela), "16 miles from Simpson's" (near his mill) "bated at one Hamilton's about 4 miles from it, in Washington County, and lodged at a Col. Cannon's on the waters of Shurtee's Creek—a kind and hospitable man; & sensible."

These little attentions from David Hamilton, Esq., of now Ginger Hill, and John Canon, may have been the cause of their not receiving punishment for their conduct during the Whiskey Insurrection which occurred ten years later.

"The 19th, being Sunday, and the People living on my Land apparently very religious, it was thought best to postpone going among them till tomorrow—but rode to a Doctr. Johnsons who had the keeping of Col. Crawford's surveying Records—but not finding him at home was disappointed in the business which carried me there." Early on Monday, September 20, 1784, Washington was piloted over the clearings in dispute and found a total of 403 acres of arable and meadow land with 12 houses and nine barns built by those who related to him their hardships and their religious principles "which had brought them together as a society of Seceders." After some attempts to compromise, his diary adds: "calling upon them as they stood, James Scott, William Stewart, Thomas Lapsley, Samuel McBride, Brice McGeechin, Thomas Biggar, David Reed, William Hillas, James McBride, Duncan McGeechin, Matthew Johnson, John Reed, & John Glen, they severally answered, that they meant to stand suit, & abide the Issue of the Law."

This was the most distinguished company of visitors which has ever called at a country farm house in Washington County,—the great Gen. Washington, Sheriff Swearingen, Col. Nevil, Col. Canon and Capt. Richie—but the plain McBrides, Biggers, Scotts and Reeds were not to be frightened off their 11 years' holdings by dignity. There was no ovation in Washington County at his coming and no tears shed at his going.

Two days later he reached Beason Town (Uniontown), where he at once engaged Thomas Smith, leading attorney of Carlisle, to bring actions of ejectment. These ejectments came on for trial at the November (1784) term in Washington County, but were removed by plaintiff's attorney to the Supreme Court and tried before Thomas McKean and Jacob Rush, justices of the



Supreme Court, holding nisi prius court at *Washington*, Pa., October 25, 26, and 27, 1786. Smith thus gives his reason for removing the case:

"I had good information that James Scott Junr. had the most plausible claim & that he was the ringleader or director of the rest. I therefore Resolved to take the Bull by the Horns, and removed the Ejectments into Supreme Court in Such order as to have it in my power to try the ejectment against him before the rest. . . . The trial therefore was ordered on, on the 24th after Dinner & lasted that afternoon, the next Day and till 11 oclock in the forenoon of the 26th when the Jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff." (*Washington and the West*, page 157.)

Thus the 13 years of settlement and improvement and watching against the Indians went for naught, although the defendants had been encouraged to settle by Edward Ward, formerly one of the judges of the old Augusta District Court.

During this trip Washington was studying a western waterway connection with the east by way of the Potomac to connect with the Cheat or Youghiogheny River, and thence by Ten Mile or some other water to the Kanawha River, all to be within the jurisdiction of Virginia. He was much disappointed to find that "the line of Pennsylvania crossed above the mouth of the Cheat River, which gave control of it to Pennsylvania, and the Youghiogheny lies altogether in Pennsylvania, whose inclination (regardless of the interest of that part which lies west of the Laurel Hill) would be opposed to the extension of this navigation, as it would be the inevitable means of withdrawing from them the trade of all their western territory."

This diary is that of a Virginia partisan not averse to taking away from Pennsylvania all the trade of that part of its western territory which lies beyond the Laurel Hill (Allegheny Mountains): "Though," as he writes, "any attempt of that Government to restrain it would cause a separation of their territory, they being sensible men who have it in contemplation at this moment. The western settlers, from my observation, stand as it were, on a pivot, the touch of a feather would almost incline them any way. There is in that state (Pennsylvania), at least 100,000 souls west of the Laurel Hill, who are groaning under the inconveniences of a long land transportation." . . . The future president had evidently been impressed with the views of John Canon (whom he calls a sensible man), and possibly others of Washington County, and seems to scent the uprising which afterward came, for he writes: "The certain consequences therefore, of an attempt to impose any extra duties upon the exports, or imports to or from another state, would be a separation of the western settlers from the old and more interior government: toward which there is not wanting disposition at

this moment in the former" . . . "Disappointed in one of the objects of making the journey, namely 'to examine into the situation, quality and advantages of the land which I hold on the Ohio and Great Kanawha . . . and to take measures for recovering these from the hands of Land Jobbers and speculators—who . . . had enclosed them in other surveys and were offering them for sale at Philadelphia and Europe,'" still "I am well pleased with my journey, as it has been the means of my obtaining a Knowledge of the facts—coming at the temper and disposition of the Western Inhabitants."

This well kept diary, now in the library of Congress, is one of the greatest monuments to its great author. The reader can but regret that "the discontented temper of the Indians and the Mischiefs done by some parties of them," were so serious as to prevent the ex-commander-in-chief of the Continental troops from venturing further west or down the Ohio, where he had in 1770 seen a sycamore tree that measured 44 feet 10 inches in circumference.

The name of Washington will forever be associated with trees and that abstract idea, truthfulness. We can believe his Sycamore story, for there is another published in Old Monongahela's *Old Home-Coming* (1908), page 242, of the famous Sycamore which stands in Monongahela City's driving park, 36 feet 7 inches in circumference, in which, in early times, was born a boy—baby whose descendants are scattered over this region. John A. Howden, of Washington, verifies the last by stating that the baby boy was afterward well known as James Howden and the hollow tree permitted a rail 11 feet long to be turned around in it horizontally, but puts its location on the flat ground below California. The family encamped a year or more in the tree before moving to a permanent location.

The Indians referred to by Washington had startled and distressed the frontiers in March and April of 1783, both in Westmoreland and Washington Counties, killing a man within a mile of Catfish Village and capturing a dozen persons, including a farmer named Boice. Two of the persons—Mrs. Walker and a boy—regained their liberty, but the others were carried to the Shawnee towns on the Miami. (*Old Westmoreland County*, p. 189.) Two men were killed near Cross Creek about four months prior to Washington's visit to Canonsburg, and a family (McIntosh) was almost entirely destroyed in Finley Township a year later.

A treaty with the Indians was signed January 21, 1785, but with much reluctance on the part of the savages. About 400 Senecas, Delawares and Wyandottes attended at Fort McIntosh (Beaver), among them being a number of women and children. Maj. Ebenezer Denny described them as a motley crew—an ugly set of devils all

—very few handsome men or women. These western natives were both discontented and angry because the Six Nations, in New York, had made a treaty without consulting them. On October 23, 1784, by a treaty with the Six Nations at Fort Stanwix, all the northwestern lands within the boundaries of Pennsylvania north of the Ohio and north and northeast of Kittanning, were sold for \$5,000, but the western tribes sold their title to the same bounded tract, three months later, for \$2,000. Both the New York Indians and these western tribes were hurried into this contract,—the argument being that as they had adhered during the war to the King of Great Britain, they were considered by us as a conquered people, and had no right to expect any money or trinkets. It is written that the Indians in council all jumped to their feet in wrath at the disdainful treatment shown them by Gen. Clark, who was the prince of “bluffers.”

These were the first treaties with Indians by the United States and the last made by Pennsylvania. These treaties following that with Britain, in 1783, did not bring relief. Britain in violation of her treaty held Detroit, the key, and other northwest forts, for 12 years more. The Supreme Executive Council of the State had in June, 1783, discharged the Washington County Ranging Company and directed Capt. John Hughes to turn in his vouchers to Boyd and Stokely; in 1785 had commissioned the officers chosen to command the troops of Washington County light horse, and November 2, 1787, had drawn an order to pay Col. James Marshall, lieutenant of Washington County, for £37 2s. 6p., to be paid by him to Abraham Enslow, Frederick Crow, Stephen Gapen, Peter Clawson, William Crawford, Jesse Vanmetre, W. Harrod, Sr., Michael Dougherty, John Flora, John Heaton, William Tarpine, Harrod Newland, Robert Flora, Alexander Brown, and Peter Dailey, for their services in watching the movements of Indians, and protecting the frontiers from Indian depredations in the year 1782, agreeably to the act of Assembly, dated December, 1781.

Possibly this tardy recognition by payment for hard and dangerous services rendered was because of the immediate need for more help. November 12, 1787, Council received intelligence that the Indians had murdered some of the inhabitants of Washington County and proceeded at once to send to the lieutenant of the county 100 stand of arms, 400-weight of powder, 800-weight of lead and 1,000 flints. Three days later, it appearing that divers depredations had been made on the frontier settlements in this state, the lieutenants of the several frontier counties were authorized to call out the militia for the protection of the inhabitants. A month later the lieutenants of the several counties were directed to collect and repair all the public arms. David Redick, Esq., was then representing Washington County in State Coun-

cil, was in frequent attendance at Philadelphia, and no doubt was keeping Council informed about the Indians.

The fear of the Indians did not prevent legal and educational progress. The first court house, built of logs, was completed in July, 1787, by John Hoge and Andrew Swearingen, the contractors, at the cost of 70 pounds, 8s., 9 3-4p. September 24th, Washington Academy was incorporated. It might be a compliment to Washington County to say that the first incorporation charter issued to residents within its borders, was for the purpose of advancing education. The academy was held in the court house and when that building burned in the winter of 1790-1791, the academy had no place to meet and received a blow from which it suffered for a considerable period. Allegheny County was established September 24, 1788, from a part of Westmoreland and Washington Counties. The next year the line was changed to where it is today, except that the boundary line continued from Murdocksville, then known as White's Mill, to the point where the State line crosses the Ohio River. This little triangle, northwestward of Murdocksville, was afterward included in Beaver County at its erection.

On March 8th, 1790, the Council of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, receiving a letter from Thomas Ryerson, Esq. (living beyond the present Greene County line), a member of the Assembly, relative to the defence of the western frontiers, set the next day for taking up the several papers then before the Council on that subject—frontier defence. The President of the United States wrote this committee of Council a few days later “respecting the mischiefs which had been committed for several years past” in Washington County by the Indians.

In the latter part of September, 1790, Gen. Josiah Harmer with 1,400 men attempted to quiet the Indians, but part of his forces were routed near Fort Wayne and the General was obliged to get back as best he could. Several parties of volunteer militia were sent from Washington County as patrols along the eastern side of the Ohio. The lieutenants of Washington and adjoining counties were called into consultation and agreed that 300 men should be kept up and stationed at the forts on the west and north. Capt. Sam Brady who had married a daughter of our first sheriff (Van Swearingen), hunted Indians as one hunts snakes. The murder of several alleged-to-be-friendlies was charged to him, and there were other similar killings of trading Indians near Pittsburg. The Federal Secretary of War and the Governor of Pennsylvania denounced the deed and threatened the offenders, but the frontiersmen stood by them, and Brady's superior officer kept urging his promotion. It was thought that the Indian traders also were guilty of some thefts and murders.

Two thousand men were in 1791 placed in command of



General St. Clair. Two thousand or more Indians commanded by Little Turtle and several renegade whites destroyed fully one-half of St. Clair's troops and drove him out of the Miami country. Defeat brought gloom and terror. The State and Federal authorities now decided to change their plans and to engage active and experienced riflemen instead of drafting militia of the several counties, and to make the service term six months instead of two. The 228 riflemen employed as militia were under command of officers employed by the executive instead of elected by the people. The companies were located quite a distance apart, one below Wheeling, another at the mouth of the Big Beaver Creek and the other at Kittanning.

This brought a letter of objection from David Redick (our then recently commissioned prothonotary and clerk of courts), to Gov. Mifflin of this state, from which we quote to show the condition of affairs:

"Washington, 13th February, 1792.

"Sir: What appears to me of considerable consequence induces me to trouble your Excellency. . . . I find that a considerable gap is left open to the enemy on the Northwestern part of the County, and that at a position where, in former wars, ye enemy perpetually made their approach in that County—the Settlements on the Rackoon, especially about Dilloe's Fort, constantly experienced in former times repeated attacks of the savages. Capt. Smith's Company will cover Allegheny but will be of little service to this, unless we consider the enemy coming across the part of the Allegheny which lies on this side of the Ohio River and that, too, in a direction we have seldom known them to come. . . . I am told that many of our Rifle men decline entering upon the Six Months Service on this ground: Say they, 'Why will we go into a Service which appears to be calculated for the protection of Allegheny County while our own families and friends will continue exposed?' I am of the opinion that if the state would advance a month's pay it would greatly facilitate the Service. Money has magic power. I am told that Mr. Dan'l Hambleton, (Hamilton) declines accepting his Commission as a Lieutenant and that Mr. Robert Stevenson will be recommended to your Excellency to fill the vacancy. I have no doubt of his being a proper person."

The Indians—Shawnees, Delawares, Wyandottes, Miamis, Pottawattomies, Chippewas and Iroquois—were supplied by the British with ammunition and otherwise encouraged in order to preserve the British fur trade and to keep up the irritation. The National Government was reluctant and dilatory, preferring peace to a fight. The Indians had never been satisfied with the treaty which had been signed by some of them and insisted on holding all the country west of the Ohio.

Gen. Anthony Wayne, known as "Mad Anthony," was at last placed in charge of the U. S. troops and spent the midsummer and the winter of 1792 at what has ever since been known as Legionville in Beaver County, seven miles above the mouth of the river of that name. He

moved his troops to Fort Washington, now known as Cincinnati, O., where he remained in an intimidating position for nearly two years until July, 1794, when, with about 3,000 men, he proceeded up the Maumee and fought his decisive battle with the Indians, known as the Battle of Fallen Timbers, on the 20th of August. "This great victory of the American arms brought lasting peace to the western borders, but its effects were more than local, they were national and even international. The Indians who in other parts of the country, in the north and south, were ripe for mischief, were overawed and quieted."

The surrender of the British posts soon followed and the war for independence was closed. But there was no peace in Washington County. On the contrary, during these months of July and August the inhabitants in this County were brought suddenly and unexpectedly into a bloody crisis and a state of wild chaos, where law was powerless and liberty fled before fear and distrust.

#### WESTERN INSURRECTION.

An excise law or tax on domestic production was passed by Pennsylvania in 1772. Spirits distilled for the use of the owner were excepted. During the Revolutionary War, the law was made to cover all production. Collectors appointed for the western counties made but little attempt to collect this excise tax. The Virginia officers and courts were in control west of the Monongahela from 1774 until 1780. Very little tax of any kind had been paid prior to this date, for even the collectors of county taxes were opposed in certain quarters, freedom from this and from military duty being claimed against both colonies because of lack of jurisdiction in either.

A tavern keeper of Philadelphia, named Graham, was appointed exciseman to collect the tax in western counties. After numerous misadventures in Westmoreland and Fayette Counties, he was obliged to fly to what was supposed to be the more sober and peaceable settlements of Washington County. Graham reached a point about two miles from where Cross Creek village now stands, when he was surrounded by about a dozen men, on April 7, 1786. A horseman with long hair, a wig, a cocked hat and pistols, which he carried before him, riding through the backwoods in grand style, claiming to be a high officer of some new born authority, was too much of a scarecrow for these western Indian hunters. They destroyed his pistols and papers, cut off half his hair, cued the other half, and dressing him to suit their fancy, escorted him past the many still houses with much hilarity but without doing physical injury, back to Westmoreland County, where he was left with dire threats against his return.

Mr. Veech, commenting on the proceeding, intimates that the actors did not suffer in reputation; he says: "Graham never returned, except to institute a prosecution for riot against twelve of the offenders in the court at Washington, of which they were afterwards convicted, but were pardoned so far as to remit the fines imposed. If I mistake not, one of the offenders, meritoriously, I presume, rose in after years to high places in Washington County, representing it in the Assembly and eventually in Congress." That one of the "offenders" referred to is Aaron Lyle.

"A reference to the Colonial Records, Vol. 16, p. 24, shows that on March 12, 1789, the Executive Council remitted the fines that had been imposed by the Oyer and Terminer of Washington County for riot, on William Stewart, Aaron Lyle, James Ross, Samuel Agnew, James McClellan, John Donat, Josias Gamble, Robert Ralson, William Campbell, Joseph Wells, Samuel Hanna and John Rankin. A very substantial, respectable party they were or afterwards became. Samuel Agnew, another of the "offenders," represented Washington County in the Legislature for four years, having succeeded Aaron Lyle in 1802, when the latter went to the State Senate. William Campbell, another, served as county commissioner, for a term beginning in 1799. Most of their co-rioters were afterwards of the most substantial and respectable men in that region."

Graham resigned three months later and John Craig, Esq., of Washington County, was appointed by the Supreme Executive Council. This not producing the revenue, his commission of collector of excise for Washington, Westmoreland and Fayette, were revoked six months later and John Dodd, of Washington, appointed collector for Washington County, and Joseph Douglass for that of Fayette. It does not appear that these assumed to make any collection. One named Hunter did not succeed in any one of seventy suits he brought in Pittsburg in 1790.

The tax on one's own production savored too much of the excise laws of Great Britain. These western people, left largely without protection, were aroused over the adoption of this ancient form of oppression. Every man was accustomed to carry his flint-lock rifle and seldom went abroad without it. They were, in fact, a warlike race, many of them having fought their way on the earlier frontiers east of the mountains and now were maintaining themselves against the Indians in the west and had aided the general war by sending two regiments to the east. It was not the love of fighting, but the necessity they were under to take care of themselves and their new homes that developed in them an independence which sometimes seemed rash. The prospect of securing land brought many adventurers, but the nucleus of the settlements were quiet, determined people, not law-

less, as have appeared in more recent years in more western territories.

There was a rapid increase of population toward the close of the Revolution and many young men were in a condition of mind to be easily influenced by an uproar about oppression, led by a popular leader. The four western counties at the time of the Western Insurrection, or Riots—Westmoreland, Fayette, Washington and Allegheny—contained about 6,000 inhabitants. Except Pittsburg and suburbs, which contained about 1,200 souls, there were no towns except the few places appointed for holding courts of justice in each County. There were scarcely any roads. "The population had to find their way as they could through paths or woods, while the mountains still formed a barrier which could only be passed on foot or horseback. The only trade with the east was by packhorses." The navigation of the Ohio was not open because of the Indian wars and there was no market to be reached by it short of 2,000 miles and that was in Spanish dominion.

"The farmers, having no market for their produce, were from necessity compelled to reduce its bulk by converting their grain into whiskey; a horse could carry two kegs of eight gallons each, worth about 50 cents per gallon on this, and one dollar on the other side of the mountains, while he returned with a little iron and salt, worth at Pittsburg, the former 15 to 20 cents per pound, the latter 5 to 10 dollars per bushel. The still was therefore the necessary appendage of every farm, where the farmer was able to procure it; if not, he was compelled to carry his grain to the more wealthy to be distilled. In fact, some of these distilleries on a large scale, were friendly to the excise laws, as it rendered the poorer farmers dependent on them."

A first excise law was passed March 3, 1791, by the United States under urgent pressure of Alexander Hamilton secretary of the treasury, fixing the tax at from 10 to 25 cents per gallon. In opposing this it was argued that whiskey was made from rye; "and why should we be made subject to duty for drinking our grain more than eating it?" The Pennsylvania law of 1779 forbade the distillation of any kinds of grain or meal except rye and barley, and "Old Monongahela Rye" was getting famous for purity.

Pennsylvania's Legislature remonstrated against this Act of Congress as "subversive of peace, liberty, and the rights of the citizens." There was no moral question involved, it was simply a question of taxation. Whiskey was one article which the people of western Pennsylvania could and did produce and realize money therefor, and the excise tax, if enforced, practically prevented its production in the west. It was virtual confiscation. The spying, unwelcome visits, arbitrary seizures, and other despotic acts have always been resented,



and the appointed collectors of excise were despised by the people.

In September of that year the collector for Washington and Allegheny Counties, Robert Johnson of Allegheny County, was very roughly treated and humiliated near Pigeon Creek. The attempt to arrest John Robertson, John Hamilton and Thomas McCombs for these acts failed, as the federal officer from east of the mountains was frightened by demonstrations showing, as he alleged, that his life would be forfeited by an attempted arrest.

To cut hair, strip, tar and feather the despised officers and threaten their lives, became a favorite practice a year or two later, not only in this but in the adjoining Counties. Threats and violence were extended in some instances to those who complied with the law by paying tax. In some of those Counties adjoining dwellings of collectors and barns or some who paid tax were burned. This did not occur in Washington County.

Some counties, east of the mountains indulged in violence also. Chester County is said to have been the first to ill treat the excise collectors, but prosecution, conviction and punishment for riot by the state courts soon checked the unruly. The foreman of the jury said he was "as much or more opposed to the excise law than the rioters, but would not suffer violations of law to go unpunished." Washington, President of the United States, issued a proclamation commanding obedience to law.

Congressman Finley of Westmoreland County wrote several letters in 1792 to high officials of the government giving his opinion that if special sessions of court were held in the western counties, the courts would be protected, and competent jurors found. Unfortunately this method of correcting violence was not carried out in Washington County. Judge Addison, who had been admitted to the Washington County bar in 1787 and commissioned president judge in 1791, was then on the bench and resided in the town of Washington. He was not considered friendly to the excise law or to the manner of enforcing it. Alexander Hamilton, secretary of the treasury of the newly formed United States, had proposed the law and was aggressive in its enforcement. Hamilton asserted that the judge while in Pittsburg, refused to take depositions and otherwise assist a revenue supervisor who was seeking "testimony and witnesses to attend a Circuit Court of the United States about to be held at York Town." The judge is quoted as of the opinion that the judiciary system of the United States was not consistent with the essential principles of the liberty of the citizens and the just authority of the State Courts. It was evident he was not in favor of dragging defendants and witnesses to trials at far distant points across the mountains. Perhaps he despised the law as much as he did Collector Benjamin Wells, of

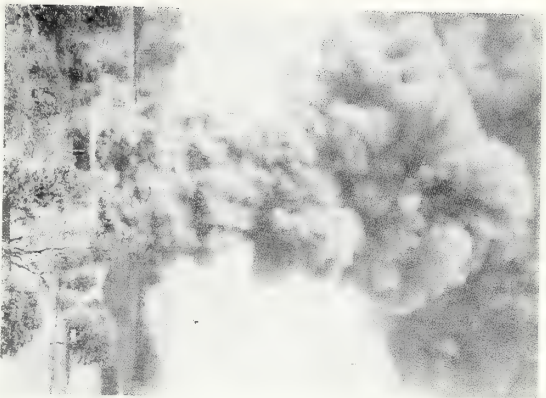
Fayette County, who was denied entertainment by the innkeeper at Uniontown for the reason that Judge Addison would leave if Wells were taken in again.

Soon after the obnoxious law was passed, meetings were held at Redstone Old Fort, then at Washington and later at Pittsburg. The meeting at Washington was for Washington County alone to appoint a committee to meet at Pittsburg with committeemen from other counties to impress Congress with our need of relief. Washington County sent to Pittsburg, James Marshall, register and recorder of this county; Rev. David Phillips, pastor of Peter's Creek Baptist Church, and David Bradford, Esq., and attorney at Washington, and deputy attorney general of Pennsylvania. The resolutions carried by the Washington County committee as instructions, were of a violent character, similar to those passed before the Revolutionary War in relation to the British Stamp Act and other excises.

The resolutions passed at this Pittsburg meeting in September may have influenced the Legislature to amend the law, which it did in May, 1792. The amended law only aggravated the farmers. It forced the small farmer to stop distilling his grain and made heavy penalty, \$100 to \$250, for failing to enter the still for taxation in June of each year. Liquors could not be moved without first paying the tax. Farmers were seldom worth more than from \$300 to \$1,000, and many delinquents on account of scarcity of money, were unable to pay excise or make settlements in Philadelphia.

Again a committee meeting was held at Pittsburg. John Canon, of Canonsburg, was chairman and Albert Gallatin, of Fayette County, secretary. The resolutions adopted at this meeting, August, 1792, petitioning for a repeal of the law, were considered "immoderate" in character. They included the plan of boycotting, or "hating-out" the offending persons, by withdrawing from their association, withholding from them the comforts of life and treating them with "the contempt they deserve."

Secretary Hamilton commenced to gather testimony to prosecute the persons who composed the committees, but was advised by the attorney general that the framers of the complaint were not punishable by law. Brackenridge says: "This great man (Hamilton) was the leader of the high-toned section of the Federal party, in opposition to the Democratic, or Republican party, and to the more moderate Federalists under John Adams. Hamilton and his party were in favor of a degree of energy, in the form and action of the government, incompatible with the habits and genius of the Americans, which caused the downfall of the Federal party hastened by the unfortunate sedition and alien laws. It is the Hamilton party, those who idolize his name, who have incessantly labored to cover the opposers of the excise law in



40,000 BARREL OIL TANK  
BURNING, WASHINGTON



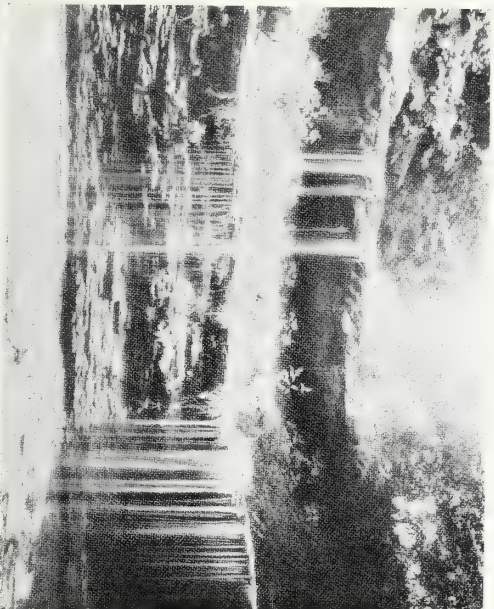
AARON LYLE



AN OLD LANDMARK, WASHINGTON  
(Near corner of Maiden and South Main Streets)



GANTZ WELL, WASHINGTON



WATERFALL OVER BENWOOD LIMESTONE,  
UNION TOWNSHIP  
(A cave under this waterfall was used as a hiding  
place during the Western Insurrection)



OLD RESIDENCE OF DR. LE MOYNE,  
WASHINGTON





the west with lasting infamy, and are in the habit of denouncing them as brigands, rebels, banditti and robbers."

A society or club for discussing political subjects, formed in February, 1794, had held meetings at Mingo Creek meeting house during six months before the insurrection, and a Democratic club had been established in the town of Washington in March, three months before the outbreak. Benjamin Parkinson, a tall sandy-haired man, was president of the Mingo Club, and John McDonald secretary. McDonald explained a few days before the outbreak, that the people had been running wild and talked of taking Neville prisoner and burning Pittsburg; and it was thought by moderate persons that the formation of this society would result in the substitution of remonstrance and petition for such violent methods.

The members of the Washington Club were among the leading men of the community, as see paper furnished by Blaine Ewing, Esq., of Canonsburg. This paper, which is here copied, was formerly the property of John Hoge, who, with his brother William were the original proprietors of Washington Town.

"Underneath are the names of the members of the Democratic Society of Washington: John Canon, David Bradford, David Redick, James Marshel, John McDowell, William Hoge, William McCluney, James Allison, Henry Taylor, Absolem Baird, Daniel Kehr, William Wallace, James Edgar, John Marshel, John Reed, John Baldwin, Gabriel Blakeney, John Swearingen, Joseph Beeler, Jr., John Hoge Redick, John Hearor, Thomas Brownlee, Joseph Pentecost, John Meks Hillard, Alexander Wright, James Brice, John Hamilton, Benjamin Stewart, Thomas Patterson, David Acheson, Bazabel Wells, Andrew Swearingen. The above are names of the Democratic Society taken from the Constitution as signed and adopted by the aforesaid members, March 28, 1794."

H. M. Brackenridge, in his history, page 26, says this club "had no effect in producing the insurrection notwithstanding the assertion of Hildreth." He states that the real and most crying grievance was that of carrying persons from their districts or counties, to be taken across the mountains to answer prosecutions in suits, necessarily followed by ruin on account of the expense. A law to give relief from such hardship "had been enacted to go into operation in June, 1794, only one month before the outbreak, but while this law was under discussion, and only a few days before it was signed, process as usual was issued returnable to Philadelphia, and it will appear that the service of this process was the immediate cause of the riots."

Maj. David Lenox, United States marshal, (the federal sheriff) as the officer was generally called, had arrived in Pittsburg from the east and served all but one of the forty writs without objection. He passed the

house of William Miller without serving him, but returned the next day with the revenue inspector, Gen. John Neville. Gen. Neville had been in charge of the Fort Pitt garrison for years and had recently been appointed inspector for the four western counties. He was a member of the State Legislature at the time, but his popularity dropped immediately after his appointment. He owned a fine mansion and plantation which he called Bower Hill, seven miles southeast of Pittsburg. His house is said to have been worth \$10,000, a large sum in those days. It was located near the tracks of the present Pittsburg and Washington trolley line. His method of living differed so much from that of the ordinary small farmer that prejudice was easily aroused. A nest of office holders at Pittsburg, including Gen. Neville, Col. Pressly Neville, his son, and Maj. Abram Kirkpatrick, his brother-in-law, were considered irritating aristocrats by the plain countrymen. The General had formerly encouraged others to oppose excise officers acting under the State law, so Historian Findley says.

Many persons asserted that Neville had taken the disagreeable office of inspector for the money it would bring him and not from a sense of duty, as was claimed by his friends. When he appeared with the federal sheriff to make service upon William Miller, a hatred was aroused, political friends of his and also related to Kirkpatrick, and some farmers who had been reaping grain with the sickle on this hot July day, attempted to intimidate the officers—at least a shot was fired in their direction. The news being scattered, that the federal sheriff was serving writs to force people to trials in the east, and Neville, their neighbor, acting as a guide or spy, a group of men assembled during the night and early in the morning, under the leadership of John Holcroft, started for Neville's house. This they found bolted and after some words with Gen. Neville, shots were exchanged and several persons wounded, one of these, Oliver Miller, fatally. This bloodshed aroused the community and the following day, July 17, 1894, a company of men estimated at nearly 500, under the leadership of Maj. James McFarlane, who had been an officer in the Revolution, appeared at Neville's property. Nearly all of these were from the Mingo Creek district. Many who had been notified were not there. Rev. Clark had made a strong argument against lawlessness before the men started. Gen. Neville had fled to Pittsburg, but had sent out Maj. Kirkpatrick and some ten government soldiers from the little garrison there to guard his Bower Hill mansion.

When the farmers appeared and found the house barricaded, they erected a flag of truce and demanded Neville's surrender with his commission and all papers and books. After some further delay, firing was commenced and engaged in by the regulars and the country-



men. During a lull in the firing, Maj. McFarlane was shot as he stepped from behind a tree. It was alleged afterwards, perhaps erroneously, that he had stepped out feeling secure because of another flag of truce, exposed at the house, and the shot that killed him was fired by Maj. Abram Kirkpatrick, brother-in-law of John Neville. His death infuriated the farmers and was followed at once by the firing of the barns and outbuildings. From these the large mansion house, an exceedingly aristocratic building for those days, caught fire and was destroyed with the surrounding outbuildings, except that they saved the bacon in an outbuilding at the request of Neville's negroes.

Maj. Kirkpatrick and the soldiers surrendered and Maj. Isaac Craig and Col. Pressley Neville, the high-minded son of Gen. Neville, were captured as they rode out from Pittsburg with holstered pistols on their saddle bows, intending to join in the fight. The soldiers were permitted to go, and their self-appointed commander Kirkpatrick was detained for some time, but permitted to make his escape. Maj. Craig was set at liberty, but young Neville and the United States marshal, Lenox, were not permitted to go until the rioters had, as they supposed, obtained a promise equivalent to a parole that they would be returned again when wanted, and that the writs served would also be returned.

The riotous farmers retired with the body of Maj. McFarlane and buried it in the graveyard of the old Mingo Creek meeting house. The old slab with its honorable inscription can yet be seen in the graveyard at the church, in Union Township, which stands close by the trolley line now extending from Finleyville to Monongahela City.

The day after the destruction of the house of the inspector, David Hamilton, a justice of the peace of Nottingham Township, went to Pittsburg with John Black, authorized by the committee to return to the federal sheriff his pistols and to him the writs which had been served, in order that they might be destroyed. The government officer and Pressley Neville denied that they had promised to surrender these writs or that they had made any engagement except not to make any further service. This led to the question whether judgment could be taken on these writs which would bind the land here so that they could be sold on execution in Philadelphia. An opinion was obtained from H. H. Brackenridge, Esq., but Hamilton thought that this would not satisfy the community in the country, and said that "if the people had known that the United States marshal was bound to return the writs to Philadelphia, he doubted much if he would ever have escaped from Neville's plantation. Officer Lenox, on being informed of this saw his danger. It was impossible for him to satisfy the people and exceedingly difficult to leave the country.

Gen. Neville demanded from Brackenridge, who was a member of the committee representing Allegheny County, that he and the officer should be given passports, which he thought would allow them to escape in safety. These were furnished and the same afternoon the officer and Gen. Neville departed in a boat down the Ohio, during a violent storm of wind, and passing through the western part of Virginia, escaped into the east. Hamilton and Black on their way home were accompanied by Deputy Robert Johnston, who had formerly been tarred and feathered, and to Hamilton, Johnston delivered his resignation as deputy. This was at once published in full in the Pittsburg "Gazette." They stopped at the scene of the fire to look for the body of a person who was supposed to have been killed at the time of the attack by the party under John Holcroft on the 16th, but the body was not found until some days afterwards, when it was found and buried by the negroes.

When Hamilton and Black made their report to the committee, a meeting was at once called to be held at the Mingo Creek meeting house on Wednesday, July 23. Notices were sent out to the four counties and many assembled together at the old church, some through fear and others desiring to prevent their neighbors from being too rash. The purpose of the leaders was to commit the full western counties to the adoption of the crimes already committed and to combine to obtain a satisfactory settlement with the government. Some of the most prominent men from Pittsburg, Canonsburg and Washington were in attendance, but many of them were not in sympathy with the desperate plans. No one knew how far to trust his neighbor and all were fearful of the result. Even David Bradford, who was afterwards the acknowledged leader in the insurrection, tried to avoid these meetings, but was warned to come, under penalty of being burned out. Hints were dropped that Neville, Attorney Brackenridge and certain others were to be assassinated. The mysterious methods of writing notices and signing the paper "Tom, the Tinker," was used to frighten and to warn people considered as wavering or as in opposition to the general movement. The name was used to indicate that the stills which paid the excise taxes needed tinkering with, and the unknown and every where present "Tom, the Tinker," would see to the enforcement of the threats contained in the mysterious notices. At this meeting the chief speakers were Col. Marshal, sheriff of Washington County, David Bradford, the attorney, Benjamin Parkinson, all of Washington County, and H. H. Brackenridge, of Pittsburg. It caused Brackenridge much trouble in after years to explain why he was at the meeting and why he spoke, although he and his friends maintained that he was sent by the younger Neville and other prominent men of that village and was conciliating at all times, and that he

was endeavoring to pacify and prevent unlawful action. He sought for an excuse to leave the neighborhood and suggested that a committee to include himself should be sent to the President to seek reconciliation. He was afraid to leave, lest his property be burned and was afraid to remain in Pittsburg lest he be implicated in the insurrection. His attendance at that meeting without regard to the motive, was afterwards considered an act of treason. The meeting broke up after reminding that the townships of the counties west of the mountains were to meet and choose representatives with instructions to meet at Parkinson's Ferry on the 14th of August, to take into consideration the conditions of the western counties.

On the 26th day of July, the United States mail carrier who carried the United States mail from Pittsburg to Greensburg, where he exchanged horses and continued on his way to Philadelphia, left Pittsburg at daybreak and was waylaid and the mail robbed of the letters which were addressed to Philadelphia. The scheme had been proposed in the Black Horse Tavern at Canonsburg to rob the mail between Washington and Pittsburg to learn who in Washington were unfriendly to the uprising. This had failed, and those who did the work twelve miles east of Greensburg rested that night at the house of Benjamin Parkinson at or near Parkinson's Ferry. At the opening of the mail the next night at Canonsburg, Benjamin Parkinson, Craig Ritchie, Col. John Canon, James Marshall, David Bradford, Alex. Fulton, Thomas Spears, J. Lockney and perhaps some others were present. The letters they found addressed to prominent men of Pittsburg, frightened as well as angered the leaders of the opposition. A project for taking the public arms, ammunition and stores at Pittsburg was set on foot, and embraced the seizing and punishing the writers of these letters. Some of those present that night would gladly have been left out of the deliberations, but once in could not escape, as the most dire results were likely to follow under directions of "Tom, the Tinker." The next day a circular went out to all the military officers of the four western counties setting forth that certain secrets had been discovered hostile to the interests of the counties and that it was now a crisis which required that every citizen should express his sentiments, not by his words but by his actions, and called on them to assemble their respective commands on the first day of August at 2 P. M., on Braddock's Field, the usual place of the annual muster. Many times the militia had been assembled on short notice and it was their custom to obey immediately because of the need to guard against the Indians.

Bradford and Marshall on their return to Washington, heard so much objection to this meeting that Bradford attempted to recall the order for meeting at Braddock's

Field. As soon as this was rumored along the little street, the people of Washington broke out into a furious rage, called a meeting at the court house, and the country people also came rushing in, making still greater excitement. James Ross, United States senator, who then resided there, in a speech of great earnestness of two hours, endeavored to dissuade the populace. Thomas Scott, of the House of Representatives, Thomas Stokely, of the Senate, David Reddick, prothonotary (clerk of the court), Henry Purviance and others of the bar, exerted themselves to effect the same object. James Marshall was in earnest to retract, and spoke publicly. Bradford, seeing the violence of the multitude, was more inflammatory than he had ever been and denied that he had given his consent to the countermand. It was now carried by a vote that the march to Braddock's Field should proceed. To show their displeasure with Marshall, the door of his house was tarred and feathered that night, threats of personal injury were thrown out, and he was compelled to declare his readiness to go. Others were threatened, for a revolutionary spirit, something like that which at that time raged in France, appears to have taken possession of the uninformed; they threw aside all respect for the laws, and talked familiarly of taking life and violating the rights of property.

On August 1, from 5,000 to 8,000 armed and organized men, according to estimates, arrived at Braddock's Field, many of whom were ready for any violent deeds. Some had experiences similar to that of John Brackenridge, living on Brushy Run, in Washington County, who, "having no gun sat up two nights in his cabin with his axe in his hand, to defend himself against his captain, named Sharp, who had threatened his life for not coming to the burning of Neville's house agreeable to summons. He yielded to the order to go to Braddock's Field and saw, as he went along, the tomahawk drawn over the heads of men at their breakfast or dinner, and they were thus obliged to fall in and march." David Bradford, mounted on a gray horse, and wearing the gorgeous uniform of a major general, commanded the troops. The mass of the people had the most vague and uncertain notions of what they were to do or for what purpose they were assembled.

The day before the meeting on Braddock's Field, Absolom Baird, William Meetkirk, Gabriel Blakeney and Henry Purviance had ridden over from Washington and at a meeting at the court house in Pittsburg, they had advised that Pittsburg would probably be destroyed unless the writers of the letters which had been intercepted were sent out of the town and that the Pittsburg people would go out to meet the military troops at Braddock's Field to show that they were not hostile to them, and thus prevent their coming into the city. The little



garrison at Pittsburg, under the command of Col. Butler, had only forty soldiers, and the militia of Pittsburg and vicinity, under the command of Gen. Wilkins, could not bring out more than 250 men capable of bearing arms, and even some of these could not be relied on, as they were likely to go over to the insurgents. It was hopeless to attempt the preservation of the city by opposing arms against the assembled multitude of men from the country with their rifles, hunting shirts, and with their handkerchiefs tied around their heads as they usually went when in search of Indians. The meeting at the Pittsburg court house finally succeeded in getting the objectionable letter writers and Kirkpatrick, who had headed the soldiers in defending Neville's house, to leave the town as a matter of policy.

The next day the Pittsburg Gazette ran off 600 circulars stating that these persons had gone and many of these circulars were carried and distributed at Brad-dock's Field. Gen. Wilkins marched his troops out to the place of rendezvous, Pittsburg's committee of twenty-one appeared also, and the day was spent in deliberating what should be done. Bradford said the men had come there to do something and something must be done. When convinced that the objectionable people had been sent away from Pittsburg, the sentiment as discovered was decidedly to visit Pittsburg. The following day this was done. Guided by some of the most influential men in the town, the multitude, with shouts of "Huzza for Tom the Tinker," marched into the town by the Fourth Street Road. "They marched in files and in good order, leaving a small space in between each battalion. They appeared to be upwards of two and a half miles long, and by the space of ground they took up there might be between 5,000 and 6,000, some said 7,000 or 8,000." (Several thousand had attended from Westmoreland County, but did not come to town.) They kept out of sight of the garrison and marched down the main street to the Monongahela, the whole party passing over to the south side of the river, and about 4 o'clock halting on the bank to the east of the town on the property of H. H. Brackenridge. Four flat boats were used to bring the footmen across, but the horsemen, about one-third of the whole army, were piloted by Brackenridge to a fording place a little above the mouth of the Allegheny River. Entertainment was furnished them here by the people of Pittsburg, who were hospitable as a matter of necessity.

A company commanded by Capt. Riddle, dressed in yellow hunting shirts, did not cross the river. About 9 o'clock that night, some one set fire to the farm buildings of Kirkpatrick, on Coal Hill, opposite the town, and Riddle's company were about to burn Kirkpatrick's house in the town and fronting on the Monogahela. Col. Cook, Col. James Marshall and Andrew McFarlane,

brother of James, deceased, used all their efforts with those of Brackenridge to dissuade the parties from burning the house. McFarlane had been called upon as having the greatest cause of resentment against Kirkpatrick, thus, if he should oppose the burning others could not insist on it. By much persuasion the firing was prevented and the village of Pittsburg, with its little wooden buildings, which contained 376 inhabitants within its town plot, according to the census of 1790, was saved from destruction.

The next day being Sunday everybody went home.

Bradford at Pittsburg and after his return to Washington expatiated on his achievement, his bloodless victory, the expulsion of the obnoxious persons. It must be set down to the credit of the leaders that no blood was shed by the insurrectionists at any time, notwithstanding the many provocations. The general impression seemed to be that the execution of the excise laws was now suspended by the immediate act of the people, and yet in other respects there was no disregard of the authority of the magistrates, although a general feeling of insecurity prevailed. Liberty poles with inscriptions and devices were raised everywhere. No person seemed to have any idea of seeking to separate from the government or to overthrow it, but simply to oppose the excise law, and yet the people acted and spoke as if they were in a state of revolution, threatening life and property. Judge Addison was absent in Philadelphia and it being reported that he had encouraged the federal sheriff to serve the processes, threats were made to prevent his return. The alarm was general and there could be no doubt that all restraint of law would have been thrown off but for the contemplated assemblage of an authority emanating directly from the masses, and this kept in check the prevailing tendency to anarchy.

About this time the term of "Tom the Tinker" came into very general use. Notices threatening individuals or admonishing them were posted frequently, with threats to burn houses and barns or with some other violence. No one knew who this mystic person was and no doubt many notices were posted with which he had nothing to do. The originator of this title, seems now to have been John Holcroft, who lived in the then Peter's Township, not far east of Gastonville, where his old log house, which had been erected on his 400 acres, called "Liberty Hall," stood until recently. The extent of the dissatisfaction was expressed in a letter from Edmund Randolph, secretary of state to President Washington, as follows:

"A radical and universal dissatisfaction with the excise pervades the four transmontane counties of Pennsylvania, having more than 63,000 souls in the whole, and more than 15,000 white males above the age of sixteen. The counties on the eastern side of the mountains, and some other populous counties, are infected by similar prejudices, inferior in degree, and dormant, but not extinguished.

Several counties in Virginia, having a strong militia, participate in these feelings."

There was also great dissatisfaction in Kentucky and meetings had been called and engaged in by some of the leading lawyers and other gentlemen of that region, complaining of the tax and of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers being closed to trade. The flame had also caught in Maryland, so Washington told David Redick.

The mail robbery and the great demonstration on the Braddock Parade Ground had not been foreseen by the people meeting at Mingo Creek Church July 23, when another meeting of delegates had been arranged for at Parkinson's Ferry to be held August 14. In preparation for the 14th efforts were made by some leading minds to send as delegates persons opposed to violence. James Ross, Esq., our congressman then, was engaged in this way in and around Washington. Washington County furnished 93 out of the 226 delegates that met at Parkinson's Ferry August 14, in an open field on the banks of the river, with fallen timber and stumps, with a few shade trees, under a liberty pole and flag with inscription, "Equal taxation and no excise, no asylum for traitors and cowards." The delegates were probably outnumbered by a crowd who were in attendance. The proceedings were largely controlled by such men as H. H. Brackenridge, Albert Gallatin, James Edgar, of the Counties of Allegheny, Fayette and Washington, respectively.

The plan worked out was to narrow the business work to a small committee. Bradford had prepared resolutions proposing a committee on safety, magazines, clothing, provisions and other warlike preparations. Discussion on these was adroitly avoided by reference to a committee, and on the next day the committee on resolutions, Gallatin, Bradford, Brackenridge and Herman Husbands, met and presented but three resolutions, which, with slight amendments, were adopted. A standing committee of sixty was selected with members from each township, which was called by the general public, a "Committee of Safety," and this set September 2, at Redstone Old Fort, as the time and place for their next meeting. They also chose a committee of twelve to meet with the three United States commissioners recently appointed by the President to urge submission and the two appointed by the governor of Pennsylvania. James Ross, Esq., who had taught in the academy at Canonsburg, studied law under Brackenridge and had been present at the Braddock's Field and other meetings, was mingling with the people at this meeting at Parkinson's Ferry. He was one of the three commissioners appointed by Gen. Washington, although this was not known except by a very few who were present. When it was learned that two of the United States commissioners had arrived at Greensburg, there was great difficulty in get-

ting an adjournment of delegates and the interested spectators. They all wished to see the representatives of the government and preferred remaining even under the greatest inconveniences. Where the 226 delegates had slept on the night of the 14th can not now be even surmised, but we know that the leading member of the western bar slept that night in a farm house with his saddle for a pillow, surrounded by 100 or more men whose whole conversation was in favor of war with the United States, whose President had already called out an army.

The Committee of Twelve met the United States commissioners at Pittsburg on the 20th. A liberty pole was erected in front of the lodging place of these three representatives of the government by some persons who did not fear these high officials, but who were argued into placing on it the Nation's flag instead of a daring inscription. A plan of reconciliation or amnesty was proposed, and as it was the best the commissioners could obtain, was referred by them to the committee of delegates from whom they had obtained their power. Owing to uneasiness expressed in some of the eastern counties of the State, the government commissioners refused to delay until September 2. The committee of twelve called the committee of sixty together at Redstone on August 28. Wild excitement seized the people, some favoring a new State, some resistance to government, and some reconciliation by submission. On their way riding from Pittsburg to this meeting at Brownsville, some of the most peaceful leaders were much worried by the great number of liberty poles they saw on their journey. Arriving at the meeting place, they found a liberty pole erected that morning by the instructions of Bradford and some others of the war leaders. Of the sixty members of the standing committee, fifty-seven arrived, twenty-three from Washington County, thirty from Westmoreland, Allegheny and Fayette, three from Bedford and one from Ohio County, Virginia. Bradford presented a motion favoring war and refusing the amnesty proposition of the government commissioners. James Edgar of Smith Township, moved for more time to deliberate and an adjournment was made until the following morning. A heated discussion was engaged in by the Washington delegation among themselves. Some who attended these meeting crossed the river over night to the Washington County side and lay in a farm house fearing an outbreak of violence. A hundred men had been that day in this meeting, one-fourth or more of them on horseback, all dressed in their hunting shirts and with their rifles, and these and others were dominated by the general demand for war. The next day, almost ten hours of public argument endeavoring to influence and persuade, held the audience as they were entertained by Gallatin, Brackenridge, Edgar and Brad-



ford, the latter opposing peace propositions. When a vote was taken two trials were made and nobody arose but the committee of twelve. A proposition was then submitted that the secretary write, "yes" and "no" on sixty slips of paper, thus allowing each delegate to tear his paper and privately destroy one part and vote the other. This was done through fear of the multitude which surrounded and far outnumbered the committee. The private vote resulted in 34 for, and 23 against. Six afterwards stated that they had voted "Nay" by mistake, and the vote then stood, 40 against 17.

Bradford stood appalled, his power and influence were at an end and he withdrew from the place almost immediately. The outsiders manifested the most decided disapproval of the vote and also withdrew, leaving the committee almost alone to finish its business. A new committee of conference was appointed, consisting of John Probst, Robert Dickey, John Nesbit, David Phillips, John McClelland, George Wallace, Samuel Wilson and John Marshall. These met the United States commissioners and Pennsylvania's commissioners at Pittsburg September 1, and unfortunately the correspondence did not indicate a ready and complete submission to the government's proposition. The commissioners now, instead of dealing through the representatives of these western people and offering to accept assurances of submission coming from the standing committee, which the people had selected, which standing committee adjourned without providing any day of future meeting, required assurances from the individual residents in this section. They demanded that all male citizens of the age of 18 years and upwards, should be required to assemble on the 11th of September, in their respective polling places, and vote upon the question of their individual willingness to submit to the laws.

They were expected to sign an obligation and to prove submissive later. Hurried arrangements were made within the following ten days to take this vote and the result was what might have been expected after such short notice in this wilderness frontier—very unsatisfactory. Some districts in the upper part of Washington County were not even notified. One or two, not understanding the situation or what was required, tore up the papers when presented for signing. The great majority had not understood why they should agree to and sign a submission when they never had committed any offence.

Two Pennsylvania commissioners, when the result of the vote reached them expressed their satisfaction with the vote from the three counties, but indicated their belief that Washington County preferred war to peace. In fact Washington County did not report the votes as required. The United States commissioners seemed not so well satisfied, for the whole proceeding was a hurried

bungle. One or two adjoining counties failed to comply also.

The news of what was going on and rumors that an eastern army was about to come west, finally reached the minds of the people in this region and stubbornness began to give place to fear. A meeting of township delegates was held at Washington on the 17th of September for the purpose of expressing their submission. This seemed necessary, because many persons were willing to sign the paper, but the decision day had passed and they did not have the privilege. Two days before this meeting a liberty pole, which had been erected at Washington was cut down without any one remonstrating or interfering. At this September term of court Judge Addison delivered a long charge to the grand jury, urging submission. As a result of this meeting at Washington, a meeting of the original delegates or committee of sixty was arranged for at Parkinson's Ferry. In the report of the meeting, which was held October 2, at which John Canon was chairman (nominated by Bradford) and Judge Addison secretary, it is stated that a considerable number of inhabitants of Washington and other counties on the western side of the mountains met to consider the present state of the country, and "It appeared to them that the country was progressing, if not in fact wholly arrived at a state of general submission to the laws so as to render it unnecessary for any advance force on the part of the government for the purpose of assisting the civil authorities." William Findley, congressman of Fayette County, and David Redick, prothonotary of Washington County, were then appointed commissioners to the President to give these assurances of submission. These two commissioners met the President at Carlisle, but were too late, as he informed them. A second committee of four, appointed at a citizens' mass meeting attended by 1,000 men October 24, at Parkinson's Ferry, had no better success.

After the Braddock-Pittsburg parade, Washington had called out about 13,000 troops. Of these 11,000 were infantry, 1,500 cavalry and 450 artillery. This large army afterwards increased to 15,000 men, came west by two different routes and early in November was encamped on the eastern banks of the Monongahela River near Parkinson's Ferry, now Monongahela City. The approaching troops were vindictive and apparently angered at being called out, and proud of their power, which enabled them to domineer. They had already killed a man and a lame boy on the east side of the mountains and fear was spread over this western region. A large number, some say about 2,000 riflemen, of these western counties, left their homes, some retiring to the wilderness, others descending the Ohio. Death was then the penalty for some acts which had been committed. David Bradford,

attorney, had fled about October 25, and orders were out to kill him rather than let him escape.

The entire army remained in the neighborhood of Parkinson's Ferry for about ten days, after which the main part of the troops marched down the Monongahela River to the farm of Benjamin Bentley, where they encamped. Troops had already been riding over the country and their spirit was anything but peaceful. Men were placed under arrest by the militia without showing any papers or alleging any cause. Gen. Henry Lee, governor of Virginia, in charge of the troops, issued secret orders to the officers in charge of the companies which had been distributed in different parts of Washington and Allegheny Counties, arranging for a general raid and arrest in the dead hour of the frosty night, or morning of November 13, not only of parties claimed to be guilty of violent acts, but of witnesses. About 300 prisoners were taken that night, all except three being taken in Washington and Allegheny Counties. That no soldier was shot must be attributed to the urgent advice given the committee by George Washington and not to the cowardice of the western inhabitants. The distressed people called this "The Dreadful Night."

The troops from Philadelphia included many hired substitutes, and the troops from New Jersey were especially vindictive because of some newspaper publication. They soon exhibited the most violent hatred toward the insurgents and talked of killing and hanging them. Those arrested were treated by some in a humane manner, but the treatment given by other soldiers and especially by those under direction of Brig. Gen. Antony M. White, of New Jersey, was outrageous in the extreme. Amid oaths and violent epithets many prisoners were hustled out of their beds and driven through Washington and Allegheny Counties, often without being permitted to fully dress for the march or prepare in a proper manner. A large number of persons from southwestern Washington County were collected together at Washington Town, and although Judge Richard Peters of the United States Court and William Rawle, United States attorney for this district, were accompanied by Secretary Hamilton into the town of Washington on November 15, no hearing seems to have taken place here. The arrested persons were marched to Pittsburg to ascertain, it was said, which of them should be taken to Philadelphia for trial. They were attended by horsemen with orders to keep their swords drawn to kill any one who tried to escape and to take his head to Philadelphia. The orders were: Offenders arrested for misdemeanors to be taken to York and Lancaster, but those for capital offences to Philadelphia.

On the 17th of November Gen. Lee issued orders which removed all the military forces eastward to be distributed to their homes, except the corps under Gen. Daniel Mor-

gan, including about 2,500 men, who remained over winter in this region. Their general encampment was at Benjamin Bentley's, on the southwest side of the Monongahela River. One detachment spent most of the winter on or near the college grounds in Washington. Some prisoners were released at Pittsburg, some were admitted to bail, but twenty or more were forced to walk from Pittsburg to Philadelphia. This march begun about the 25th of November and extended for about thirty days, for just before noon on Christmas day these prisoners were paraded before the Black Horse Tavern in Philadelphia. With slips of white paper in their hats designating them as persons who were to be despised, they were marched through 20,000 spectators by a circuitous route in the city, and placed in unlighted cells without any food until the next day.

Among the number was the Rev. John Corbly, who was one of the very earliest ministers to take charge of Baptist congregations in Washington County, where he had located long before the County had been organized. He was kept in a miserable jail with others and was not admitted to bail until March 4. Col. John Hamilton, then sheriff of Washington County and colonel of a battalion of militia in the Mingo Settlement, was admitted to bail February 20, but was obliged to cross the mountains to Philadelphia for trial in June, at which time he was acquitted, there being no evidence against him. Some were held for six months in miserable jails. Many in the west were taken east to prison, some were placed under bonds to appear as witnesses in Philadelphia and there was no community in the southeastern part of Washington County but what sorely felt the punishment. Among those bound over as witnesses was Rev. Joseph Doddridge of Hopewell Township.

Historian Findley says, "Of all that were taken on that 'Dreadful Night,' only eighteen were sent to Philadelphia, and none of these convicted on trial." This number does not include those taken at other times.

On the 29th day of November at Elizabeth, Gen. Lee issued a proclamation of amnesty and pardon to all persons in Washington, Fayette, Westmoreland and Allegheny Counties in Pennsylvania, and of Ohio County, Virginia, except Benjamin Parkinson, Arthur Gardner, Edward Wright, William Miller, Edward Cook, Richard Holcroft, David Bradford, John Holcroft, Daniel Hamilton, Thomas Lapsley, John Mitchell, Alexander Fulton, Thomas Spiers, William Bradford, George Parker, William Hanna, Edward Wagner, Jr., Thomas Hughes, David Lock, Ebenezer Gallagher, William Hay, William McIlhenny, Peter Lyle, John Shield, Thomas Patton, Stephenson Jack, Patrick Jack and Andrew Highlands, of Pennsylvania, and William Sutherland, Robert Stephenson, William McKinley, John Moore and John McCormick, of Virginia. Of course this pardon did not



include those carried off and then languishing in prison.

For almost a year men were being hunted. Officers were still hunting for Parkinson, a ringleader, as he was called, at late as July 17, 1795. John Mitchell, who robbed the mail, was condemned to be hanged, and so was a man from Westmoreland County who burned the house of Collector Wells. They were both reprieved and then pardoned.

The cost of military display, \$669,992.34, was far more than raised by the tax. A collector's office was established in Washington and forty-three stills, nearly all of them in eastern Washington County, were seized by Collector Robert Johnson, the day following the "Dreadful Night." The owners' names are given in Creigh's History, Appendix, p. 111 and 112, followed by the number then assessed in each township. All unpaid taxes prior to that beginning June, 1793, were remitted.

The prompt action of Gen. Washington, although accompanied with perhaps unnecessary severity, was a great lesson upon obedience to law. His proclamations and the two charges of Judge Addison to successive grand juries during the ordeal, impressed the necessity and duty of the more intelligent and better class of people guiding the minds and conduct of the ignorant, impetuous and unreasoning. The lesson for each coming generation was clearly stated by Commander-in-Chief Gen. Henry Lee in the following sentence: "The friends of order may also perceive in the perils and evils that have for some time surrounded them, how unwise and even culpable is that carelessness and apathy with which they have permitted the gradual approaches of disorder and anarchy."

The reign of terror increased in the Mingo region because of notices posted at nights demanding money and threatening to destroy property. Public meetings to detect the guilty brought no relief. Many suffered losses until Robert James, after neglecting notice, lost all barns, haystacks, outhouses, cattle, etc. The man he was about to prosecute disappeared and the community was relieved from such perils.

The victory of Wayne over the Indians, which occurred during these troubles, completely changed the face of things in the west. It threw open the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi, enabling the western people to find a market for their produce; it caused the surrender of the western forts, and gave security from a savage enemy. The rapid change of conditions in this county in three years is shown by the following extract from Judge Addison's charge to the grand jury in September, 1794:

"However necessary on these grounds an opposition to the excise law might be three years ago, it is less necessary now. Since that period, the progress of this country to wealth has been amazingly rapid. There have been more public and private buildings raised within this period, than for nine years preceding; and fewer sheriff's sales for debt in the whole three, than in any one of the

nine. Three years ago, I believe, there was not a burr mill-stone in this county; now there are many. The quantity of money circulating among us is, since, greatly increased, and the value of all property is thereby greatly increased: in other words, the value of money is greatly lessened, and thereby the value of the excise to be paid by us is greatly lessened. Then there was hardly any trade to the Spanish settlements on the Mississippi; it was, at any rate, small, and confined to a few adventurers; the quantity of grain exported was but little—of course but little was withdrawn from our own consumption, and this little was generally bought with goods. Now, a very respectable trade is carried on to the Spanish settlements; our traders are treated with great civility by the Spaniards; the duty on our trade is reduced to a mere trifle, and there is very little difficulty in bringing away dollars in return. We shall soon have the whole supply of that market to ourselves. Last spring our best flour was sold there for a dollar each barrel dearer than flour from New York. None of the traders now depend on goods for the purchase of wheat, but must purchase at a reasonable price in money.

"From this increased exportation of our grain, the necessity of distillation is greatly lessened in degree, and will every day lessen. Government does not now, as formerly, supply the army with whiskey, through contractors purchasing with goods but employs agents to purchase it with money. Last year 10,000 dollars were laid out in this way by one agent in this county, and the execution of an order for 10,000 more was stopped only by the present troubles. The contractors themselves have, these two last years, purchased their supplies with cash."

To show a tendency to legislate relief he stated that the duty on stills had been reduced from 60 to 54 cents per gallon, and on a gallon of whiskey from nine to seven cents. He remarked that the tax on carriages did not affect the people of Washington County. Evidently there were no such luxuries in this County, and very few vehicles except sleds and Yankee-jumpers. The old stone house at No. 175 South Main Street, Washington, is a lasting monument connected in history with this western insurrection. It was built in the year 1787 or 1788. Its proud owner, David Bradford, had come out from Cecil County, Maryland, to join his brothers-in-law, John McDonald and James Allison, who had preceded him in 1773 and 1774, and bought large tracts of land in this County. In it he received the excited rioters after the destruction of Neville's house, demanding that he should show his approval of their acts by openly becoming their leader, and whose threats to burn his cherished home enforced his consent. His acts afterward showed much daring, bravery and determination. The strong sentiment for a new State and relief from the hardships of this community had led him with many others to believe there was a chance for freedom and success. Had it not been for the adroitness of some who were apparently working with him, who claimed afterwards to be in opposition to his scheme, war would have been inevitable, the mountain passes would have been occupied by the insurrectionists and a serious contest

would have brought to their assistance the old enemies of the United States, with results which no one could have foretold.

Warned of the approach of cavalry scouts coming in from Red Stone Old Fort, he ran to the foot of the garden, where for several days he had kept a horse saddled, mounted and escaped down Strawberry Alley. As he rode away the troopers came to the front door. His house was seized and used by the soldiers for a short time while the owner was making his way to his future home at Bayou Sara, Louisiana, from which Spanish dominions he never returned. (A most interesting account of this house is given by Prof. Harding of Lehigh University, and John L. Gow, Esq., in the Christmas number of the "Saturday Evening Supper Table," copied in the "Reporter," December, 18 or 19, 1890.)

Another punishment fell upon these western people by the refusal of the Legislature to permit their representatives to have a seat in that body, claiming that the election in October was held during a state of insurrection west of the mountains, and therefore the members elected were not the choice of the people. A special election was permitted at the beginning of the following year in which the result was the same as the October election.

Peace settled upon Washington County and there has been no need for armed troops upon her soil for more than a century. No county has furnished braver troops or furnished them more promptly in all the wars in which the United States has been engaged.



## CHAPTER XI

### DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTY, AND STATISTICS.

*Manners and Customs — Agriculture — Sheep — Cattle — Horses — Agricultural Societies — Population — Industries — Slavery — Temperance.*

#### MANNERS AND CUSTOMS.

Peace with the Indians lately subdued by Gen. Anthony Wayne's forces, and with the new government, after the attempt of the Westerners to show contempt for its laws, gave the people their long desired opportunity to work out their existence and shape their future homes in the woods. The ancient warrants for surveys and the survey papers, many of them now 20 years old and upward, had become much more valuable, and money had been obtained by which to pay to Pennsylvania the patent fees necessary to establish a title which would be considered beyond dispute in most instances. The plain folk continued building their own cabins with their few tools and furnished them with benches and hand made stools. There was but little furniture in most cabins. Some pegs on the walls for clothing and a resting place for the flint-lock guns, which had always been kept in view, were the chief decorations. Most houses contained but little more than the actual needs for sleeping and eating. Carpets and rugs were not to be thought of. The Bible was found as almost the sole book in most houses, and this, like other books, could not be obtained unless it had been brought over the mountains with the small personal belongings which had been reduced to the minimum and carried on the pack horses. The religious element in Pennsylvania was very strong, the constitution requiring members of the Assembly to be sworn to the belief in God and in the divine inspiration of the Scriptures. The constitution declared that all religious societies or bodies of men united or incorporated for the advancement of religion or learning or other pious and charitable purposes, should be encouraged. The proof sheets of the American edition of the Bible, prepared by Mr. Collins, had been submitted to the Presbyterian General Assembly in 1789. It is related, however, that during the whole Colonial history, no English Bibles were permitted to be published in the land and when war

arose with the mother country it became difficult to obtain a supply of the Scriptures. During the Revolutionary War, Congress appointed a committee which reported that the proper types for printing the Bible could not be obtained. The right of free discussion both through the press and from the platform, was guaranteed to belief and unbelief alike, and it seemed as if the question whether this country would be Christian or infidel, was just then up for settlement. The supply of ministers was too small and the training of a sufficient number was impossible.

There were no stores except in one or two embryo villages in the county, no matches to create a fire, none of the many hundred later appliances for our present comfort and intercourse. With no county paper and without books the settlers' life was a continual effort. Work by day, knitting the socks and mittens by night with a wooden peg, running the spinning-wheel and loom, making ax handles, harrows with wooden teeth, and wooden plows and sleds, filled up their life. The forest trees which we now would be so glad to have, were destroyed as rapidly as possible, by girdling or cutting the bark so that the branches were soon leafless and in a few years, the tree devoid of all outer bark. This work of destruction and robbery of nature, by girdling or burning off timber, continued even as late as the middle of the 19th century.

Society life was kept up by apple parings, frolics, wood choppings, log rollings, cabin building, flax breaking, quiltings, huskings where the youth who found the red ear expected to kiss immediately the first girl he could catch, and these often followed by dancing—carried late into the night or early morning. Music became a desirable thing to relieve the monotony, and a fiddler was sometimes found and was a great acquisition to any neighborhood.

The familiar diet was corn meal mush, hominy made from the whole corn treated with lye from wood ashes, pork, beans, and on extra occasions rye coffee. At times there was no pork for lack of salt. The clothing was home-made even to the moccasins for the feet, and each family had its awl which was brought into use almost every night to repair the footwear which was made of skins of the deer and were of some use in dry and cold weather, but were of no use to prevent rheumatism by keeping out water. Women most frequently went barefoot and even until near the middle of the century many persons walked to church and carried their store shoes to put them on their bare feet before entering the sacred building. The families were large, as a rule, and from six to ten children was a common heritage. Many were quite grown up before seeing the inside of a school room. Dr. Joseph Doddridge, when a good-sized boy, was surprised beyond measure, when passing over the mountains, to find a plastered house where he could not see the logs and could not see the beams and rafters overhead. His description of eating at the table at this wayside inn, and of his efforts to drink all of several cups of dark, nauseous liquid, which was set before him and so hot that the tears ran from his eyes, not knowing that it was coffee and not knowing how he could drink all that was served to him or stop the filling of his cup, shows most clearly the primitive life in this far West.

Early religion was of an austere type and plainness of dress was expected. The great revival of 1802-3, kept up the religious fervor and discipline until after the French ideas of infidelity so prevalent during the war with England had been argued away. The study of church doctrines thus made necessary, resulted in factional disputes among churches which seem strange at the present time when a doctrinal sermon is almost a thing unknown, and would not be appreciated even if understood. More time and attention was given to dress and fashion as communities settled more thickly. Among the most stunning fashions were the long poke-bonnets with their curtains, and the hoops and crinolines of the '50s and early '60s. These, and the bustle which attained prominence at that time, would create as much comment now as the extravagant wash bowl hats of today would have received then. The attempt to introduce "bloomers" at the close of the war was a complete failure, although these imitations of trousers were boldly worn by a very few independent young women of the county.

Log houses were very substantial and were the kind most in use until the Civil War. One of the very first brick houses in the county was built by James Parkinson in 1785 on Pigeon Creek, and is yet known as the Vanvoorhis homestead. Jonathan Winnett, still living, built one of the earliest brick houses in Maple Creek

in 1835, at which time brick houses were considered mansions.

A four-roomed house and kitchen with hewed logs, built by Aaron Lyle, of Cross Creek Township, in 1792-93, furnished an argument for his political opposers as "indicating a tendency to luxurious living and aristocratic habits." At the beginning of the Civil War a wash-bowl and pitcher was an unusual sight among the farmers.

Disease was here, of course, but they had their remedies for many of them. Most diseases were from exposure, not contagion. There was no place in the family for the sickly, and their life was to be borne without complaint, and the complaining or delicate were looked upon with disapproval. In connection with these remedies and diseases, witchcraft had more or less consideration, but the seeds and berries were often considered efficacious. Roots and bunches of dried herbs hung from the cabin beams. The large drinks of bitter boneset and the use of "pennyroyal" furnished a home treatment. Oil of rattlesnakes, geese, wolves, bears and polecats was well applied. Those desirous of more skill adopted the Thompsonian treatment with roots and herbs, which was introduced by an old doctor throughout this whole region. Blood-letting became a common medical practice.

The country doctor had no easy job. Physicians were very few and settlements scattered at long distances, and at first the traveler ran the risk of being eaten by wolves or other wild beasts. Night trips were often made by the light of a pine knot torch or a perforated tin lantern with a tallow candle. Horseback was the method of travel, and a yard of green baize wrapped around each leg and tied above the knee with red tape, and heavy boots, with sheepskin overshoes or those made of buffalo skin with the wool inside, were protections needed almost continually. Their saddle-bags strapped to the saddle were sure to give forth peculiar odors when their contents were opened in the house. In the beginning of the last half of the century the doctors slowly adopted the two-wheeled gig, which in later years was followed by the more comfortable buggy, and still later physicians in the towns used a modern invention.

The high-wheeled bicycle was first introduced into Washington in 1882 by Dr. J. M. Maurer and the jeweler, A. A. Poole, but they were used for recreation only. These soon gave way to the bicycle with wheels of equal dimensions. The roads were not well calculated for this, and associations were formed throughout the United States for road improvement and to outline good roads and stopping places for members of the association all over the country. These aided largely in producing laws favorable to improved roads. At the beginning of the present century automobiles gradually came into use. Their high value and wealthy owners added a great



power to the influence for better roads. Much legislation and the enthusiasm for good roads have been the result. The quiet farmer is contributing to the improved roads and bridges, but as yet neither he nor his horse is favorably inclined toward the automobile. The automobile, however, holds the right of way, usually, on the road, although the horse is taxed and the automobile is not.

There were many superstitions and "signs." Shooting hair-balls into cattle to kill them was considered to be the work of witches, and when any cattle were killed and such a hair-ball found within, it aroused the superstition of the backwoodsman, who knew of nothing which could produce such an object, and of necessity blamed the witches.

The Asiatic cholera, introduced from the South into the river town of Wheeling, resulted in 186 cases and 87 deaths there between May 16 and June 6, 1833. Peter Wolf, the coffin maker at Washington, was called upon to make a coffin and take back to Wheeling the body of a lady who had journeyed as far as Washington and panied the remains to Wheeling, but before his return died from this dread disease on May 30. He accom- was stricken down. He had a narrow escape, but lived many years, afterwards engaged in his business of chair making. A few deaths from this disease occurred in Washington, but nearly all were colored folk. John M. Rankin, the innkeeper of Rankintown (now eighth ward), was carried off with this disease. The date given upon his tombstone in Washington cemetery is August 1, 1835, and his age fifty-five years. This was possibly the worst fright Washington ever experienced, but there has been some later instances of epidemics from smallpox. Not many deaths, however, have occurred from this dreaded disease. John Marshal was the secretary of the Board of Health in 1833, which was the first instance we have of the organization of such an association in the county.

Prior to the Civil War, handling the gun was the favorite occupation of the men when not laboring. Military life and evolutions were kept up by annual musters. These were called "cornstalk parades" prior to the more serious legislation of 1858 to 1864. In those earlier days uniforms were not worn except by the epauletted officers on horseback, and the men, often in their shirt-sleeves and many with sticks instead of guns, and with little knowledge of or respect for the drill, would make a ludicrous sight at the present day. At these earlier musters advantage was taken of any previous disputes, and a few drinks at the village inn brought about a rough-and-tumble fight, which generally was permitted to end with "the best man on top." Wrestling, running and jumping were ordinary pastimes.

Skill in marksmanship became a great pride, especially with the plainer folk or farm laborers. Then as now, but much more frequent and much more com-

monly indulged in, was the marksmanship for prizes or turkeys, or sometimes a purse. So also with fox hunts, which were carried out with much previous arrangement, and brought into the final circle hundreds of excited horsemen and hounds. It was the custom of Edward Cherry, of Cherry Valley, born in 1776, to bestride his old white horse once or twice a year and ride down into Beaver County, always bringing back the hind quarters of a fat deer brought down by his faithful old long rifle.

As time rolled on the family monotony was relieved two or three times a year by visits of the pack-peddler, with his two tin boxes swung on a strap over his shoulder. The wondrous sight of needles and pins, pearl buttons, "fine buttons," combs, and the other mysteries that lay hidden below each tin tray, were a revelation to the mouth-open youngsters, who must frequently be commanded to keep away. Another sight still more wonderful was that man, of evident foreign birth, who carried in a long crate on top of his head plaster images of women, dogs, cats and other objects not resembling anything which the human mind could name. These were very tempting ornaments and were almost certain to bring forth at least a part of the carefully hoarded pittance saved from the last sale of butter and eggs at the store at 10 cents a pound or 6½ cents a dozen. Sad was the householder at such a time who had taken all the egg money in trade from the storekeeper, which usually was the case. Skimping was the farm life in outlays. The moderate diet of today would be considered high life before the Civil War. Each article of furniture, each chair, had its particular place in the house; and the houses, nearly all of which were logs, some weather-boarded with clap-boards or splits, were well furnished if they had more than one room carpeted.

Another event of interest was the occasional visit of the book peddler, James Smith, the bachelor brother of William Smith, of Washington. With his one-horse wagon, and afterwards his two-horse wagon, he visited house to house to sell Bibles, Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," "Emblems and Allegories," and other books, every one good and enticing. To the ambitious youngsters with little in the house to read except the almanac, the Bible and its commentary, and a few sermons, here was a mine of treasures of which they could get little beyond a sight of the attractive backs.

The church organizations were always an element in the social life of the community, and the singing, and later the literary societies at the public school buildings, and an occasional dance, supplied the social gatherings in the country. The excitement in the town of Washington and along the National Turnpike was constant for almost forty years at sight of the fast mail, the slow coaches, conestogas and all varieties of wagons and carriages. Drove of hogs, horses, cattle and sheep avoided the pike when possible, and created much more excite-

ment as they passed along the less traveled country roads and carried along with them, for some distance at least, the farmer's stock, which in every neighborhood grazed along the public road.

Along that National pike came Presidents, Congressmen, foreign ministers, illustrious political candidates, Indian chiefs and warriors. The hero, Andrew Jackson, "Old Hickory," and America's friend in need, Lafayette, of France, both held receptions in Washington in 1825. All these people delighted to honor, and many were the advance delegations going out to escort them and many patriotic parades worked up the enthusiasm and patriotism of old and young. Such lessons in patriotism are lost to the school children and men of today. At the Whig meeting in 1840, the Harrison and Tyler campaign, people came for fifty miles, until the attendance was estimated at 6,000. The political methods of earlier days have given away to the still hunt, and public sentiment is molded by the newspapers which visit daily almost every household in the county. The last person to be honored by a public open demonstration in the county seat was the Hon. James G. Blaine, of Maine, graduate of Washington and Jefferson College, who had been a high state official, a congressman and a candidate for president of the United States. His friendly visit was made and his last speech to his friends in this region on October 23, 1886, from a platform on the college campus, where multitudes without regard to previous political opinions, quietly gathered to hear one of the most illustrious sons of the college and of the county. Other statesmen of note have come in on the trains since then, but their approach has been unheralded and they are seldom heard or seen except by those who are sufficiently interested to pay handsomely for being entertained.

#### AGRICULTURE, ETC.

Agriculture and farming pursuits were the first occupations of the white settlers of this locality. The first crops were raised from lands little more than garden patches. The products were corn, cabbage, and potatoes, but there was often difficulty in getting seed. In some instances these crops were raised with no other implements than the mattock and hoe, as neither plow nor team could be had. Weeds were not so troublesome then as now, for many new weeds have sprung up since the railroads reached the prairies. Clearing more land by cutting and burning trees and grubbing underbrush occupied most of the time even during the coldest days of winter. Sometimes ten, fifteen or more acres would be made to fall in windrows for a fire to be kindled a year or so later, and by cutting a line of trees half way through and using the last one to crash against

the others was considered a speedy method of carrying on the destruction. Horses and oxen were scarce, and the harness of that day now would be considered a joke. The plow was a clumsy affair made entirely of wood, and the man was lucky who could get some iron attachments which were considered very helpful. A warrant for 200 acres in Independence Township was at one time traded for a cow, a set of plow irons and a wool hat. There was nothing for a farm horse to do except to plow or carry burdens, most work being done by oxen. The ground, however, was scratched and the seed frequently harrowed over with a thorn bush, which was soon superseded by a harrow of square timbers framed into the shape of the letter A, into which wooden teeth were driven. The thorn bush or brush from the brush pile was sometimes used as late as 1850. The pack saddle and sleds gave place, but slowly, to wagons. The first wagon is said to have been drawn across the mountains in 1789 by oxen. They were not thought safe among the hills. The only lock or brake was a chain, and these were scarce. To break them on a steep hill meant destruction. The lighter farm implements, as now used, were unknown. Heavy wooden scoop shovels, and forks with prongs an inch thick, were considered necessary. In due time wheat was produced sufficient to satisfy the families, and a little later laws were passed to prevent the manufacture of wheat into whisky, as it was needed for the support of the people and the soldiers. Rye was almost as much used as wheat, and buckwheat was introduced to some extent, but both rye and buckwheat gave place to corn, wheat and oats in Washington County. Barley and rye were produced more abundantly about the time of the Civil War than ever before or since. Barley was worth 4s 6d per bushel in 1808 "at the sign of the Indian Queen" in Washington. Rye was used instead of coffee in war times, because coffee could not be had or was too high.

Grain was originally cut with a sickle. Grain cradles were made by some who had unusual skill, before the close of the 18th century. Grass was cut with the scythe, and the stooping required in both reaping and mowing would be unbearable to the laborer of today. Three-fingered cradles succeeded the sickle, but soon gave place to the four-fingered cradle, and this again to the reaper with dropping attachment and finally to the reaper and binder.

The long sword-like scythe attached to its snathe gave place to the mowing-machine in 1847, but the machine did not come into common use until almost ten years later. The method of farming has entirely changed and the young man of today knows nothing of the labors of 50 years ago. The threshing—at that time—was often done with the flail, and frequently where there was a barn floor, the sheaves were laid down in a circle



and horses used to tramp out the grain. A good Irishman—with a flail on a cold day—could beat out from 12 to 18 bushels per day of wheat. The small boy was in much demand to ride the horses around the barn floor and any other job would have been more acceptable. In the middle of the century, what was known as the Bunty horse-power machine, in which a cylinder was used to thresh out the grain, was introduced. The power was furnished by horses walking in a circle attached to arms or sweeps. This required the assistance of neighbors and a big dinner at the house. The old Middletown machine, manufactured in this country, was introduced before the war and this had been followed by many improvements. The traction engine, which hauls the cleaner from place to place, was not known as late as 1876, although there was a machine on exhibition at the Philadelphia Centennial which could move itself forward and backward by its own machinery propelled by steam, but it was of English manufacture and too heavy for use. From this idea has grown the traction engine which is common today, and which has been the opening for the automobile. After the use of the Bunty machine came the separating of the chaff from the wheat—by a fanning-mill. This had been done in earlier years by sheets used to toss the grain and allow the wind to carry the chaff away. With the fanning-mill the small boy was always in demand to scrape away the golden grain, and he scarcely had a moment when he could be spared.

The Hon. John McDowell, in 1881, remarked, "Those who have travelled over the state find by observation that Washington County, for the quantity, quality, evenness, and richness of its pastures, its annual heavy crops of grain, corn and hay, can say it is safe to rank it in progress and fertility with any county in the state."

Washington County is one of the banner counties of the United States, as viewed by the agriculturist. It was among the six first counties in the state for several years. The oil and gas, and later, the great coal development, has decreased its standing but it is yet a great producer and will so continue. Systematic farming and gardening as a science has scarcely been commenced in this county.

By the census of 1900, over four-fifths of the county was improved land. The average size of the farms was 111.1 acres. Twice as many were operated by their owners as by tenants and croppers. Wheat, on 40,752 acres, produced almost 500,000 bushels. Corn occupied almost as many acres and yielded over three times as many bushels. Oats, on 28,044 acres, produced 978,090 bushels. Hay, clover, potatoes, apples, peaches and other crops were also a good yield. Without much attention the orchard crop was \$120,478. Spraying fruit trees is not customary, but when each land owner uses his own

sprayer and lime-sulphur wash as faithfully as he throws away his wheat and covers it, the fruit will increase fourfold.

Clover was introduced from England shortly before and was brought into Washington County soon after its organization. It was sown in small parcels in gardens. Before it was introduced, cattle and all other kinds of imported stock deteriorated and became a mongrel breed. Clover is high in oxygen and has recently been used by plowing under to enrich the ground. In the early part of the century in some parts of the county it was thought necessary to ditch and irrigate for grass to make a crop of hay and this could only be done on flat land. The general introduction of timothy and clover dispelled that idea and tons of hay are produced as readily on the hill top as along the creek bottom. The farming communities have not yet awakened to the fact that their children are being educated for anything else except for farm life, and that the study of chemistry and geology, as applied to agriculture and fruit raising, would interest and develop the youth and make his life a joy rather than a drudgery.

#### SHEEP.

Sheep had no natural place in this county infested with wolves, bears and panthers. They were introduced from Europe at different times and were badly treated. They became long legged, narrow chested and unshapely, producing wool and hair which was made into the linsey-woolsey of the settlements. After the furs and skins of animals grew scarce, each family tried to guard a half dozen or so of sheep to supply the family clothing. The women did the shearing and the sheep looked sorry afterwards.

The Saxony sheep was among the earliest breeds to reach the county. William Davis was a good husbandman of these light weight, fancy, fine wooled sheep when he moved into South Strabane Township in 1847, and at times kept as high as 1,000 on his five hundred acre farm. He received fancy prices for his wool clip. The Berry family has always been known, at least since 1847, as breeders of Merino sheep. Matthew Berry of "Peach Garden" farm near Canonsburg and his descendants have been closely identified with an association originating in this county for the improvement of that breed and they have improved both the fleece and the mutton qualities. William Berry of near the site of the ancient Clokeyville made a specialty of the Black-Top Merino sheep and became an authority on this class. Hon. John M. Berry of North Strabane has a first class flock of these sheep. Ten years after the date last mentioned Spanish sheep were imported from Vermont and this heavy, greasy wool with black exterior led to the

perpetration of frauds in this county by those who would oil the wool and blacken the outer ends so as to deceive the unwary purchaser. Covering and shedding from sun and rain was necessary to get the best results and prices for the Spanish breed. The Southdown, Cotswold and several other long woolled sheep soon followed. The latest introduction was in 1891 when Murray A. Cooper of South Franklin Township imported from England the Dorset-Horn sheep. He organized and is still secretary of the Dorset-Horn Sheep Breeders' Association, which had for its first president T. S. Cooper of Coopersburg, Pa. James S. Wylie of Canton Township has been a director of this association continuously since its organization in 1891. This breed sprung into prominence and another organization was formed in the county of which James B. Henderson of Smith Township is the president. Washington County has furnished breeding sheep to almost all the wool producing states east of the Rocky Mountains. Large flocks were driven to Iowa and Illinois immediately after the Civil War, and many were shipped to Kansas and Texas.

Washington County is noted all over the United States and much of Europe, as shown by the circulars and letters received by our breeders and wool growers from foreigners. It is noted for the number of its sheep, for the fineness, the quantity, density and weight of fleece, and as having among the best stud flocks in the United States. The highest and best awards on sheep and wool were given to exhibitors from our county at the International Sheep and Wool Show held in Philadelphia, and also first premiums and medals for sheep exhibited at the Centennial Exhibition in 1876.

The price of wool has fluctuated greatly during the past forty or fifty years. During the Civil War times the price of wool was \$1.00 or more per pound. It went down to 75c, 62½c, and in '81 was around the mark between 40c and 45c. The price went as low as 16c and 20c near the close of the last century and wool growing in Washington County became unprofitable. The farmers sold their sheep and gave their farms over to the raising of other livestock or to agricultural pursuits. The drouth in 1893, especially in the southern part of the county, forced many to sell their sheep for the price of pelts.

The price of wool has, however, been advancing within the past few years with the result that there has been a stimulus in the wool industry. It is now selling from 33c to 35c per pound and flocks of sheep are now seen on the hills of many Washington County farms that have not been seen since the palmy days of the industry back in the seventies and eighties.

In 1881 the available reports show that there were 600,000 sheep in Washington County, or 3,600,000 pounds of wool produced annually.

The year 1905 showed a production estimated at 1,200,000 pounds, taken from 200,000 sheep. Taking the average price of one head at \$5 the value of the sheep in the county is \$1,000,000 and the wool was sold at an average price of 33 1-3c or \$400,000.

The clip for 1906 was, in round numbers, approximately 1,000,000 pounds of fine wool and several thousand pounds of coarse wool. The price of the fine wool averaged 31c per pound, thus bringing the flockmasters of the county \$310,000.

#### CATTLE.

In the early days cattle were very scarce and there was not a sufficient supply for the soldiers in the little garrison kept so long at Pittsburg. The cattle were of a very common grade. The price of a cow and calf was a bushel of salt, and salt until 1804 was \$7.00 per bushel, and a bushel of salt was the hire for a horse for a trip over the mountains when packing. England was considered the land where cattle were most highly developed and English writers speak frequently of black cattle. In 1778 the British destroyed near Buzzard's Bay, on the coast of New England, and carried off, 10,000 sheep and 300 black cattle. According to an old historian, in 1776, Col. George Morgan wrote to his French spy inquiring among other things "the number of black cattle" the British had at Detroit. (Bausman's History of Beaver County, p. 70.) During the colonial days Virginia had a law which prohibited the exportation of cattle, and it was impossible for Pennsylvanians to get them from this neighbor. John G. Rupple, Esq., one of the oldest inhabitants of Washington, says that there were a number of black cattle among those in this community when he was a boy.

Not much attention was paid to improving the breeding of cattle in this county until the Devon and Durham and Short-horn were introduced about the beginning of the century. Robert Miller, of Mount Pleasant, was an early breeder of Devons. James L. Henderson introduced the Holstein in 1878 and the Herefords were brought in by O. H. McKnight in 1879.

Alexander Reed was the first man to introduce the Short-horn bull in this section. Julius Lemoyne was an early fancier of Short-horns and James M. Buchannon, of Mount Pleasant, J. G. Paxton, of Chartiers, Robert M. Carons, of Amwell, were among these cattle fanciers. C. L. Taggart, of Canton and Alexander and Benjamin Hamilton, of Hopewell, in the later years assisted in developing the black Poll-Angus. Several others in the county endeavored to produce a better strain of cattle, which has been a benefit to the county.

To-day we have many fine pedigreed herds of Short-horns, not surpassed, perhaps not equaled, in the State.



We have the registered Devons that stood the highest in competition in State shows, as well as the Herefords and the Holsteins. We have the Jerseys for cream and milk; the Polled Angus are on the way. Many of the above named breeds are thoroughbred and registered and there are others. Through these we have fine grades from common stock. Our cattle breeders as well as other farmers are studying the correlations of animal form, in the structure of the animal rejecting the long lank body that lacks corresponding depth and thickness, and guarding against the other extreme, an excessively short, thick and deep body, as producing too large a proportion of fat, preferring a mean between these proportions as the most profitable. After all, we have heard it said, our county has the best cattle in the State; made so by purchase and judicious breeding.

Manufactories for producing cheese were established at Bulger and near Woodrow and Gretna and perhaps other places in the county, but only flourished a short time within the last quarter of the century. The shipping of milk was first commenced on the Pan-Handle Railroad about 1866, and has developed a great business, not only along that road, but all over the county where there are railroad facilities for shipping direct to Pittsburg without transfer. Dairying has become an important business near Washington and Monongahela City and near the other towns and mining settlements. Milk is hauled several miles and sold to the local consumer. This industry has become a very important one in the county. In some parts of the county, especially in the eastern part, summer pasturage is used to fatten cattle which have been purchased in the Chicago market and sold late in the fall. This part of the cattle business has never become general. The drove roads across the county from the west towards Pittsburg, formerly were used by great numbers of large droves of cattle, hogs, sheep and mules, prior to the construction of the P., C., C. & St. L. R. R. This road through this county and other roads coming from the west have stopped entirely the droving of stock on foot across the county. The cattle supply is far below the demand. The beef producer in the county would not be much missed in feeding the multitude, which is supplied mainly from beef packing establishments in the middle west.

#### HORSES.

The scrub horses were much improved by the introduction of the Windflower stallion of the Diomedes stock about the year 1840. Alexander Reed was progressive and farsighted and to him and his friends is due much credit for the improvement of stock. The Maydike, and especially the Consul, were the fine horses. The Cottrell was brought from the east as a fast horse

by S. B. Hays and John Morgan, but his life was soon cut short during the fair at Florence, about 1865. The tendency was toward light weight and speedy horses. The ordinary farm horse of to-day would then have been considered as a mastodon for size. McFadyean and McCombs, of Burgettstown, were among the earliest importers of heavy weight, hairy legged horses in the early seventies and the farmers considered them as too clumsy and heavy for farm field work. Such horses are now very common. Very few mules were brought into the country except in later years for coal bank duty.

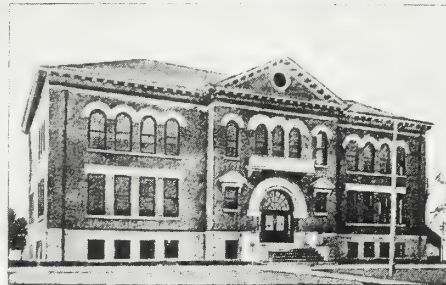
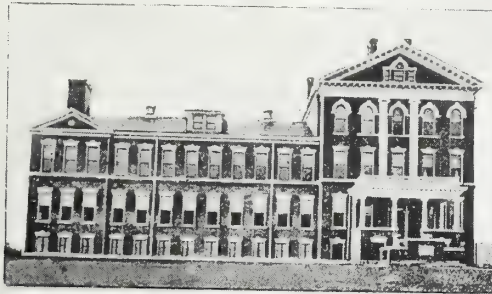
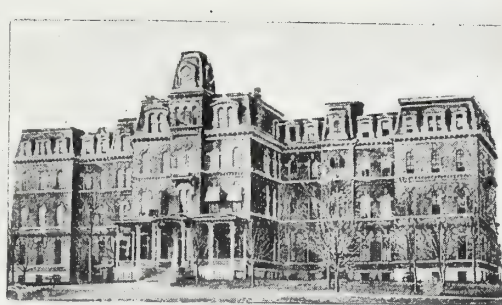
#### HOGS.

As an article of food, pork was not used by our pioneers for several years; it would not keep without salt, which they seldom had. Wild turkeys were always at hand in the winter season, venison too could be had by those who had guns and knew how to use them well and occasionally a bear, when intruding, was killed for a change of diet. Still-houses did more to bring hogs than any other cause. The first step for a better breed was made by the same Alexander Reed, of Washington, who introduced the Bedford breed about the year 1840. From that time the spirit of improvement began to spread among our farmers. At present we have established breeds, both large and small. We have the pure Chesters, Berkshires, Poland Chinas, Suffolks and the Jersey Reds and Yorkshires, equal to any of our neighboring States.

#### SILK.

From the close of the Revolution up to 1825, the production and manufacture of silk was confined to families. The importations largely increasing, Congress appointed a committee to investigate the subject and to devise means to encourage production. The report of this committee in 1837 led many to the culture of *Morus Multicaulis*, "which grew into a mania," and ultimately proved the financial ruin of many. Single mulberry trees sold at \$10, thousands invested and many were ruined, for in two years the revulsion came and the trees could not be sold at 3 cents each. Of the cause of the failure but little is known; some thought it a sort of speculation. Again others more sciented attributed the failure to *Morus Multicaulis*, which is the male variety and must be raised from cuttings, instead of the *Morus Alba*, which is raised from the seed. The former has less vital power and is subject to a fungoid disease. The worms feeding on the leaves of these stocks, sickened and whole colonies died. Notwithstanding, however, many of the citizens of our county who engaged in this widespread mania succeeded in producing a considerable quantity of cocoons. Silk stockings and silk dresses from silk raised in this county were made and





PENNSYLVANIA REFORM SCHOOL, MORGANZA



METHODIST CHURCH, CLAYSVILLE



HIGH SCHOOL, CLAYSVILLE



OLD VIEW OF NORTH MAIN STREET, WASHINGTON





worn some ninety years ago in Washington, the county seat. In the old Rankin Inn, located where Andrew McDaniel now lives, the upper rooms were devoted to silk worms, which were fed on mulberry leaves.

#### AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

The first fair of which we have record was that held on the farm of Daniel Purcel on Chartier's Creek and advertised October 1, 1798. A public meeting was held in Washington in 1820 for the organization of an agricultural society, and in 1822 officers were elected for the Washington County Society for the Promotion of Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures. This was one of the first nineteen agricultural societies formed in the United States up to 1826. The fair was held at different times for many years. The stock display was usually held at some farm near Washington and the manufactures displayed at the court house. In 1852 land was leased and in 1855 where now is the College Park, fairs were held until the fair grounds was purchased in Tylerdale. Buildings were erected and fairs held there until 1901, when the society held the last fair. The last business meeting of the society was held in November, 1902. The fairground consisted of forty-two acres of fine level ground in the midst of a rapidly growing industrial district and was fast becoming too valuable for the purposes for which it was used. The taxes had become so high that the society began to lose money. Almost all the stock of the society was bought up, some at \$175 per share. The ground was sold to the Fair Grounds Land Company for \$80,000, and laid out in lots. It is now partly occupied by dwellings and industrial plants.

In 1856 the Union Agricultural Association of Burgettstown was organized and still holds annual fairs.

The Mt. Pleasant Equitable Agricultural Association was organized at Hickory in 1859 and existed about four years. About the same time the Florence Agricultural Association was organized and held fairs for several years. Another of these societies was the Monongahela Valley Association, which was organized about 1871, and for a time held very successful fairs.

The Millsboro or Sandy Plains Fair was started in 1873 and still holds successful fairs.

The Chartier's Valley Agricultural Association was organized in 1874 and held fairs at Canonsburg for almost ten years. The West Alexander Agricultural Association was organized about 1902 and is attended by many people each year, who are yearly becoming more enthusiastic.

#### GRANGES.

In 1867 the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry was organized in Washington, D. C. Under this

National Grange State Granges are organized and under them County Granges. The objects of the Grange is to elevate and improve the agricultural people socially and intellectually.

The Pomona Grange is the State Grange of Pennsylvania. Under it in Washington County there are eleven County Granges. The Independence, No. 179 Grange, was the first to be organized in the county, it being instituted about 1873. Since then the Jefferson, No. 314; Amwell, No. 1055; Chestnut Ridge, No. 1133; Turkey Foot, No. 1164; Dairy, No. 1308; Scenery Hill, No. 1345; Avella, No. 1371; Deemstown, No. 1372; Pawnee, No. 1375, and Fallowfield, No. 1382, Granges were established.

#### POPULATION.

The returns of the census of 1790 for Washington County are interesting. The county then included within its limits all the territory now embraced in Washington and Greene Counties and a part of Beaver County, which is south of the Ohio River. The figures are as follows: Total population, 23,892; white, 23,617; colored, 275; of which 12 were free and 263 slaves. It appears that the total population of the territory embraced in Washington County in 1790, which was 23,617, had increased in 1900 to 116,393 or 392.84 per cent.

The number of males in the county when the first census was taken was 12,612, and of females, 11,005. The proportion of females has slightly increased, although the sexes are yet almost equal in numbers. The total number of families was 3,944. The average sized family had from six to seven members. Small families were the exception; 186 had 11 members and 206 had 2 members. While the increase between 1790 and 1900 had been nearly 400 per cent in both sexes, or in males alone, the increase of males over 16 years of age was over 634 per cent, showing the increase of men to be far greater than that of boys. This may be accounted for by the immigration of so many unmarried foreigners, including mine employees and gangs of Italian laborers. Washington County had 16,103 persons of English and Welsh descent, 5,278 Scotch, 656 Irish, 76 Dutch, 117 French, 1,374 Germans, and 13 of all other nationalities in 1790. There was only one free colored family.

The population grew steadily every decade until 1840, when there was a falling off of over 1,500. The next census showed a substantial increase, however, and in seventy years the county's population had doubled. Since 1870 the increase has been more rapid, the annual increase being over 1,000. The population almost doubled between the census of 1870 and that of 1900. The following table shows the population by decades, as reported by each census:



Year.	Pop.	Year.	Pop.
1790.....	23,866	1850.....	44,939
1800.....	28,298	1860.....	46,805
1810.....	36,289	1870.....	48,483
1820.....	40,038	1880.....	55,417
1830.....	42,784	1890.....	71,155
1840.....	41,279	1900.....	92,181

The persons assessed for taxation between 1904 and 1906 was increased by over 7,000, making almost 10,000 of an increase of taxables since 1901, or a total increase of population approximating 35,000 in six years. The increase in 1907 was kept up, but the financial depression in 1908 would probably cause a slight decrease by foreigners visiting their native land.

Since the year 1901 the number of violent or sudden deaths in the county has been greatly increased. This increase was largely due to the opening of the coal mines in this section, as the mining industry demands a heavy toll each year in human life. Following is a table showing the increase from the year 1901:

Year.	No. of violent deaths investi- gated by Coroner.
1901 .....	188
1902 .....	207
1903 .....	434
1904 .....	316
1905 .....	366
1906 .....	258
1907 .....	356
1908 .....	423

#### TAXATION.

For the purpose of comparison, the results of the triennial statements of 1901, 1904, 1907 and 1909 are given below. The last column covers a period of only two years.

	1901.	
Number of taxables.....	26,951	
Acres of cleared land.....	495,540	
Acres of timber land.....	55,121	
Value of all real estate.....	\$57,851,126	
Number of horses.....	15,812	
Value of horses.....	\$786,202	
Number of cattle.....	14,116	
Value of cattle.....	\$364,322	
1904.	1907.	1909.
29,758	37,000	35,989
455,782	463,131	484,760
39,479	27,427	23,009
\$83,299,961	\$106,762,772	\$107,974,533
15,278	15,140	15,365
\$987,937	\$1,081,870	\$1,211,538
15,047	16,052	15,602
\$386,580	\$428,454	\$429,938

While the coal business has claimed a large share of attention within the past nine years, the real estate

market in general has shown great activity. Within this period, one of the finest steel plants in the world has been erected within the borders of the county at Donora, and around this big industry has grown a town of 7,000 or 8,000 people. There are fine hotels there, two or three flourishing banks, good schools and large business houses. The great Monongahela River Valley is becoming one of the busiest spots on earth, and for the past several years has been a literal hive of industry.

According to the 1900 census, the reported area of Washington County is 830 square miles, or 531,200 acres. From this the assessors are authorized to deduct 6 per cent for roads. The total acreage, as returned in 1901 was 495,540, and the total in 1904 was 495,091. This loss of 448 acres probably represents property which was divided into town lots. In 1901, the amount of timber standing in the county was 55,121 acres, in 1904 it was 39,479 acres, and in 1909 only 23,009 acres. At this rate the timber would all disappear from the county within the next six years. A single tract of 500 can not be found in the county. Much of the timber has been used for pit posts and railroad cross ties. In 1901, the official report showed that 157,021 acres of coal were held separate from the surface. The 1904 returns showed that 245,668 acres were so held, an increase of 88,647 acres during that time. Of the total area of the county, which is 531,200 acres, probably 500,000 acres are underlaid by the famous Pittsburg vein of coal. The average assessment of this coal in 1904 was \$95.70 per acre. The latest available assessment increases the average value to \$142.25. Nothing could show more convincingly the remarkable changes in Washington County within recent years than the above. The farmer did not know he owned coal and the commissioners did not know that they could tax it until within the last twenty years. The wonderful progress of the county is seen from the returns of the triennial assessment made in 1880, almost thirty years ago. It appears that 85 per cent of the valuation of the county was upon farm lands. In 1904 only 32 per cent of the assessed valuation was on farm lands. Town property, which in 1880 contributed approximately 15 per cent towards paying the expenses of the county in 1904, paid 35 per cent. This shows a larger increase of population in the towns than on the farms and removals from the farm to the towns. This tends to show the increase in prices of farm products and the increase of living expenses.

The county records show that in 1791, ten years after the county was organized, the tax levy for county purposes was £800, and that laid for State tax was £1,500. One of the expenses provided for was to pay £150 for wolves' scalps. The commissioners and assessors received £200 per year. The county tax for the following year was £591. £100 was paid for killing wolves and

\$30 for executing malefactors. Who these malefactors were we are not told. Historian Creigh writes of the execution of a negro boy belonging to James DeCamp, by George McCormick, sheriff of Youghiogheny County, but the date is erroneous. He gives the first execution in Washington as that of Thomas Richardson, in 1784; the second, William Crawford, in 1823; the third, Kit, the slave, in 1828, and Robert Fogler, in 1867—the last named having been convicted of the murder of Robert W. Dinsmore, in Hopewell Township, on December 4, 1866.

The growth of the county is indicated by the recent county tax levy, which is over \$554,000.00.

On one day in September, 1908, over \$13,000 for taxes was paid to the county treasurer, and the same can be said of the preceding day. The total county taxes increased over \$100,000 from 1906 to 1908. The total in 1908, including general, dog, bonded debt and State tax, was \$501,933.83. This levy was four mills, which was the same rate as two years before. The assessment of additional coal lands in the county contributed much to this rapid increase of taxes. These taxes are used largely in improving public roads and bridges, which are a comfort to the traveler, but do not materially increase the farm products or the revenue of either the tenant or farm owners. Damages to sheep by dogs in 1908 cost \$4,641.68.

From the assessment books we find the following statistics, which show the rapid growth of the county in later years.

Year.	County Valuation.	County Tax.
1881.....	\$ 35,828,485	5 mills
1883.....	37,659,807	4 mills
1886.....	38,598,554	3.3 mills
1889.....	39,586,606	2 mills
1892.....	42,206,411	3 mills
1895.....	41,944,148	3 mills
1898.....	46,748,813	4 mills
1901.....	58,867,526	3 mills
1904.....	83,803,147	3½ mills
1907.....	107,120,232	3 mills
1909.....	107,487,361	3¼ mills

The millage given does not include 1 mill for bonded tax to pay for the erection of the court house. An increase of assessed values was caused by the commissioners who took charge in 1907 raising valuations to the greatest. Continued inflation appears most clearly in that horses were less in number at the beginning of 1909 than in 1901, yet their assessment value is \$425,336 more.

#### INDUSTRIES.

The industries of the present time differ much from those of 100 years ago. The people are much more dependent upon the outside world than heretofore.

Brooms, chairs, cloth, men's hats, leather, boots and shoes, crockeryware, churns, coopered articles of home production were common, but such are not now made in the county. The things now used and worn are nearly all imported from outside of the county. A writer in a recent issue of the Washington Reporter gives the following clear picture:

"In the first quarter of the last century, a Washington gentleman of means provided food for a large family from his farm near town, and the only articles on the table that came over the mountains, or up the river from New Orleans, were sugar and one or two other delicacies. This householder wore a suit of clothes spun from Washington County wool, and shirts of home made linen. He was shod with stout shoes made in Washington, from leather produced in the county, and he covered his head with a beaver hat turned out from a local hatter's establishment. At a gathering of his friends, he cheered the spirits of the party by a supply of Washington County whiskey, or some old "home-brewed." Last of all, when he and his family rode to church of a Sunday morning, or had occasion to travel to Pittsburg or Wheeling, the vehicle which conveyed them was a large, strong, carriage, made and finished in their home town, and drawn by a team of fine horses, bred in this county. The community at that time made a closer approach to economic independence than it ever has since, or probably ever will in the future.

"The most ambitious enterprise of the early days was the formation of the Monongahela Manufacturing and Milling Company, whose 'design was to manufacture cotton, wool, hemp, flax, and iron into their various uses.' This company advertised its articles of association in the papers of the year 1810, and included among its incorporators residents of all parts of the county. Among those interested were Alexander Reed, James Acheson, James Mitchell and William Blackmore.

"The company issued two hundred shares of capital stock of the par value of \$50 a share. No one subscriber was permitted to take more than ten shares. The water power of Ten Mile Creek was to be utilized by the new concern, which actually went ahead and erected factory buildings. These old structures, in a rather dilapidated condition, it is true, may still be seen standing a short distance below Clarksville, on the waters of Ten Mile."

During the first half of the nineteenth century the county was mainly agricultural. The next half is divided into three periods, and although agriculture is the general business it has been a county of sheep husbandry until 1883, when the glass industry and the oil excitement and production began and continued as a leading business until about 1895, when coal came forward as a producer of cash. The banks of the Monongahela River,



as also Washington, Canonsburg and Claysville, were sought out for manufacturing sites. These recent industries have been mentioned in the histories of the several townships and boroughs where they are located. Much money and skill and many improvements and inventions have gone into these, and nearly all represent the brain work of those who now reside in this county. Not many of these inventions can be mentioned or described, as they are used privately or under cover. The most familiar and widely known and the ones most universally used are the Forgie Jack and the Forgie Sand Reel. These were invented by William Forgie, of Washington, and are necessary wherever there is drilling for oil or gas.

The industrial development of the county may be said to have begun about the year 1900. Many miles of additional railroads was constructed in 1903, and quite an extension in street car lines. A few months of the latter part of the year showed some depression. Washington County felt the depression in 1904, which was the natural result of the upward movement in real estate transactions which had exceeded the three preceding years. Sale of the surface, coal lands and building lots throughout the county exceeded every anticipation. In one extreme corner of Washington County almost everybody who was not tied to a farm came to the county seat for work or lots. Much of the most desirable coal lands had passed into the hands of operators or speculators who were holding it for future operations or speculation. During 1904 there was comparatively little trading in land or coal, as the first owners were beginning to learn of the upward tendency of prices and to learn how some of the old fashioned coal operators figured on the black diamonds under the land being worth \$1,000 per acre. Real estate was not so active in 1905, building operations were slow and not many new enterprises were commenced. The past ten years has shown the most remarkable growth in the history of this county and from 1900 to 1905 shows the greatest five years of advancement. Almost every little town in the county obtained its local bank. The county seat felt the later depression of the real estate market as little as anywhere in the county, but some of the industrial towns showed considerable lack of vigor. A fairly good recovery has since been made.

#### POSTAL FACILITIES.

Communication of information through the county has taken a decided advance since the year 1900. Postmaster John W. Pry, of Burgettstown, who has held that position for many years, has in his possession a small handbook printed in the year 1811, containing a list of all the postoffices in the United States at that time. There were eight in Washington County, to-wit:

Amity, Burgettstown, Canonsburg, Washington, Fredricktown, Parker's Ferry, West Alexander and West Middletown. This book states that in 1790 there were 75 postoffices in the United States, and the amount of postage for that year was \$37,934.92, leaving a net revenue of \$5,794.75, obtained for the extending of post roads 1,875 miles. In that day envelopes were not used, but the paper was folded and sealing wax used to seal the corners on the back. The following rates of postage were then in use: For a single letter, composed of one sheet of paper, distance not more than 40 miles, 8 cents; 40 to 90 miles, 10 cents; 90 to 150 miles, 12½ cents; 150 to 300 miles and not exceeding 500 miles, 20 cents; over 500 miles. 25 cents. This was about the same rate charged in 1797. Newspaper postage, 1 cent for 50 miles and over 50 miles, 1½ cents. Double letters or those composed of two sheets of paper were charged for at double those rates, triple letters at triple those rates and quadruple letters at quadruple those rates. Postage was then paid by the person receiving the letter.

The wonderful advancement of the world is seen in the fact that postage all over the United States was reduced to 3 cents over a half century ago, and now 2 cents will carry a letter anywhere in the United States and to some foreign countries, and the postage receipts in the United States is considerably over \$200,000,000. At the beginning of the present century the great majority of the postoffices throughout the county were discontinued and the method of delivering letters and collecting them by carriers riding from house to house was established. The increase in the receipts of the Washington postoffice, in the eight years ending in 1908, was \$22,333, which was close to an increase during this period of 100 per cent. In 1905 the Washington postoffice became a first-class office by its receipts rising above \$40,000. On June 21, 1906 the postoffice at Washington was moved from South Main Street to its present new building on West Maiden Street, for which the United States Government appropriated \$80,000, including \$18,000 for the site. Thirteen offices in the county have receipts of more than \$2,000 each per annum. In 1908 the county had 81 postoffices, not including the two sub-stations in Washington. In addition to the daily mail to the threshold and places of business, a very large proportion of the dwellings in the county have telephones.

#### SLAVERY.

By the act of Assembly, passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania in 1780, the condition of negroes held as slaves was made somewhat easier, and a time limit was given for service of all those who were then enslaved. Owners were obliged to register them in the county in

which they were enslaved. A punishment was provided for those who gave any relief or shelter to any runaway negro or mulatto slave belonging in another State. More liberal minded people of Washington County were accustomed to sights which to them were disgraceful. One prominent man in the county was known to log-chain his female slaves to the harrow that both she and the oxen might be compelled to go on with the field labor. Gangs of slaves were frequently driven on the National Road through Fayette and Washington Counties, even on the Lord's Day. Rev. C. S. Jennings, who lived in Washington in 1818, and afterwards in 1828, in his "Recollections of Seventy Years" states, "I have seen at different times the male slaves joined two and two by their wrists and the females walking behind in a hurried manner, with a master before with holsters and pistols, and one behind armed in the same way. Though some were instructed to sing as they went through towns, still, notwithstanding the pro-slavery sentiment then prevalent, the indignation of the people was stirred at the persons driving them as cattle to a market."

The word "abolitionist" became very common, but their meetings were generally held in secret because of the hostility which was manifested against those who sympathized with the slave. The traveling lecturers who passed from town to town, mainly supported by the more generous opponents of slavery, often spoke in public to all who would listen. The Quaker societies were outspokenly opposed to slavery and many of the Germans disapproved of it. It has been said that the householder who took the traveling speakers in for the night, ran the risk of having his windows broken, his out-buildings and hay stacks burned or any other petty damage done to his possessions. "The women of his family were subject to insult on the street, his children mistreated in the schools and he jeered at and threatened with tar and feathers, or some such token of public disapproval. A number of men in the county became brave and outspoken. Among the leaders around Washington were Dr. Francis J. LeMoyne and later Maj. Samuel McFarland. West Middletown became a hot-bed of opposition to slavery and a very prominent station of what was called the "Underground Railway," (the name given to the secret method of assisting slaves through Washington County toward Canada) was established there. At West Middletown was Thomas McKee, associate judge, his brother Matthew and father William, all very independent thinkers. Matthew McKee was said to be a close friend of the famous John Brown, who was afterwards executed in Virginia for leading a negro uprising. Brown purchased sheep and wool around West Middletown. Through the influence of such men the open opposition became more

common and much secret aid was given to those slaves found escaping, notwithstanding the risk of punishment. One person yet living, a daughter of Agnes Rankin, who kept the inn at Rankin Town, now the Eighth Ward of Washington, was a girl of 15 years when a young slave master stopped with his four slaves at her mother's inn for a night's lodging. The young girl became thoroughly incensed at seeing the pieces of bread thrown to the slaves as if they were dogs, and as soon as she could find the opportunity, after giving them better provisions than their master was willing to provide, she drew on her sunbonnet and started out into the night over the road which ran down through the present portion of the town known as Bellevue. The consultation she had in town that night resulted in the disappearance of the three younger slaves during the night. The oldest one refusing to go, saying he was too old and that he would only interfere with the safety of the others. Some time afterwards she received a letter coming from Canada, which assured her of the safety of the three slaves. The violence of the young master on the following morning and his threats that he would take the life of whom-ever had aided in their escape, no difference how long a time might elapse, causes the aged lady yet to refrain from telling the story. It is said that the barber, Hugh Dorsey, well known in Washington by many of the present inhabitants, was the guide who disappeared with the young negroes, and who, after taking them to a place near Arden, concealed the trail and lodged them in Washington for several days.

The constant quiet agitation, aided by the public speakers, who were ready to risk their lives, resulted in secret combinations of friends of the cause scattered throughout this and other counties, which led to the formation of three direct lines of this "Underground Railroad" through Washington County. One from farms in Virginia or from Wheeling into West Middletown, another from the south through Washington and sometimes Canonsburg, and the third from the south through California and along the river. The travelers upon these lines used no beaten track or iron rails, nor was any one line mapped out to be followed, as there was always delays and side switches by night from points on or off the line. Wherever a secret friend of the cause could be found there was a source of information and a constant line of scouts and guards, and from these private guides were obtained. Probably the best article that has ever been written on this subject is found in the Centennial Number of the Washington Daily Reporter, issued August 18, 1908.

The early rule was never to advise a slave to run away, but when they would enter this county they were certain to find aid, and it is said that no one that found an agent of the "Underground Railroad" in Washing-



ton County was ever captured. Maj. Samuel McFarland, in Washington, was said to have as many as eighteen concealed at one time, and Matthew McKeever, who was a director of that road for forty years, as many as eight concealed near by his dwelling and their presence was not even suspected by members of his own family, although they remained as long as four weeks.

The secret opposition became more open and the first meeting of the citizens of this county was held in the court house December 9, 1823, to form a society for the abolition of slavery. Another organization was again effected July 4, 1834. The excitement became so great that on October 2, 1835, a citizens' meeting, presided over by Judge Baird, was held to express a disapproval of the abolition cause and a resolution drawn by a committee, including some of the most prominent men in Washington, adopted a resolution to the effect that any combination of citizens of one State organized for the purpose of disturbing the civil institutions of another State violates the spirit of union and the enactment of the Federal Constitution and tends to destroy the Union. January 18, 1836, Hon. T. M. McKennan, presented a petition of the citizens of Washington County to the House of Representatives of the United States for the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia. The proposition headed by Mr. McKennan was defeated, but tended to keep up the agitation. In June of that same year a town meeting presided over by John R. Griffith, chief burgess, attempted to prevent abolitionists from holding meetings, as the citizens of the town deemed it unwise for the agents of the abolition societies to intrude their peculiar and offensive doctrines upon the people of the county. Three days later a public meeting at West Middletown replied announcing their disapproval of the meeting at Washington as "proscriptive in their nature and disorderly in their tendency." Some of the people in Washington had attempted to mob those who were attempting to hold an abolition meeting and this almost precipitated a riot. The excitement of the times can not well be understood by the present generation.

Dr. F. J. LeMoyne was nominated for vice president by the Abolition Party of the United States in 1840 and this added to the political excitement. In 1848 Thomas McKeever, of well known abolition spirit, was elected one of the associate judges of the county. In 1849 some members of the Presbyterian Church in the county withdrew from their church because the General Assembly of that denomination had decided that slave holders were not to be barred from church fellowship.

These are but a few facts stated to give a glimpse into a life full of sympathy and excitement during these perilous times.

#### TEMPERANCE.

When Congress of the United States was in need of money in its infancy, a memorial was sent from the College of Physicians in Philadelphia recommending a tax on whiskey, as they considered its use injurious "both to the morals and health of the people." Such a bill was suggested in 1791 by Alexander Hamilton, approved by James Madison and passed. This led to the so-called Whiskey Insurrection, a remonstrance against what was considered unequal taxation of home manufactured products. As early as 1793 there were some in Washington County who were opposed to what they began to call the destruction of grain by manufacturing it into intoxicants. An instance of this is given where Frederick Wise, the proprietor of Fredericktown, bound himself in an agreement to Isaac Jenkinson and others, September 20, 1793, duly recorded, that no distillery for the destruction of grain and fruit shall be at any time erected on the premises of the town plot, by or under the said Wise or under any purchaser of his or their purchase. (Creigh, 96.) Total abstinence, however, was unusual until near 1830, when the temperance wave resulted in total abstinence societies throughout a large part of the county, especially in the northern portion.

"The manufacture, sale, or keeping for sale of intoxicating liquor, to be used as a beverage is hereby prohibited," was offered as a proposed amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania, but was voted down at a special election June 18, 1889. It was carried in Washington County, but was lost in Washington Borough. The efforts of the organizations known as the W. C. T. U., the Prohibition Party, the Anti-Saloon League and other independent thinkers has kept the agitation of the temperance question before the people. The large increase of the manufacture and sale of liquors in the county within recent years is attributed to State legislation and the large increase of foreign speaking peoples, who have been accustomed to a different civilization from that which existed in Washington County during the greater part of the last century. The efforts of Collin M. Reed, V. Harding, James P. Sayer, Esq., John Aiken, Esq., and other active men secured a decision from the Supreme Court permitting women as well as men to sign applications and remonstrances for and against a license to sell liquors. The sentiment in Washington has prevented the licensing of any hotels and there has been no such hotels in that town for over half a century. Licensed liquor sales are almost wholly confined to the eastern part of the county, but the manufacture of beer in breweries and no law preventing their sale all over the county, keeps up an amount of crime

and sudden deaths which would be much reduced if total abstinence was the rule among the inhabitants of the county.

One of the friends of temperance in Washington County was Jerome Plummer, who died in Independence Township November 20, 1898. After providing for his wife, who was the only surviving member of his family, he provided that the remainder of his estate should be placed in the hands of trustees, the principal to be kept intact and the annual interest used "to promote, advance and develop the cause of temperance in Washing-

ton County and prevent the licensing of saloons therein." Under the provision of this will the court appointed James G. Hanna, W. W. Hunter and C. S. Richie trustees. James G. Hanna died June 6, 1903, and D. M. Donehoo, Esq., of Washington, was appointed in his place. Mr. Donehoo later resigned and A. E. Walker, Esq., became his successor. The amount set aside for the purpose of this trust was \$16,804.37. This fund has been of much benefit to the temperance cause in the county.



## CHAPTER XII

### WARS AFTER THE WHISKEY INSURRECTION.

*With Great Britain in 1812—Texan War in 1836—Mexican War in 1846—Rebellion, 1861-65—Spanish-American War, 1898.*

#### WAR OF 1812-1815.

After the close of the Revolutionary War, there were no military operations of sufficient importance, except the Whiskey Insurrection, to call into active service a soldierly organization, until the War of 1812.

Although the United States did not formally declare war against Great Britain until the 19th of June, 1812, it was the firing of a British Man-of-war into the United States frigate Chesapeake on July 18, 1807, that aroused the indignation of the people of Washington County, and led them to form a military organization. It was August 10, of this year, that 305 young patriots tendered their services at a meeting in Washington, to march at a moment's warning, to any part of the Union or elsewhere.

When war was declared, in 1812 or soon after, there were the following organizations among the militia of the county, ready to meet the British: Twenty-third Regiment, of near Burgettstown, commanded by Lieut. Col. John Vance, about 80 men; Eighty-second Regiment, which had its rendezvous at the house of R. Graham, commanded by Lieut. Col. Joshua Dickerson, about 70 men; Twenty-second Regiment of the Borough of Washington and vicinity, commanded by Lieut. Col. Samuel Scott, about 90 men, and the Fifty-third Regiment, commanded by Lieut. Col. Joseph Bar, about 60 men. More had volunteered than were required. Excitement in the county ran high, for in addition to the British in the east, Gen. Hull had surrendered to the British, Canadians and Indians under the warrior Tecumseh on the north, and the worst rumors were afloat. One was that 5,000 British and Indians were advancing with barbarous ferocity upon our defenceless frontiers. Money was rapidly contributed to meet the immediate expenses of the troops. An idea of the excitement is obtained by a glimpse at Burgettstown. Monday evening out-riders brought the news of Hull's surrender. By Tuesday evening at a large assembly 200 had volunteered to repel the enemy, and on Wednesday evening

all was bustle. A committee of arrangements was appointed to provide wagons, provisions, etc. The young and old were employed all night making knapsacks and hunting shirts and tents. Children of 10 years were busy scraping lint for the medicine chests, blacksmiths were busy making tomahawks and knives, carpenters handling them. All were busy in some necessary work.

Col. Thomas Patterson's detachment of about 300 men got started Tuesday with five baggage wagons and eighteen bullocks and necessary supplies.

The battalion, including Patterson's men and those under Capt. William Vance, Capt. Samuel Rankin and Capt. Robert Withreus light brigade assembled at Florence-Bryson's Cross Roads, and passed along the State Road to Georgetown and crossed the Ohio River for the West. John Vance was elected major. He soon returned with his troops, as there had been a false alarm.

The company of Williamsport Rangers, volunteers, recruited by Capt. James Warne from Williamsport, (now Monongahela City) was attached to the Fifty-third Regiment. The Washington Infantry, another volunteer company was under Capt. William Sample. A company from the southern part of Washington County volunteered under Capt. William Patterson. These with other soldiers from Washington County, started to the front and at Meadville, Pa., the battalion of Washington County was consolidated with the Bradford County Volunteers, under Col. Piper. Capt. James Warne was made major of the regiment thus formed and Lieut. William Hunter took his place as captain of the Williamsport Rangers. The regiment marched to the Niagara River below Buffalo, N. Y., and remained on duty until their six months of enlistment had expired, after which they were allowed to return home. No general attack was made on the British at this point.

Very few of the Washington County men were engaged in actual battle.

The companies of Capt. Buchanan, Capt. Thomas,

Capt. Benjamin Anderson and the cavalry troop of Capt. John Shouse were under Gen. Richard Crook, of West Bethlehem Township, and served with honor in Gen. Harrison's western campaign in 1813.

Washington City, the capital of the United States, was taken almost without resistance August 24, 1814, and all its public buildings, Congressional Library, etc., except the Patent Office, were burned. Washington County got her quota of soldiers on the march to Baltimore to attack the British, but they were disbanded November 24, with the compliments of the governor of Pennsylvania, their services not being needed.

Capt. Anderson's company—There is in the possession

of Benjamin Anderson, of Claysville, his grandfather's book, being the "Order Book of Company of Drafted Militia of Washington County, commanded by Capt. B. Anderson, John Gordon, first sergeant, in the First Battalion, First Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia, Commanded by Lieut. Col. Joel Ferree." From this book, which was afterward used for keeping accounts of a tanyard, we give the roll and mention some of the items of interest.

"Muster roll of a Company of Drafted Militia from Washington County commanded by Capt. B. Anderson, John Gordon, 1st Sèrgt."

Men's Names.	Rank,	Age,	Feet,	Inches,	Stature,	Complexion,	Occupation,	Place of Abode.
Benjamin Anderson.....	Capt.	22	5	10	Stout	Fair	Farmer	Hopewell Twp.
James White.....	Lieut.	28	6	00	Stout	Sandy	Farmer	Strabane Twp.
William Lindsay.....	Ensign	33	5	10	Slim	Dark	Farmer	Strabane Twp.
John Gordon.....	Sergt.	18	5	10	Stout	Dark		Hopewell Twp.
James Anderson.....	Sergt.	20	6	1	Stout	Dark	Farmer	Buffalo Twp.
John Anderson.....	Sergt.	25	5	10	Stout	Fair	Farmer	Strabane Twp.
Samuel Rankin.....	Sergt.	28	5	10	Stout	Sandy	Farmer	Strabane Twp.
John Sheerer.....	Corpl.	29	5	10	Stout	Dark	Farmer	Strabane Twp.
Ephraim Post.....	Corpl.	31	5	10	Stout	Dark	Farmer	Morris Twp.
James Parker.....	Corpl.	29	5	9	Stout	Fair	Joiner	Chartiers Twp.
James Walker.....	Corpl.	30	5	8	Slim	Fair	Farmer	Strabane Twp.
Andrew Rodger.....	Corpl.	34	5	11	Stout	Dark	Farmer	Buffalo Twp.
Thomas Urie.....	Corpl.	26	5	8	Slim	Dark	Blacksmith	Strabane Twp.
John White.....	Private	23	5	9	Stout	Fair	Farmer	Strabane Twp.
John Griffey.....	Private	18	6	1	Stout	Dark	Farmer	Amwell Twp.
William Harris.....	Private	23	6		Stout	Dark	Farmer	Amwell Twp.
John McMillen.....	Private	25	5	11	Stout	Dark	Farmer	Strabane Twp.
John White.....	Private	22	5	11	Stout	Fair	Farmer	Strabane Twp.
James Officer.....	Private	23	5	10	Stout	Fair	Farmer	Chartiers Twp.
William Kelly.....	Private	18	5	8	Stout	Dark	Farmer	Chartiers Twp.
Abraham Anderson.....	Private	22	6	1	Stout	Dark	Farmer	Chartiers Twp.
William Simpson.....	Private	44	5	7	Stout	Dark	Farmer	Chartiers Twp.
John Laughlin.....	Private	21	5	8	Stout	Fair	Blacksmith	Washington Boro
William Linn.....	Private	20	5	8	Slim	Fair	Blacksmith	Washington Boro
Moses Linn.....	Private	18	5	8	Slim	Dark	Farmer	Strabane Twp.
John Dawson.....	Private	30	5	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	Stout	Fair	Farmer	Chartiers Twp.
John Castle.....	Private	37	5	11	Stout	Fair	Farmer	Chartiers Twp.
Henry Miller.....	Private	43	5	10	Stout	Dark	Farmer	Chartiers Twp.
Edward Wier.....	Private	22	5	10	Stout	Sandy	Joiner	Hopewell Twp.
Joseph Ritner*.....	Private	32	5	10	Stout	Dark	Farmer	Buffalo Twp.
Philip Bidilion.....	Private	32	5	10	Stout	Sandy	Farmer	Canton Twp.
James Thompson.....	Private	23	5	8	Stout	Dark	Shoemaker	Buffalo Twp.
Robert Ralston.....	Private	44	5	10	Stout	Fair	Farmer	Cecil Twp.
Alexander Dunlap.....	Private	31	5	9	Stout	Dark	Farmer	Cecil Twp.
Alexander McConnell.....	Private	22	5	10	Stout	Fair	Farmer	Cecil Twp.
Hugh Munnell.....	Private	27	5	10	Stout	Dark	Farmer	Strabane Twp.
Leonard Pensel.....	Private	28	5	10	Stout	Dark	Tailor	Strabane Twp.
John Hawthorne.....	Private	40	5	10	Stout	Dark	Blacksmith	Hopewell Twp.
John Ralston.....	Private	44	5	8	Stout	Dark	Farmer	Buffalo Twp.
Christopher Stoolfire.....	Private	20	5	8	Stout	Dark	Farmer	Donegal Twp.
Eli Loyd.....	Private	28	5	10	Stout	Fair	Farmer	Donegal Twp.
John McCarty.....	Private	32	5	8	Slim	Dark	Farmer	Hopewell Twp.
Sylvester Fowler.....	Private	23	6	1	Slim	Fair	Farmer	Hopewell Twp.
George Ramsey.....	Private	18	5	11	Stout	Dark	Farmer	Hopewell Twp.
Jacob Eliot.....	Private	30	5	10	Slim	Dark	Farmer	Morris Twp.
Dan Drake.....	Private	34	5	8	Stout	Dark	Stone Mason	Morris Twp.

\* Several times elected to the legislature and governor of Pennsylvania, 1835-8.



David Simpson.....	Private	34	5 10	Stout	Dark	Shoemaker	Morris Twp.
John Fawner.....	Private	20	5 10	Stout	Sandy	Farmer	Morris Twp.
Henry Mosier.....	Private	26	5 10	Stout	Dark	Farmer	Strabane Twp.
And. Holliday.....	Private	25	5 10	Stout	Dark	Joiner	Finley Twp.
Kermit Ross.....	Private	25	5 10	Stout	Fair	Farmer	Finley Twp.
Samuel Cummins.....	Private	26	5 9	Stout	Fair	Stiller	Donegal Twp.
George Ostler.....	Private	35	5 8	Stout	Fair	Farmer	Hopewell Twp.
James Harvey.....	Private	44	5 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	Stout	Dark	Farmer	Buffalo Twp.
Jacob McVey.....	Private	22	5 9	Stout	Fair	Farmer	Morris Twp.
Hance McMiken.....	Private	24	5 9	Slim	Fair	Farmer	Buffalo Twp.
Arch'd Waters.....	Private	20	5 10	Slim	Sandy	Farmer	Jefferson Twp.
Abram Delong.....	Private	23	6 2	Stout	Dark	Farmer	Amwell Twp.
Joshua Heasley.....	Private	24	5 7	Stout	Fair	Farmer	Fayette Twp.
George Kuntz.....	Private	18	5 8	Slim	Fair	Farmer	East Bethlehem Tp
Alexander Jenkins.....	Private	25	5 8	Stout	Sandy	Farmer	Jefferson Twp.
James Huffman.....	Private	33	6	Stout	Fair	Farmer	Morris Twp.
Benjamin Huffman.....	Private	35	6	Stout	Fair	Farmer	Morris Twp.
Rubin Seivins.....	Private	34	5 8	Stout	Dark	Not known	New England.
Robert Scot.....	Private	33	5 10	Stout	Dark	Farmer	Strabane Twp.

The entries indicate that this company assembled at Sheriff Williamson's, near Cross Creek, and from thence marched to Mansfield, now Carnegie, in Allegheny County, and soon joined Gen. Richard Crook's troops at Pittsburg, before starting west to Upper Sandusky. The date of the pay roll indicates that the company was in service prior to the first encampment, which was Camp Williamson, 10th November, 1812. General orders, issued. Clothing requisition made at Camp Collins, near Mansfield, November 12, 1812, consisted of blankets, coats, vests, pantaloons, socks and shirts.

First rations were drawn November 8. November 9th was drawn one ration of flour, salt and whiskey. November 10th was drawn one ration of whiskey and candles.

Camp Clearfield, Upper Sandusky, December 19, 1812, December 20, 1812, December 22, 1812, December 25, 1812. Order issued for completion of two block-houses and for the erection of such number of stone houses as may be necessary for depositing stores, and to cause fifty or sixty sleds to be immediately constructed, part of them for use for the transportation of artillery. Guard of noncommissioned officers and thirty men are directed to take care of the droves of public hogs in and around this place and which will be kept herded in the woods until further orders. An order was given for the court martial of three deserters and that no Indians be admitted to the camp without examination by the officer of the day.

The pay of the company, dated Pittsburg, October 15, 1812, shows the pay of Capt. Benjamin Anderson, \$80; James White, \$60; Ensign William Lindsay, \$40; four subordinate officers, \$16 each; fifty-seven privates. \$13.33 each.

George Ramsey died February 7, 1813.

On January 13, 1813, William Craig was discharged from the company to drive a public team, by order signed D. R. Crook, B. G., P. C.

"United States debtor to Maj. Thomas Ringland for transporting his baggage from Fort Meigs to his home, 280 miles, \$28."

This book shows discharges issued by Capt. Benjamin Anderson, dated Fort Meigs, Miami Rapids, April 1, 1813. To John Gordon, first sergeant; Sergt. John Anderson, who had been drafted; Capt. James Parker, a hired substitute for John Potter; Samuel Rankin, sergeant, drafted for a term of six years; Sergt. Ephram Post, drafted; Corp. Chris. Stoolfire, drafted; Corp. James Thompson; Corp. Sylvester Fowler; John White, Sr.; John White, Jr.; John Griffy, John McMillan, James Officer, William Harris, hired substitute for Joseph Bein; William Kelley, hired by Joseph Guthrie; Abram Anderson, John Laughlin, Moses Linn, Henry Miller, Edward Wier, Phillip Bidilion, Robert Ralston, Alex. Dunlap, Alexander McConnell, Hugh Munnell, Leonard Pansel, John Hawthorn, John Ralston, Ely Loyd, John McCarty, hired substitute for Thomas McKeefer; Jacob Ellet, Daniel Drake, David Simpson, drummer, hired substitute for Timothy Linley; Andy Holland, hired substitute for Hugh Armstrong; Kermit Ross, Samuel Cummins, hired substitute for John Hupp; George Ostler, James McVey, hired substitute for Phillip Minton. The copy of the discharges were continued but three leaves of the book are torn out.

Near the back of this book is a copy of a general discharge, April 17, 1813. The indications are that it was copied by John Gordon. It shows that the soldiers served seventeen days more than their term of enlistment, for which they received the praise of their commanding officer.

The following poem is copied from the orderly book of Capt. Benjamin Anderson's company of Pennsylvania drafted men, in the service of the United States in the War of 1812. No author is named.

"SONG FOR THE 4TH OF JULY, 1813.

"Tune, 'Banish Sorrow.'

"Farewell peace, another crisis  
Brings us to the last appeal,  
Made when monarchs and their vices  
Leave no argument but steel.

When injustice and oppression  
Dare avow the Tyrant's plea,  
Who would recommend submission?  
Virtue bids us to be free.

History spreads her page before us,  
Time unrolls his ample scroll,  
Truth unfolds them to insure us  
States united ne'er can fall.

See in annals Greek and Roman  
What immortal deeds we find.  
There those gallant sons of women  
In their Country's cause combined.

Sons of Freedom, brave descendants  
From a race of heroes tried,  
To preserve our independence  
Let all Europe be defied.

Let not all the world united  
Rob us of one sacred right,  
Every patriot's heart delighted  
In his country's cause to fight.

Come then war with us related,  
To thy standard we will fly,  
Every bosom animated  
Either to be free or die.

May the wretch that shrinks from danger  
Or deserts the glorious strife,  
Never know the smile of beauty  
Nor the blessings of a wife."

#### TEXAN WAR.

Washington County was represented in the war between Texas and Mexico in 1836. Maj. Thomas Jefferson Morgan, of Washington, raised a body of thirty men. These men on arriving in Texas found the dispute settled and war over.

#### MEXICAN WAR.

Only eleven men from Washington County entered the Mexican War. Among them was Col. Norton McGiffin. Six came from Canonsburg, two from Monongahela City and the other three from other parts of Washington County.

#### CIVIL WAR.

Washington County was not surpassed by any other county during the Rebellion, more recently called the Civil War. The war commenced in the harbor of Charleston, South Carolina, April 12, 1861. Three days

later President Lincoln issued a call for 75,000 men to suppress the rebellion. There was a prompt response from Washington County, and within a week following that call two companies had been organized and joined the Twelfth Pennsylvania Regiment. These companies were E and G, from Washington and Monongahela and were commanded by Capt. Norton McGiffin and Capt. Robert F. Cooper, respectively. On the 5th day of May, 1861, the Legislature of Pennsylvania passed an act, to organize fifteen regiments for the defense of the State, which should be called the Reserve Corps of Pennsylvania. Company K of the Eighth Reserve, or the Thirty-seventh Regiment, as it is sometimes called, was recruited from Washington, and it was under the command of Capt. A. Wishart. This company was also called "Hopkin's Infantry," taking its name from Col. William Hopkins. Company D of the Tenth Reserve Regiment, was recruited at Canonsburg. This company was known as the Jefferson Light Guards and was under Capt. James T. Kirk. Company D of the Seventy-ninth Regiment was a Monongahela City company, under Capt. John S. McBride.

The Eighty-fifth Regiment was made up largely of Washington County men. Capt. Harvey J. Vankirk commanded Company A; Capt. Morgan W. Zollars, Company B; Capt. William H. Horn, Company D, and Capt. Henry A. Purviance, Company E. Company A was known as the Union Guards; Company B, Ellsworth Cadets; Company D, Lafayette Guards, and Company F, Washington Guards.

Many of Company A of the One Hundredth Regiment were from Washington County. This company was familiarly known as the Roundheads and was under the command of Capt. James Armstrong and later William F. Templeton.

Five Washington County companies were enrolled in the 140th Regiment. Company C, or Brady's Artillery, was under the command of Capt. David Acheson; Company D, or Tenmile Infantry, Capt. Silas Parker; Company E, Aaron T. Gregg; Company G, or Brown Infantry, Capt. John Fraser, and Company K, Capt. William A. F. Stockton.

Company I, under Capt. William H. McNulty, made up wholly of Washington County men, and Company K, under Capt. William Boyce, recruited from Washington and Allegheny Counties, were in the First Pennsylvania Cavalry, known as the Forty-fourth Regiment of the Pennsylvania line and the Fifteenth of the Reserves. Company H of the 159th Regiment, or the Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, was commanded by Capt. John J. Shutterly, of Canonsburg. Company K of the Sixteenth Cavalry, or the 161st Regiment, was organized under the command of Capt. R. W. Parkinson.

The Ringgold Cavalry, Company A, of the 185th Reg-



iment, or Twenty-second Cavalry, was under Capt. John Keys; Company B, under command of Capt. Andrew J. Greenfield, was called Washington Cavalry; Company C, Capt. George T. Work, later Caleb J. McNulty, the Keystone Cavalry; Company D, Capt. Harvey H. Young, known as the Beallsville Cavalry; Company E, or Independent Cavalry, under Capt. Milton W. Mitchener; Company F, or Patton Cavalry, under Andrew J. Barr, and Company G, or Lafayette Cavalry, under Capt. Alexander V. Smith.

Of the Sixth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia two companies, A and F, under Capt. Norton McGiffin and Capt. John H. Ewing, came from Washington County. A few of these companies did not engage in any battle, but the great majority battled bravely for their country and some experienced fearful losses.

All honor to those who went as "soldier boys" and who came back "veterans," or alas, came back never. There is no separate organization of Washington County veterans, so the number now living can not be ascertained. A monument to Washington County's soldiers, in the Civil War, stands overlooking the town of Washington from the high front ground of the cemetery.

#### TENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY N. G. P. AND U. S. V.\*

The Tenth Regiment is the successor of what was known as the Seventeenth Division in the gradual evolution of the State forces from the old militia system.

The regiment was organized in 1873 and John A. Black was elected its first colonel on December 19, 1873, resigned December 4, 1878.

Alexander LeRoy Hawkins, captain of Company H, was elected colonel February 27, 1879. He died July 18, 1899, at sea returning from the Philippines and was followed as colonel by James E. Barnett, who resigned in 1907, the regimental headquarters being in Washington for a period of about twenty-eight years.

It served in part in the riots and strike of 1877, and as an organization during the Morewood riots in 1891 and the Homestead strike in 1892. Its crowning achievement was before it, however, when in answer to President McKinley's call it arrived in Mt. Gretna April 28, 1898, and having recruited its strength to seventy-five men per company, volunteered for the war with Spain.

It was mustered into the United States service May 11 and 12, 1898, served in two wars, the Spanish-American and the Philippine Insurrection, and was mustered out at the Presidio in California August 22, 1899. It

\* Contributed by James E. Barnett, assisted by Blaine Aiken.

Acknowledgements are due to Adjutant General of Pennsylvania Vernon Hazzard, Esq., and Peter G. Kennedy for information received.

left Mt. Gretna May 18, 1898, reached San Francisco May 25, and sailed from there for the Philippines June 15, arriving at Manila July 17 and landing July 21 at Camp Dewey. It left Manila July 1, 1899, reaching San Francisco August 1, leaving August 22, arriving in Pittsburg August 28, 1899.

It fought the principal battle with the Spanish, that of Malate July 31, 1898, in which it lost 6 killed outright, and 2 dying shortly afterwards from wounds, and had 26 wounded. It was also engaged in the attack on Manila on the night of February 4, 1899, capturing next day the Chinese Hospital and LaLoma Church, remaining in the trenches until the 25th of March, 1899, in the meantime engaging in the capture of Caloocan. It took part in the general advance on Malolos about twenty miles away, participating in the engagements of San Francisco Del Monte, Tuliahan River, Meycauayan, Marilao, Bocaue, Guiguinto and Malolos.

In the campaign beginning February 4 and ending March 31, 1899, 7 men were killed and 44 wounded, making a total of 15 killed and 70 wounded. The casualties by disease were 9 and 1 missing.

On the return voyage Col. A. L. Hawkins died two days out from Yokohama and his body being embalmed, was brought in escort of Lieut. Blaine Aiken and Chaplain Hunter to Washington for burial. The day after his death the regiment filed slowly past his casket, on the Transport Senator, saying farewell with sorrow and regret to its beloved commander.

The battle of Malate was fought in a terrible typhoon, rain falling in torrents, wind blowing and the enemy only seen by flashes of lightning. The Tenth with the Utah Battery sustained the principal attack, with three companies unprotected on its right, expending over 39,000 rounds of ammunition. It was reinforced later by the Third United States Artillery acting as infantry and the First California Infantry, the latter in the confusion and darkness, firing three volleys in the rear of the Tenth, fortunately without result. Relative to this engagement the following order was issued:

#### Headquarters Second Brigade U. S. Expeditionary Forces.

Camp Dewey, near Manila, Aug. 1, 1898.  
General Orders, No. 10.

1. The Brigadier-General Commanding desires to thank the troops engaged last night for the gallantry and skill displayed by them in repelling such a vigorous attack by largely superior forces of the Spaniards. Not an inch of ground was yielded by the Tenth Regiment Pennsylvania Infantry and Batteries "A" and "B" Utah Light Artillery, stationed in the trenches; the Battalion Third U. S. Artillery and First Regiment California Infantry moved forward to their support through a galling fire with the utmost intrepidity. The courage and steadiness shown by all in their first engagement are worthy of the highest commendation.

The dead will be buried with proper honors under the supervision of Regimental and Battalion Commanders at three o'clock today in the yard of the convent near Maricaban.

By command of

BRIGADIER-GENERAL GREENE.

W. G. BATES, Assistant Adjutant-General.

April 14, 1899, the regiment was ordered to Cavite, which Capt. Gridley, of the Olympia, characterized as "fifteen degrees nearer hell than Manila," and Col. Hawkins was made commander of the Independent Military District of Cavite, which embraced the Peninsula of Cavite and Corregidor Island. He had under him two batteries, First California Heavy Artillery, one battery Wyoming Light Artillery with four guns, one troop of Nevada Cavalry and the Tenth Regiment.

May 12, Col. Hawkins was taken to the Convalescent Hospital at Corregidor Island on account of sickness, by Chaplain Hunter and Lieut. Col. Barnett, and the latter was made commander of the District of Cavite by request of Col. Hawkins, also retaining command of the regiment by directions from headquarters. The regiment had only eight companies, and during its service did the work of a twelve company regiment.

At Mt. Gretna each company was recruited to 75 and at San Francisco Col. Hawkins sent Lieut. Col. Barnett back to Pennsylvania to recruit 248 men to bring the eight companies up to the standard of 106, and also a third battalion of 424 men and 14 officers, making more men than then in service. The additional members of the recruiting party were Battalion Adjutant Charles C. Crowell and Sergts. Samuel S. Clark, Company D; Edward F. Newill, Company E.; George B. Drake, Company K; Corporals C. Harry Landefeld, Company A; Lyman R. Waddle, Company B, and Privates Morrison Barclay, Company I; John C. Shaw, Company C, and Leroy B. Beatty, Company H.

The party left San Francisco June 13, arriving in Pittsburg on the 18th, but found that the quota of the State having been exhausted, the third battalion could not be secured. The 248 men were enlisted from the company towns, rendezvoused at Camp Hawkins at Washington Fair Grounds, and June 25 found them equipped with travel rations, uniforms, wool and rubber blankets, hats, shoes and socks, and sworn in ready to start. Transportation, however, delayed the start until July 4, and the recruits reached San Francisco July 10, and sailed for Honolulu August 27. They reached there and went into camp until they sailed for Manila November 10, reaching there November 25. Having secured a special order Lieut. Col. Barnett reached Manila September 28.

When peace was declared with Spain the Tenth was in the field against the Philipinos. It could have gone home with honor, but the enlisted men decided by vote to remain on the firing line until the United States could send troops to take their places. They stayed in spite of a pestilential climate, suffering more casualties in killed and wounded and finally left with added honor.

The people of San Francisco gave them a most friendly greeting and the regiment was reviewed by Maj. Gen. Shafter on its way to the Presidio. It was noticeable that San Francisco gave more attention to the Tenth than to any other regiment, volunteer or regular. The kindness of its people is one thing a Tenth man will never forget.

"Oh, California! with thy vine clad hills sloping westward to the sea; with thy valleys of golden grain and thy hills of golden sands; with thy San Francisco, Romance of Cities, enthroned beside the Golden Gate of Progress, while life shall last we will remember thy generous and unbounded hospitality, thy tender ministrations to our sick and wounded, thy delicate and active sympathy and assistance in our bereavement."

Muster-out took place at the Presidio. The people of Pittsburg and the home towns of the regiment sent a committee to meet it on arrival August 1, and brought it home in two trains of Pullman cars. The first stop in Pennsylvania and the first meal eaten was at New Brighton, where an appreciated welcome was given by the people and the whole regiment served with breakfast in an immense building.

Arriving in the afternoon of August 28 in Pittsburg, an unparalleled reception was given that almost overwhelmed the Tenth.

President McKinley reviewed the regiment and here announced his policy in regard to the Philippine Islands. In addition there were present Gens. Merritt and Greene, Governors Stone and Atkinson, many other notable men, the First Regiment from Philadelphia and many military and veteran organizations, chief among which was the Grand Army of the Republic. Swords and medals were presented by the Pittsburg Dispatch.

The regiment participated in September in the reception to Admiral Dewey in New York and thus ended its journeyings by land and sea.

#### HISTORY OF COMPANIES A AND H OF THE TENTH REGIMENT PRIOR TO AND DURING THE SPANISH AMERICAN WAR.

Companies A and H at Monongahela and Washington represented the most natural place for their organization at the time of their formation, Washington being the county seat and Monongahela the principal town upon the river.



## COMPANY A.

Prior to the war, there was a company of artillery in Monongahela City, which having but one gun paraded as infantry. It went into the War of the Rebellion as a company of the Twelfth Pennsylvania Volunteers and later as Company D of the Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania. In 1869 it was reorganized as the Hazzard Zouaves. In special order No. 87, September 23, 1873, it was designated as Light Guards, and in special order No. 96, same year, as Company A, Tenth Regiment Infantry.

J. DeV. Hazzard was the first captain, serving until his resignation in 1878. He was elected lieutenant colonel of the regiment just prior to the riots of 1877, but resigned to command Company A during the service in the anthracite region during that strike. The company was favorably commented upon very often in reports of inspection.

In the battle of Malate, Company A had two members wounded, Corporal Harvey Funkhouser and Private Arthur Johnston. After Manila was taken, Company A with Company B was sent under command of Maj. H. C. Cuthbertson to protect the Convalescent Hospital at Corregidor Island. It would have been an easy matter for the natives to have attacked the island from Point Mariveles and this was a most important duty, although irksome, when their comrades were on the firing line. Five of the members of the company, Capt. Gustav Schaaf, Lieut. John A. Ewing, Sergeants Charles P. Keller, Wiley McConnell and Corporal Oliver Gee, happened to be in the city when the outbreak occurred and took part in the first three days' fighting, when they were sent back by Col. Hawkins. Several members of the company served at regimental headquarters during the campaign, namely, Corporal Moses Robbins Smith, Privates Harry Holland, Dale Jolliffe, Joseph Hoffman, John Miller and Frank Devinney, the latter being the colonel's orderly and Corporal Smith being in general charge of headquarters for Col. Hawkins. Sergeant William H. Cundall, transferred from Company H to Company A, was appointed color bearer in place of Sergeant Harry Palmer, discharged October 5, 1898. Special mention is made by Col. Hawkins in his reports of the service of Capt. Gustav Schaaf, Lieut. John A. Ewing and Adjutant Oliver S. Scott.

## COMPANY H.

Company H, of Washington, was organized as the Washington Blues, August 11, 1871, and between that time and 1873 seems to have been known also as the "Washington Guards," as under special order No. 96, in that year, as the Washington Guards it became Company H of the Tenth Regiment Infantry. It was often and favorably spoken of in reports of inspection, and

on May 30, 1879, it won a beautiful silver cup—the Grubb Cup—at Wheeling, W. Va., for the best drilling in competition with companies from Ohio, West Virginia and Pennsylvania.

It took part in all the engagements of the service, and was on the firing line continuously with the regiment about 71 days. The history of its casualties shows the measure of its service:

## KILLED.

Jacob O. Cline.....Mar. 26, 1899  
George A. Taylor.....Mar. 29, 1899

## WOUNDED.

1st Sgt. Joseph W. Shidler.....Feb. 5, 1899  
Pri. Hiram O. Conger.....Feb. 5, 1899  
Pri. Ralph M. Hodgins.....Mar. 26, 1899  
Lieut. Blaine Aiken.....Mar. 29, 1899  
Sgt. John H. Thompson.....Mar. 29, 1899  
Pri. A. B. Young.....Mar. 29, 1899  
Pri. Walter J. Shidler.....July 31, 1898  
Pri. George C. Barr.....Mar. 29, 1899

Of this company Privates John C. Wilkins and Henry W. Weirich were transferred to the U. S. Hospital Corps. Homer Farabee was detailed part of the time to the mail service, Ralph J. Faneuf was detailed in command of the launch running between Corregidor Island and Manila. Corp. A. B. Wilson was detailed to command headquarter's launch at Cavite and Byron D. J. McKeown was appointed to the regimental color guard. Lieut. Blaine Aiken acted as battalion adjutant of the second battalion and at Cavite as regimental adjutant in place of Lieut. Oliver S. Scott, who was acting as acting assistant adjutant general of the district. He received special mention from Col. Hawkins in his report for services on the advance firing line. Girard B. Edwards was detailed for clerical work at division headquarters. Lieut. W. B. Ritchie was appointed aide-de-campe on the staff of Brig. Gen. Harrison Gray Otis, commanding the First Brigade of MacArthur's Division and afterwards acted as post commissary at Corregidor Island.

## REGIMENTAL OFFICERS OF TENTH REGIMENT FROM WASHINGTON COUNTY PRIOR TO SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

## Colonel—

A. L. Hawkins. February 27, 1879, to July 18, 1899.

## Lieutenant Colonels—

James B. R. Streator. August 8, 1887, to 1897.

James E. Barnett. August 12, 1897, to June, 1900.

## Majors—

Selden L. Wilson. September 10, 1875; to captain Company H, December 20, 1879.

Selden L. Wilson. September 13, 1880; resigned February 9, 1881.

William W. Mowry. October 7, 1890; resigned August 1, 1893.



TENTH REGIMENT MEMORIAL MONUMENT, SCHENLEY PARK, PITTSBURGH, PA.  
(Erected by Appropriation from the State of Pennsylvania)





James E. Barnett. October 12, 1893; to lieutenant colonel, August 12, 1897.

*Adjutants—*

Andrew G. Happer. March 15, 1879; resigned September 28, 1880.

John A. McIlvaine. October 1, 1880; resigned June 19, 1882.

James B. R. Streater. June 19, 1882; to lieutenant colonel, August 8, 1887.

Sheldon B. Hayes. August 9, 1887; resigned October 12, 1893.

Harry B. Duncan. October 26, 1893; reappointed May 4, 1894. In S. A. War. Recommissioned captain and Adjutant, April 28, 1899.

*Captain and Pay Master—*

A. M. Walker. November 25, 1875; to captain Company A, December 30, 1878.

*Major and Surgeon—*

C. C. Reichard. July 23, 1874, to 1879.

James C. Sloan. April 1, 1879, to 1884.

George E. Lytle. April 16, 1888. From first lieutenant and assistant surgeon, serving until death, March 6, 1891.

*First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon—*

George E. Lytle. July 3, 1886; to surgeon, April 16, 1888.

*First Lieutenant and Inspector of Rifle Practice—*

Moses Robbins Smith. June 20, 1887. Rank from June 6, 1887. Commission expired, February 27, 1889.

*Second Lieutenant and Battalion Adjutants—*

Oliver S. Scott. October 14, 1893; reappointed, May 4, 1894. Recommissioned first lieutenant, April 28, 1899. Served S.-A. War.

John A. Ewing.

OFFICERS OF COMPANY A, TENTH REGIMENT, PRIOR TO SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

*Captains—*

J. DeV. Hazzard, 1869 to 1878.

Alexander McL. Walker. 1878 to 1881.

John Bowman. 1881 to 1883.

Joseph Taylor Armstrong. 1884 to 1889.

Ellsworth C. Wescoat. 1889 to 1893.

Gustav Schaaf. 1893; placed on retired list, December 11, 1899; served S.-A. War.

R. L. Tidball. 1900; to inspector of rifle practice.

*First Lieutenants—*

Christopher Galloway. July 7, 1869, to September 12, 1873.

John Bowman. October 8, 1873; re-elected, December 28, 1878; to captain, August 8, 1881.

Samuel D. Culbertson. August 8, 1881; resigned, July 14, 1882; re-elected, August 7, 1882.

Moses Robbins Smith. July 3, 1884; to inspector of rifle practice, June 20, 1887.

John S. Nichols. July 16, 1887; resigned, December 3, 1888.

Ellsworth C. Wescoat. January 12, 1889; to captain, July 8, 1889.

John L. Augendobler. July 25, 1889; resigned, March 20, 1893.

Joseph W. Wolfe. May 26, 1893; resigned, January 17, 1896.

Robert L. Tidball. February 10, 1896; to captain, March 5, 1900.

*First Lieutenant—*

Jonas M. Gee. Served in S.-A. War; March 5, 1900.

*Second Lieutenant—*

William Oliver. July 7, 1869; resigned, December 20, 1871.

George A. Gregg. November 27, 1873; resigned, January 9, 1878.

John J. Hazzard. December 30, 1878; resigned, July 5, 1880.

Samuel D. Culbertson. August 14, 1880; first lieutenant, August 8, 1881.

William J. Scott. August 8, 1881; died June 8, 1883.

Francis N. Woodward. July 3, 1884; resigned June 7, 1887.

Ellsworth C. Westcoat. July 16, 1887; first lieutenant, January 12, 1889.

John L. Augendobler. January 12, 1889; to first lieutenant, July 25, 1889.

Gustav Schaaf. July 25, 1889; to captain, May 26, 1893.

Clarence L. Hagerty. May 26, 1893; resigned, August 17, 1894.

Robert L. Tidball. November 1, 1894; to first lieutenant, February 10, 1896; in S.-A. War.

John A. Ewing. February 10, 1896; in S.-A. War.

OFFICERS OF COMPANY H, TENTH REGIMENT, PRIOR TO SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

COMPANY H.

*Captains—*

James T. Kirk. July 1, 1872; resigned, June 23, 1873.

Selden L. Wilson. August 23, 1873; to major, September 10, 1875.

Matthew P. Linn. November 25, 1875; resigned, November 29, 1876.

A. L. Hawkins. January 1, 1877; to colonel, February 27, 1879.

James B. Kennedy. March 15, 1879; resigned September 8, 1879.

Selden L. Wilson. Elected December 20, 1879, with rank from August 23, 1873; to major, September 13, 1880.

George W. Thompson. December 30, 1880, to November 3, 1881.

Harvey J. Van Kirk. January 6, 1882; resigned September 18, 1885.

Samuel Hazlett. December 2, 1885; to ordnance officer Second Brigade.

William W. Mowry. May 7, 1887; to major, October 7, 1890.

James E. Barnett. December 3, 1890; to major, October 12, 1893.

Alonzo M. Porter. December 4, 1893. Commission expired December 3, 1898. In volunteer service S.-A. War. Re-elected, March 2, 1900.

*First Lieutenant—*

Matthew P. Linn. July 1, 1871; to captain, July 25, 1875.

James B. Kennedy. November 25, 1875; to captain, March 15, 1879.

George W. Thompson. March 15, 1879; to captain, December 30, 1880.

James W. Sprowls. December 30, 1880; resigned, February 6, 1883.



Charles V. Harding. March 16, 1883; resigned, December 2, 1885.

William Woods Mowry. January 25, 1886; to captain, May 7, 1887.

James E. Barnett. May 7, 1887; to captain, December 3, 1890.

Simon S. Baker. December 3, 1890; resigned, March 26, 1892.

Shelby Means. June 17, 1892. Commission expired June 17, 1897; honorable discharge to date from February 15, 1900. (S. O. No. 8.)

Frank B. Hawkins. July 17, 1897. Honorable discharge to date, from February 15, 1900 (S. O. No. 8). Volunteer service S.-A. War.

Blaine Aiken. March 2, 1900.

#### *Second Lieutenant—*

James B. Kennedy. October 5, 1872; to first lieutenant, November 25, 1875.

George W. Thompson. November 25, 1875; to first lieutenant, March 15, 1879.

Henry Herrick. March 15, 1879; resigned December 15, 1880.

Robert L. Thompson. December 30, 1880. Commission expired, December 12, 1885.

Hugh A. Rogers. Jan. 24, 1886. Resigned, May 17, 1887.

Edgar T. Kirk. June 25, 1887. Resigned, October 1, 1888.

Simon S. Baker. November 8, 1888; to first lieutenant, December 3, 1890.

Shelby Means. January 2, 1891; to first lieutenant, June 17, 1892.

John S. Luther. June 27, 1892. Resigned, July 6, 1893.

James R. Burnside. August 7, 1893. Resigned, July 24, 1894.

John R. Goode. August 13, 1894. Discharged, December 22, 1897 (Section 31, Military Code).

Blaine Aiken. May 2, 1898; to first lieutenant, March 2, 1900.

James P. Braden. March 2, 1900.

REGIMENTAL OFFICERS TENTH REGT. PA. INF. U. S. V., DURING  
SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR AND PHILIPPINE  
INSURRECTION.

#### *Field and Staff—*

Colonel, Alexander L. Hawkins, Washington, Pa.  
Lieutenant-Colonel, James E. Barnett, Washington, Pa.  
Major, Harry C. Cuthbertson, New Brighton, Pa.  
Major, Everhart Bierer, Uniontown, Pa.  
Adjutant, Harry B. Duncan, Washington, Pa.  
Adjutant, Oliver S. Scott, Monongahela, Pa.  
Quartermaster, Edward B. McCormick, Greensburg, Pa.  
Quartermaster, John F. Wentling, Jr., Greensburg, Pa.  
Major and Surgeon, George W. Neff, Masontown, Pa.  
Assistant Surgeon, John W. Coffin, Beaver Falls, Pa.  
Assistant Surgeon, Louis P. McCormick, Connells-  
ville, Pa.

Assistant Surgeon, George D. McIlwaine, Wash-  
ington, Pa.

Chaplain, Joseph L. Hunter, Jamestown, Pa.

Battalion Adjutant, Charles C. Crowell, Greensburg,  
Pa.

#### *Non-Commissioned Staff—*

Sergeant-Major, Lewis W. Sayers, Wayneburg, Pa.

Q. M. Sergeant, Charles B. Hollingsworth, Greens-  
burg, Pa.

Q. M. Sergeant, Leroy B. Beatty, Washington, Pa.

Hospital Steward, Edwin H. Lowe, Mt. Pleasant, Pa.

Hospital Steward, Harry Wolfe, Connellsville, Pa.

Chief Musician, Reno L. Mosier, Uniontown, Pa.

Principal Musician, Andrew J. Linn, New Brighton,  
Pa.

Principal Musician, Frank M. Keffer, Ligonier, Pa.

#### *Band—*

Reno L. Mosier, Chief Musician, cornet.

Andrew J. Linn, Principal Musician, cornet.

Robert R. Harris, Company B, drum major.

Robert D. Jolliffe, Company A, drum major.

Michael J. Norton, Company E, cornet.

Arthur P. Riddle, Company C, clarinet.

Thomas P. Madigan, Company I, clarinet.

John Sant, Jr., Company E, flute.

John M. Luther, Company K, flute.

Samuel E. Bretz, Company D, flute.

John Campbell, Company I, flute.

Charles H. Pastor, Jr., Company H, flute.

Charles E. Burke, Company C, trombone.

Oscar Curry, Company K, trombone.

Frank H. Hoon, Company B, snare drum.

Lewis E. Day, Company K, snare drum.

Charles R. Gemmell, Company E, snare drum.

Charles H. Delaney, Company H, snare drum.

George H. Mackey, Company B, snare drum.

James E. Stevenson, Company E, snare drum.

Taylor H. Boucher, Company I, snare drum.

Elmer E. Barnes, Company C, bass drum.

Thomas R. Cunningham, Company D, cymbals.

Frank M. Keffer, (second principal musician, March  
15, 1899. S. O., 36), C., bugler.

Herbert N. Smith, Company E, bugler.

Joseph W. Frankenberry, Company C, bugler.

Frank M. Barber, Company I, bugler.

Samuel A. Moyers, Company H, bugler.

William E. Belding, Company C, bugler.

Charles R. Shillitoe, Company K, bugler.

Frank C. Johnson, Company D, bugler.

Thomas O. Ulery, Company H, bugler.

Harry N. Miller, Company B, bugler.

#### ROSTER COMPANY A, TENTH REGIMENT, IN SPANISH-AMER- ICAN WAR AND PHILIPPINE INSURRECTION.

Captain, Gustav Schaaf, Monongahela, Pa.

First Lieutenant, Robert L. Tidball, Monongahela, Pa.

Second Lieutenant, John A. Ewing, Monongahela, Pa.

First Sergeant, John Daniels, Monongahela, Pa.

First Sergeant, Gustav Schaaf, Monongahela, Pa.

Q. M. Sergeant, Jonas M. Gee, Monongahela, Pa.

Sergeant, Charles P. Keller, Monongahela, Pa.

Sergeant, Wiley McConnell, Monongahela, Pa.

Sergeant, Harry Palmer, Monongahela, Pa.

Sergeant, William H. Cundall, Washington, Pa.

Sergeant, C. Harry Landefeld, Monongahela, Pa.

Corporal, Harry E. Teeple, Monongahela, Pa.

Corporal, William McGregor, Monongahela, Pa.

Corporal, Joseph Kennedy, Monongahela, Pa.

Corporal, Sherman Ingham, Charleroi, Pa.

Corporal, Moses Robbins Smith, McKeesport, Pa.

Corporal, Oliver Gee, Monongahela, Pa.  
 Corporal, Porter M. Wall, Monongahela, Pa.  
 Corporal, Stephen R. Frye, Monongahela, Pa.  
 Corporal, Frank E. Yohe, Jr., Monongahela, Pa.  
 Corporal, Harvey Funkhouser, New Brighton, Pa.  
 Musician, George H. Mackey, Bellevue, Pa.  
 Cook, Charles E. Lewis, Washington, Pa.

*Privates—*

Edward L. Adams, Washington, Pa.  
 George Anderson, Monongahela, Pa.  
 Harry G. Bagnell, New Brighton, Pa.  
 Robert Barrett, Pittsburg, Pa.  
 Andrew Baxter, Riverview, Pa.  
 J. Lexington Bell, Monongahela, Pa.  
 Samuel M. Binner, Straustown, Pa.  
 John Boyd, Monongahela, Pa.  
 Harry M. Brewer, Punxsutawney, Pa.  
 John Brown, Pittsburg, Pa.  
 John Byers, Monongahela, Pa.  
 Charles Campbell, Monongahela, Pa.  
 Leroy H. Cheeseaman, Library, Pa.  
 William Collins, Bunola, Pa.  
 William Copeland, Charleroi, Pa.  
 Alexander Coulter, Latrobe, Pa.  
 Frederick E. Craft, Brownsville, Pa.  
 Daniel Craig, Monongahela, Pa.  
 Alexander W. Darragh, Venetia, Pa.  
 Meikel Dessing, Charleroi, Pa.  
 Frank Devinney, Charleroi, Pa.  
 Russell Dewalt, Monongahela, Pa.  
 Calvin H. Dills, California.  
 Frank Downer, Monongahela, Pa.  
 Charles Downer, Monongahela, Pa.  
 George W. Downs, Charleroi, Pa.  
 Frederick W. Enos, Charleroi, Pa.  
 Alvin W. Foss, California.  
 Grant F. Fasnacht, Lancaster, Pa.  
 Duncan Ferguson, Monongahela, Pa.  
 Wade Ford, Monongahela, Pa.  
 Blanchard Forsythe, Charleroi, Pa.  
 Ernest A. Foster, Monongahela, Pa.  
 Herman B. Furlong, Duquesne, Pa.  
 Samuel M. Gibson, Monongahela, Pa.  
 John E. Green, Charleroi, Pa.  
 Bertie Harris, Monongahela, Pa.  
 William Hughes, Monongahela, Pa.  
 Charles Heasley, Emlenton, Pa.  
 Harry Heckathorn, New Brighton, Pa.  
 Charles Henderson, Webster, Pa.  
 William Herron, Monongahela, Pa.  
 Joseph A. Hoffman, Monongahela, Pa.  
 Harry Holland, Monongahela, Pa.  
 William Hunter, Charleroi, Pa.  
 Arthur Johnston, Monongahela, Pa.  
 Robert D. Jolliffe, Charleroi, Pa.  
 Mortimer A. Jones, Charleroi, Pa.  
 David Keck, Charleroi, Pa.  
 Alexander P. Kirkpatrick, Charleroi, Pa.  
 Frank C. Kunkel, Homestead, Pa.  
 William M. Long, Monongahela, Pa.  
 James A. Melville, Sunnyside, Pa.  
 John Miller, Delrio, Texas.  
 Joseph Miller, Monongahela, Pa.  
 David D. Moninger, Washington, Pa.  
 William H. McKain, Charleroi, Pa.  
 Robert H. McKinnis, New Brighton, Pa.  
 Joseph Norris, Monongahela, Pa.

Robert I. Pancoast, Monongahela, Pa.  
 Carl Paxton, California.  
 Harry H. Peterson, Monongahela, Pa.  
 John Phillips, Charleroi, Pa.  
 Harry A. Power, Monongahela, Pa.  
 William Pritchard, Riverview, Pa.  
 Charles Pritchard, Shire Oaks, Pa.  
 William Ray, Monongahela, Pa.  
 Dick Reed, Charleroi, Pa.  
 Peter Reiter, Bunola, Pa.  
 Charles C. Renouf, Beaver Falls, Pa.  
 Francis Roberts, Monongahela, Pa.  
 William Robinson, Monongahela, Pa.  
 Henry Roush, Monongahela, Pa.  
 George A. Rowe, (never joined regiment), Monessen, Pa.  
 Theodor Schroer, Monongahela, Pa.  
 Wilbur S. Sheplar, Monongahela, Pa.  
 John Stager, Monongahela, Pa.  
 Joseph A. Sumney, Monongahela, Pa.  
 Charles Sutman, Monongahela, Pa.  
 Edwin Tombaugh, Scenery Hill, Pa.  
 John Warren, Monongahela, Pa.  
 John Uhlman, Monongahela, Pa.  
 William T. Van Voorhis, Monongahela, Pa.  
 Jesse J. B. Wall, Harrisburg, Pa.  
 Frank Wall, Harrisburg, Pa.  
 Charles Wolf, Allegheny, Pa.  
 Charles Woodward, Monongahela, Pa.

## ROSTER OF COMPANY H, TENTH REGIMENT, IN SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR AND PHILIPPINE INSURRECTION.

Captain, Alonzo M. Porter, Washington, Pa.  
 First Lieutenant, Frank B. Hawkins, Washington, Pa.  
 First Lieutenant, Blaine Aiken, Washington, Pa.  
 Second Lieutenant, William B. Ritchie, Washington, Pa.  
 First Sergeant, John H. Thompson, Washington, Pa.  
 First Sergeant, Joseph W. Shidler, Bissell, Pa.  
 Q. M. Sergeant, Philip V. Blond, Washington, Pa.  
 Sergeant, Samuel K. Weirich, Jr., Washington, Pa.  
 Sergeant, Joseph H. Brice, Washington, Pa.  
 Sergeant, James P. Braden, Washington, Pa.  
 Sergeant, John H. Thompson, Washington, Pa.  
 Sergeant, William H. Cundall, Washington, Pa.  
 Corporal, David H. Welch, Washington, Pa.  
 Corporal, Ernest Waltz, Washington, Pa.  
 Corporal, James A. Seaman, Washington, Pa.  
 Corporal, Eli H. Wherry, Washington, Pa.  
 Corporal, Arthur L. Phillips, Mulvane, Kas.  
 Corporal, Jacob A. Harshman, Deemston, Pa.  
 Corporal, Thomas R. McMillan, Canonsburg, Pa.  
 Corporal, Frederick W. Brice, Washington, Pa.  
 Corporal, Fullerton Parker, Parkers Landing, Pa.  
 Corporal, Charles H. Rodgers, Washington, Pa.  
 Corporal, Albert B. Wilson, Washington, Pa.  
 Corporal, Albert R. Criswell, Washington, Pa.  
 Corporal, Edwin C. Long, Greensburg, Pa.  
 Corporal, Daniel Van Voorhis, Zanesville, O.  
 Corporal, Leroy B. Beatty, Washington, Pa.  
 Musician, Charles H. Delaney, Harrisburg, Pa.  
 Musician, Charles H. Pastor, Jr., Harrisburg, Pa.  
 Artificer, Otto Luellen, Washington, Pa.  
 Cook, James R. Caldwell, Canonsburg, Pa.

*Privates—*

Alexander H. Anderson, Venetia, Pa.



Frank M. Anderson, Washington, Pa.  
 Harry P. Arters, Parkers Landing, Pa.  
 George C. Barr, Washington, Pa.  
 Chester W. Blaney, Washington, Pa.  
 George A. Bovier, Bissell, Pa.  
 William M. Braden, Ten Mile, Pa.  
 William J. Brown, Washington, Pa.  
 Charles U. Brownlee, Washington, Pa.  
 George R. Christman, Washington, Pa.  
 John E. Clark, Washington, Pa.  
 Jacob O. Cline, Washington, Pa.  
 Hiram O. Conger, Dunns' Station.  
 Hope B. Cooper, Parkers Landing, Pa.  
 Harry E. Cope, Greensburg, Pa.  
 William H. Cundall, Washington, Pa.  
 David M. Curran, Washington, Pa.  
 Albert R. Criswell, Washington, Pa.  
 Claude C. Duffey, Washington, Pa.  
 Harry E. Duffey, Washington, Pa.  
 William J. Dulaney, Washington, Pa.  
 Chester O. Dunlap, Washington, Pa.  
 Adam H. Ecker, Washington, Pa.  
 Hays Edstrom, Washington, Pa.  
 Girard B. Edwards, Ramey, Pa.  
 Charles Egle, Washington, Pa.  
 Ralph J. Faneuf, Honolulu, H. I.  
 Homer Farabee, Washington, Pa.  
 Lon Fithian, Washington, Pa.  
 Jacob C. Franz, Canonsburg, Pa.  
 Charles C. Hammond, Washington, Pa.  
 James G. Hammond, Washington, Pa.  
 George M. Hart, Washington, Pa.  
 James W. P. Hart, Washington, Pa.  
 Ralph M. Hodgens, Taylorstown, Pa.  
 Harry H. Huston, Lone Pine, Pa.  
 William U. Kennedy, Washington, Pa.  
 James B. Kennedy, Washington, Pa.  
 James S. Keys, Monongahela, Pa.  
 William F. Leonard, Washington, Pa.  
 Harry H. Linn, Washington, Pa.  
 Charles E. Manon, Van Buren, Pa.  
 Shan Margerum, Washington, Pa.  
 John M. McAdam, Washington, Pa.  
 William V. McCaffrey, Washington, Pa.  
 William D. McCaskey, Washington, Pa.  
 William A. McCracken, Washington, Pa.  
 John L. McCullough, Bissell, Pa.  
 George B. McKeag, Washington, Pa.  
 Benjamin R. McKennan, Washington, Pa.  
 Byron D. J. McKeown, Washington, Pa.  
 John McMurray, Washington, Pa.  
 William G. McWilliams, Washington, Pa.  
 Watson C. Mobley, Parkers Landing, Pa.  
 James G. Monroe, Wilkinsburg, Pa.  
 Howard L. Morrow, Parkers Landing, Pa.  
 Samuel A. Moyers, Canonsburg, Pa.  
 Timothy Mullin, Washington, Pa.  
 John E. Murray, Washington, Pa.  
 Ernest M. Newlon, Washington, Pa.  
 James O. Parker, Washington, Pa.  
 Charles W. Phillips, Washington, Pa.  
 Edward M. Power, Jr., Rochester, Pa.  
 John J. Ralston, Canonsburg, Pa.  
 William E. Ralston, Pittsburg, Pa.  
 William E. Reed, Mendelssohn, Pa.  
 Thomas M. Reese, Canonsburg, Pa.  
 Chase S. Robinson, Parkers Landing, Pa.

McDowell P. Schaughency, Canonsburg, Pa.  
 Walter J. Shidler, Castile, Pa.  
 Charles N. Smith, Washington, Pa.  
 William R. Stauffer, Washington, Pa.  
 Charles L. Steward, Claysville, Pa.  
 Matthew R. Stuchell, Washington, Pa.  
 George A. Taylor, Washington, Pa.  
 James W. Tush, West Middletown, Pa.  
 Thomas O. Ulery, Zollarsville, Pa.  
 Henry W. Weirich, Washington, Pa.  
 Charles Wells, Washington, Pa.  
 Elmer White, Washington, Pa.  
 John C. Wilkins, Parkers Landing, Pa.  
 George E. Wilson, Washington, Pa.  
 Robert G. Woodside, Pittsburg, Pa.  
 Alexander B. Young, Prosperity, Pa.  
 Wray G. Zelt, Washington, Pa.

LOSSES OF TENTH REGT., PA. INF., U. S. V., DURING SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR AND PHILIPPINE INSURRECTION.

*Killed—*

Corp. Jacob Landis, Company C, February 5, 1899.  
 Pri. Robert L. Fox, Company C, wounded August 1, died September 5, 1898.  
 Pri. Fred M. Jennewine, Company C, March 29, 1899.  
 Corp. Walter E. Brown, Company D, July 31, 1898.  
 Pri. William E. Bunton, Company E, July 31, 1898.  
 Pri. Jacob Hull, Jr., Company E, July 31, 1898.  
 Pri. Jesse Noss, Company E, July 31, 1898.  
 Pri. Alexander Newill, Company E, March 25, 1899.  
 Pri. William H. Stillwagon, Company E, July 31, 1898.  
 Pri. Lee Snyder, Company E, wounded July 31, 1898.  
 Died August 3, 1898.  
 Pri. Jacob O. Cline, Company H, March 26, 1899.  
 Pri. George A. Taylor, Company H, March 29, 1899.  
 Pri. John Brady, Company I, July 31, 1898.  
 Pri. Bert Armbrust, Company I, March 30, 1899.  
 Pri. Daniel W. Stephens, Company I, March 29, 1899.

*Wounded—*

Col. Alexander L. Hawkins, March 29, 1899.  
 Maj. Everhart Bierer, February 5, 1899.  
 Lieut. Albert J. Buttermore, Company D, July 31, 1898.  
 Lieut. Sammie V. Ush, Company D, July 31, 1898.  
 Capt. James A. Loar, Company E, July 31, 1898.  
 Lieut. John C. Thompson, Company E, March 17, 1899.  
 Lieut. Nathaniel J. Hurst, Company E, July 31, 1898.  
 Lieut. Blaine Aiken, Company H, March 29, 1899.  
 Lieut. Richard D. Laird, Company I, July 31, 1898.  
 Lieut. George L. Gordon, Company K, July 31, 1898.  
 Corp. Harvey Funkhouser, Company A, July 31, 1898.  
 Pri. Arthur Johnston, Company A, July 31, 1898.  
 Q. M. Sergt. Alexander McCanch, Company C, March 17, 1899.  
 Sergt. Charles W. Ashcraft, Company C, March 29, 1899.  
 Mus. Elmer E. Barnes, Company C, March 26, 1899.  
 Pri. William D. Collins, Company C, March 26, 1899.  
 Pri. Gilbert Cuite, Company C, February 26, 1899.  
 Pri. Ralph W. E. Downs, Company C, March 29, 1899.  
 Pri. Carl W. Debolt, Company C, February 5, 1899.  
 Pri. William D. Lewis, Company C, March 29, 1899.  
 Pri. Allen W. Rockwell, Company C, February 5, 1899.  
 Pri. Charles O. Walker, Company C, March 25, 1899.  
 Sergt. Alva M. Walters, Company D, July 31, 1898.  
 Corp. Harry L. Bishop, Company D, July 31, 1898.  
 Corp. Howard E. Cromwell, Company D, July 31, 1898.

- Corp. George W. Calhoun, Company D, July 31, 1898.  
 Corp. Thomas B. Critchfield, Company D, March 29, 1899.  
 Corp. Albert R. Loudon, Company D, July 31, 1898.  
 Corp. Charles E. Maloy, Company D, July 31, 1898.  
 Corp. Joseph Earle Shaw, Company D, July 31, 1898.  
 Pri. Patrick Cummings, Company D, March 29, 1899.  
 Pri. Edward C. Caldwell, Company D, February 5, 1899.  
 Pri. George B. Gemas, Company D, March 30, 1899.  
 Pri. John A. Keslar, Company D, February 4, 1899.  
 Pri. Eugene R. Morgan, Company D, March 25, 1899.  
 Pri. James Novrcki, Company D, March 29, 1899.  
 Pri. Charles J. Rosenecker, Company D, March 29, 1899.  
 Pri. Alva A. Snyder, Company D, July 31, 1898.  
 Pri. Henry I. Trout, Company D, March 25, 1899.  
 Pri. Charles W. Wallace, Company D, July 31, 1898.  
 Pri. Matthew J. Welsh, Company D, July 31, 1898.  
 Pri. Richard G. Baer, Company E, March 29, 1899.  
 Pri. Sylvester B. Bobbs, Company E, July 31, 1898.  
 Pri. Charles H. Eminhizer, Company E, July 31, 1898.  
 Pri. John A. Hennessey, Company E, February 25, 1899.  
 Pri. Roy J. D. Knox, Company E, March 30, 1899.  
 Pri. Howard Miner, Company E, July 31, 1898.  
 Pri. John A. McVay, Company E, March 17, 1899.  
 Pri. Frank J. Schachte, Company E, March 28, 1899.  
 Pri. Christopher Seibert, Company E, July 31, 1898.  
 Pri. George Washabaugh, Company E, July 31, 1898.  
 Pri. William H. West, Company E, March 29, 1899.  
 First Sergt. Joseph W. Shidler, Company H, February 5, 1899.  
 Sergt. John H. Thompson, Company H, March 29, 1899.  
 Pri. Hiram O. Conger, Company H, February 5, 1899.  
 Pri. Ralph M. Hodgins, Company H, March 26, 1899.  
 Pri. Walter J. Shidler, Company H, July 31, 1898.  
 Pri. Alexander B. Young, Company H, March 29, 1899.  
 First Sergt. A. C. Remaley, Company I, March 29, 1899.  
 Q. M. Sergt. A. W. Powell, Company I, July 31, 1898.  
 and March 29, 1899.  
 Pri. Morrison Barelay, Company I, March 27, 1899.  
 Pri. Joseph C. Mickey, Company I, March 27, 1899.  
 Pri. William H. Stouffer, Company I, March 26, 1899.  
 First Sergt. Charles T. Wallace, Company K, March 26, 1899.  
 Sergt. Frank Sharp, Company K, March 28, 1899.  
 Pri. Charles S. Carter, Company K, July 31, 1898.  
 Pri. Victor H. Holmes, Company K, July 31, 1898.  
 Pri. Vernon Kelley, Company K, March 26, 1899.  
 Pri. Solomon F. Rush, Company K, March 29, 1899.  
 Pri. Frank G. Worthington, Company K, March 26, 1899.  
*Died of Disease—*  
 Col. A. L. Hawkins. On Transport Senator, at sea, July 18, 1899.  
 Pri. William K. McAllister, Company B, Manila, January, 1899.  
 Pri. Frank Brain, Company C, Manila, January 15, 1899.  
 Pri. William H. Crable, Company C, Manila, September 10, 1898.  
 Pri. Sylvester B. Bobbs, Company E, on Transport Morgan City, at sea, July 22, 1899.  
 Pri. William M. Braden, Company H, Manila, September 21, 1898.  
 Pri. James G. Monroe, Company H. Manila, November 4, 1898.  
 Pri. Henry H. Weaver, Company K, Manila, October 22, 1898.  
 William T. Doran, (Searchlight—mascot), Manila, September 30, 1898.  
*Missing—*  
 Pri. Grant Cullums, Company C, sent through insurgent lines January 21, 1899. Never returned.



## CHAPTER XIII.

### POLITICAL AND LEGAL HISTORY WITH COUNTY ROSTER. POLITICAL HISTORY\*

*First Election in the County—Anti-Federal Sentiment—The Washington Mechanical Society—The Anti-Masonic Excitement—Election of Ritner—Thomas M. T. McKenman—"Uncle Joe" Henderson—Legislative Apportionments—Constitution of 1838—The Log Cabin and Hard Cider Campaign—Congressional and Presidential Contests Before and Since the Civil War—Contests for Other Offices—Political Complexion of the County—Legal History—Famous Judges and Attorneys—The Court House—Juvenile Court—County Roster—Bar Association—Members of Congress—State Senators and Representatives—Roll of Attorneys.*

The political history of Washington County covers a period of 127 years and is full of interesting features. When the county was organized in 1781 the constitution of 1776 was in force. Under the provisions of that instrument the executive power of the State was vested in a Supreme Executive Council, consisting of one person elected for three years in each county and one from the City of Philadelphia. The council elected a president and vice president and appointed all the county officers except sheriff, coroner and commissioner, who were elected each year.

#### FIRST ELECTION IN COUNTY.

The first election held in the county in October, 1781, is said to have been very exciting. Although the boundary controversy had been settled two years before, the contest in 1781 was really between the partisans of Virginia and Pennsylvania. The oath of allegiance and fidelity required by the Supreme Executive Council to be taken by each elector, was dispensed with by consent of both the parties into which our people were divided. This general election was held at Washington, doubtless in the house of Charles Dodd, which stood on the site of the present Stream Building, on South Main Street. Under the law the election was to be held at the court house and Dodd's Inn was used as a court house that year. The voters of the entire county came to Washington to participate in this election. This was the case until 1787, when the county was divided into six election districts.

The partisans of Virginia were successful in this first political contest in Washington County. Dorsey Pentecost was chosen as a member of the Supreme Executive Council; James Edgar and John Cannon as representatives; Van Swearingen and Andrew Swearingen as sheriffs; William McFarlane and William McComb as coroners, and George Vallandigham, Thomas Crooks and John McDowell as commissioners. Pentecost, Cannon and Vallandigham were ardent Virginia partisans, while Crooks and McDowell leaned to that side.

The result showed that the Virginians were in a major-

ity. Under the constitution the council was authorized to commission either one of the persons elected sheriff, and it appointed Van Swearingen. It had the same power with the office of coroner, and commissioned William McFarlane.

Other elections held under the first constitution were probably as exciting as that of 1781, but no record of the vote has been preserved and no newspapers were printed in the county prior to 1795, when the Western Telegraphe and Washington Advertiser was established.

In the early political division into parties Washington County voters were strongly favorable to the policies of Jefferson and against those of Hamilton. In 1788, 1792 and 1800 the presidential electors for Pennsylvania were chosen by the Legislature and there was consequently no vote of the people. The governor was the only State officer elected by the people under the constitution of 1790. In the choice of eight congressmen-at-large, at the first election in 1788 the Federalist ticket polled only 34 votes in Washington County and the Democratic-Republican ticket 303. At the first election for governor in 1790, Gen. Arthur St. Clair, the Federal candidate, received 542 votes in the county and Thomas Mifflin, 1732. At the second election for governor, in 1793, F. A. Muhlenberg, Federal, had 922 votes to 1257 for Governor Mifflin. After the Whiskey Insurrection the county was more than ever one-sided. Federalists were in control of the National government and had enforced the excise law, which was odious in the western counties. At the gubernatorial election in 1796, Muhlenberg, who was again the Federalist candidate, received only 25 votes, while Governor Mifflin had 1256. From that time on for thirty years Washington County was one of the strongholds in the State of the Democratic-Republican party. When James Ross made his first race for the governorship in 1799, although he had been for years a resident of Washington County, and had at the time the prestige of a seat in the United States Senate, he received only 1,106 votes to 1,755 for Thomas McKean. He fared no better in 1802, and was beaten by a vote of 3,680 to 1,067 in 1808.

\* By Hon. E. F. Acheson.

One of the agencies which contributed to making Washington County so one sided politically, was the Washington Mechanical Society, which was organized on May 12, 1792, with Jonathan Morris president, and David Redick as secretary. This was really a Jacobin Society, similar to Tammany Hall, the famous political organization of New York, which was founded on May 12, 1789. The Washington County branch unquestionably had an important part in shaping the politics of the county. When Governor McKean ran as an independent candidate, in 1805, although he was successful in the State, Simon Snyder, the regular nominee, carried Washington County by a vote of 2,290 to 1,088. In 1804 there was no opposition to the Jefferson electoral ticket in the county; in 1820 there was no opposition to the Monroe electoral ticket, and in 1826 there was no opposition to the re-election of Governor Shulze. In these three cases the vote of the county was unanimous. Even in 1820, when Joseph Heister, independent candidate for governor, carried the State, he lost the county by a vote of 1,814 to 3,037 for Governor Findley.

These contests will give an idea of how decidedly the people of Washington County were on one side of the political fence during the first forty years of its history. The principal contests were for governor, as the governor appointed most of the county officers until 1839, when the constitution adopted the previous year went into effect. No party nominations were made for sheriff. Under the constitution of 1790 two persons were to be chosen, one of whom was to be appointed by the governor. The contests were in the nature of a "scrub race." Though the governor was authorized to appoint either of the two highest in vote, yet he usually commissioned the one who had received the greatest number. In only one case in this county was there an exception and that was in 1805, when Governor McKean appointed John McCluney, who was second on the return, being 276 votes behind Robert Anderson.

No serious division occurred in the ranks of the old Democratic-Republican party in Washington County from the time of the Whiskey Insurrection, in 1794, down to the date of the anti-Masonic excitement in 1829. For forty years that party had undisputed control of Washington County. All its candidates were elected, usually without opposition. Occasionally sporadic independent movements sprang up aimed at the defeat of the regular ticket or of some particularly objectionable candidate upon it. None of these movements was successful. Even when the contest against the regulars proved successful in the State, Washington County remained in the Democratic-Republican ranks. Several of these contests were very fierce, and it is noticeable that in each case the factions would charge each other with being Federalists. The old time Democrats hated the Feder-

alists and used the cry of an alliance with the remnants with the Federal party to conjure with and secure votes against the opposing faction.

Under the constitution of 1790, the governor was elected for a term of three years. For 39 years every candidate for governor of the Democratic-Republican party carried Washington County. Usually the majority was overwhelming. As already stated Governor Shulze had no opposition in 1826. Then came the great anti-Masonic wave. Joseph Ritner, a resident of Washington County, became one of the leaders of the anti-Masonic movement. He had been for years a member in good standing of the Democratic-Republican party. Six times in succession, from 1821 till 1826, he was elected a member of the Legislature for Washington County. Ritner was of German descent, and strong with the "Pennsylvania Dutch." His nomination was aimed to secure the heavy German vote in the eastern part of the State and yet appeal to the local pride of the strong Democratic counties west of the mountains. Up to that time no governor of Pennsylvania had resided in the western part of the State. Ritner was four times the candidate of the Anti-Masonic party and each time he carried Washington County. His majority in 1829 was 181; in 1832 it was 140; in 1835, when the Democratic vote was divided between Wolf and Muhlenberg, he had a plurality of 715, and a majority of 336 in the county; and in 1838 a majority of 67. He was only successful in one contest, being elected in 1835 by a plurality of 28,219, though in a majority in the State by 12,367.

Though Ritner's personal popularity and the feeling of local pride in the home candidate was sufficient to give him a majority it was not strong enough to carry the anti-Masonic ticket to victory. The principal contests during these early years in the last century were for members of the Assembly. As already noted, the governor appointed all the county officers except sheriff, coroner, commissioner and treasurer up until 1839. The members of the Legislature were supposed to have great influences with the governor in his choice of county officers. The local political factions within the ranks of the Democratic-Republican party aimed to control the county meetings and nominate their candidates for the Legislature. As already noted the contests for sheriff and coroner were in the nature of a "free-for-all." The county treasurer was chosen annually by the county commissioners. The only positions over which there were party contests were congress, assembly and commissioner. Of course the persons elected as sheriff and coroner were generally members of the dominant party, but frequently a half dozen or more candidates presented themselves or were voted for by their friends. In 1817 seven persons were candidates for sheriff and in 1820 fifteen persons. Anyone could run for sheriff or



coroner who cared to make the race. But party lines were drawn on the offices of Congress and Assembly and for forty years no one was elected to either of these offices who was not the regular party nominee of the Democratic-Republican organization. This was the case from the time party lines were drawn between the followers of Hamilton and Jefferson during President Washington's administration down to 1830.

In that year Thomas M. T. McKennan was elected to Congress by a majority of 165 votes over Gen. William McCreery, who had served one term. At that time, indeed from 1803 to 1843, Washington County constituted a separate congressional district, having sufficient population to entitle it to that honor. Mr. McKennan, who first broke the ranks of the old and what might be called bourbon democracy, was a man of exceptional popularity. He was a son of Col. William McKennan, an officer in a Delaware regiment during the Revolutionary War. Mr. McKennan was a lawyer, 36 years of age, and prominent in the militia at the time of his first election to Congress. In those days the militia was one of the principal avenues to political preferment. The State troops were numerous and each locality in Washington County had its company of militia. The annual encampments were great events. They brought together thousands of people and afforded splendid opportunities for political work. The militia was a medium for making acquaintances in all parts of the county, and a man who was popular among the young men who had a taste for military life, always stood a good chance for political preferment. Gen. Thomas Patterson, Gen. McCreery and others prominent in political circles in the county, were also officers in the militia. Mr. McKennan was elected to Congress four times in succession. In 1832 he had 680 majority over Gen. McCreery. This was remarkable in view of the fact that the Jackson electoral ticket carried the county by a vote of 3,125 to 1,888. In 1834, he had a majority of 134 over Col. Thomas Ringland, and in 1836 he defeated Ringland by 239 votes.

While Mr. McKennan's personal popularity was sufficient to give him an election for these four terms, it did not, even with the Ritner and anti-Masonic sentiment, prove sufficient to break down the old Democratic-Republican organization. About this time, during Jackson's administration, the party name changed and the followers of Jefferson called themselves simply Democrats. Many old time members of that party, who were imbued with Hamilton's doctrines, although in factional contests they denounced the Federalists, became Whigs. Many old Democratic-Republicans reached the Whig party by means of the anti-Masonic half-way house.

Though Ritner carried the county for governor in 1829 and McKennan for Congress in 1830, the Democratic

ticket for Assembly was successful. The directors of the poor were chosen for the first time in 1830, when the three Democratic candidates were elected, as were the Democratic candidates for commissioner and auditor.

The Democratic ticket was successful in 1831, but in 1832 Joseph Henderson broke the long record of Democratic success and was elected to the Legislature. Three years before he had been elected sheriff and from this coign of vantage had made a successful assault on the old party citadel. "Uncle Joe" Henderson was one of the best men who ever lived in the county. He had been clerk of courts from 1823 to 1828, and was afterwards postmaster at Washington. His popularity was not sufficient, however, to stand up against the old Democratic organization and in 1833 the entire Democratic ticket was successful. Maj. John H. Ewing, however, came within 22 votes of an election to the Assembly.

Under the constitution of 1790, and the legislative apportionment which followed, Washington County was allotted four members of the Legislature, and it continued to hold that number under successive apportionments until 1829, except in the years 1797, 1798, 1799 and 1800, following the erection of Greene County from Washington County territory, when one of the Washington County members was assigned to Greene. The legislative apportionment was made every seven years, and during the two apportionments covering the years 1829 to 1842, inclusive, the county had three members of the lower house. From 1843 to 1863, inclusive, it had two members.

In 1834 Joseph Lawrence, one of the Whig and anti-Masonic candidates, was elected to the Assembly over William Patterson, of Cross Creek, who had served five terms and had been elected speaker at the previous session. The next year, 1835, the entire anti-Masonic ticket carried the county, Joseph Lawrence, John H. Ewing and Edward McDonald being elected to the Legislature. This was the year Ritner was elected governor and Sheshbazzar Bentley, Jr., was elected commissioner; James McQuown, auditor; William Wylie, director of the poor; John Marshal, sheriff; and John Wilson, coroner. This was the first decisive defeat for the Democratic party. John Marshal served as sheriff for less than a year. He was commissioned on November 5, 1835, and served until October 24, 1836, when he resigned to become cashier of the Old Franklin, now First National Bank. He was the only sheriff of the county who ever resigned the position. He was succeeded by the coroner, John Wilson, grandfather of Dr. T. D. M. Wilson, who served until Oct. 20, 1837.

The county swung back to the Democratic column in 1836 when William Hopkins, Robert Love and John Park were elected to the Assembly. They were re-elected in 1837, 1838 and 1839 by small majorities. Col. Hop-

kings was chosen speaker during the sessions of 1839 and 1840. This was the period of the famous "Buck-shot War."

During all these years only two vacancies had occurred in the legislative delegation from Washington County. When Gen. James Stevenson died at Harrisburg on December 20, 1815, a special election was ordered on January 23, 1816, at which George Baird, of Washington, was chosen to fill the vacancy. When Joseph Lawrence was elected state treasurer by the Legislature in 1835, a special election was ordered for February 11, 1836, at which Thomas McGiffin was chosen to fill the vacancy by a vote of 1,987 to 1,890 for Col. William Hopkins.

When the constitution of 1838 went into effect the offices of prothonotary, register, recorder and director of the poor were made elective and a new era began in local politics. The contests for twenty years thereafter were close and exciting between the Democrats and the Whigs and Republicans. John Grayson, Democrat, was elected prothonotary in 1839 over John Urie, Whig, by a majority of 105. Ephraim L. Blaine, father of James G. Blaine, as the Whig candidate in 1842, had a plurality of an even hundred over James Pollock, Democrat, but was in a minority of 321 in the total vote. O. B. McFadden had a plurality of 364 over Samuel Linton in 1845. James Brown was elected in 1848 by a plurality of 220 over John S. Cratty, Whig, and was re-elected in 1851 by a majority of 120 over John Stevenson, the Whig candidate. William S. Moore, for many years editor of *The Reporter*, was the Whig candidate in 1854, indorsed by the Knownothings, and had a plurality over James Donehoo of 542. Gen. James B. Ruple was elected in 1857 by a plurality of only 25 over Thaddeus C. Noble and was re-elected in 1860 by a plurality of 474 over Andrew Bruce. Ruple was the Republican nominee both times.

At the first election for register in 1839, George Morrison, the Democratic candidate, had a majority of 192 over Samuel Cunningham, Whig. Three years later Morrison was defeated for re-election by James Spriggs, the Whig candidate, by only 10 majority. In 1845 William Workman, Democrat, had a plurality of 196 over Uriah W. Wise, an old editor of *The Reporter*, who was the Whig nominee. Odell Squier, Democrat, defeated Edward S. Yorty by 74 plurality in 1848. John Grayson, Jr., had a plurality of 164 over James Spriggs, Whig. In 1851 John Meloy was the Whig candidate, indorsed by the Knownothings, in 1854, and he was elected by 512 plurality over Emmor B. Marsh, Democrat. Harvey J. Vankirk, the first Republican nominee for register in 1857, had 76 majority over J. Lawrence Judson. Wm. A. Mickey, Republican, had 591 majority over Freeman Brady, Jr., Democrat, in 1860.

The first recorder elected by the people was James Brown, father of Henry and Alexander M. Brown. He was three times in succession the Democratic candidate and each time was successful. He had 566 majority over William H. Cornwell, Whig, in 1839; 238 over David M. Boyd, Whig, in 1842; and 398 plurality over William Fee, Whig, in 1845. Only one other man has been elected three times to one of the court house offices, and that was David Aiken as clerk of courts. Brown was not only elected recorder for three terms but was immediately thereafter chosen as prothonotary for two terms, serving for 15 years in an elective office, a record unparalleled in the county. He was an admirable officer and performed his duties so satisfactorily that the people were content to keep him in office. E. Cooper Morrison was elected recorder twice as the Democratic candidate. He had 101 plurality over John Stevenson, Whig, in 1848, and 672 majority over H. D. Cooper in 1851. Cyrus Underwood, candidate of the Whig and American Coalition in 1854, had a plurality of 328 over Freeman Brady, Jr., Democrat. Three years later Brady defeated Underwood by a majority of 194. In 1860, William H. Horn, Republican, had a majority of 668 over Joseph N. Porter.

Colonel James Ruple was the first clerk of courts elected by the people. He had a majority of 301 over James Blaine, Whig, in 1839. Ruple was defeated for re-election in 1842 by Alexander G. Marshman by only 24 votes. Marshman was defeated in turn for re-election in 1845 by William Hays, Democrat, by a plurality of 65. Robert F. Cooper had a plurality of only 14 over George Passmore, Democrat, in 1848. The next time Passmore was successful, having a majority of 124 over David Aiken, Whig. Aiken was the Whig and American candidate in 1854 and had 446 plurality over Jonathan Caesber, Democrat. As the Republican candidate in 1857 Aiken had 104 majority over David L. Reynolds; and in 1860 he had 634 over Alexander K. Craig, Democrat.

The office of county treasurer did not become elective until 1841. An act of assembly approved May 27 of that year provided for the election of a county treasurer on the second Tuesday of October, 1841, and every two years thereafter. Seventeen elections were held under this act for two year terms. William Workman was the first treasurer to be elected by the people. He had been appointed by the commissioners to fill out the unexpired term of his father, General Samuel Workman, who died March 31, 1841. Workman had 157 majority over John Wilson, the Whig candidate. William Hughes, Democrat, had 77 plurality over W. V. Wilson, Whig, in 1843. James D. McGugin had 332 plurality over John McKee, Whig, in 1845. Robert K. Todd had 340 plurality over J. W. F. White in 1847.



Mr. White was for several years one of the editors of *The Reporter* and was afterwards for many years Judge of the Allegheny County courts. Colonel Norton McGiffin was the first Whig to be elected as county treasurer. Fresh from his gallant service in the Mexican War he was nominated by the Whigs in 1849 and elected by 242 majority over Major Thomas S. Irwin, of Claysville. General John Hall, Democrat, had 108 majority over Thaddeus Stanton, Whig, in 1851. Stanton was successful in 1853, having a plurality of 25 over Wm. Bollen. H. B. Elliott, Democrat, had 337 plurality over Thomas Martindell, American, in 1855. Martindell as the Republican candidate was elected over Samuel Beatty, Democrat, in 1857 by 250 majority. Since that time only two Democrats have been elected as county treasurer, viz. Captain James B. Gibson in 1869 and Wm. B. Chambers in 1890. The constitution of the state adopted Dec. 16, 1873, designated the treasurer as a county officer and made the term three years.

The constitution of 1838, art. 6, sec. 1, provided that for sheriff and coroner, "one person shall be chosen for each office who shall be commissioned by the governor." This took away from the governor the power to commission the person who had received next to the highest vote, a power which had sometimes been abused. It brought in also a system of party nominations for sheriff. The Whigs were successful in the first election for sheriff under this law, Shesh Bentley, Jr., having 275 majority in 1840 over Jehu Jackman, Democrat. Jackman was successful in 1843, winning out by 240 plurality over the Whig candidate, John Wilson, who had succeeded to the office in 1836 when John Marshel resigned. A. G. Marshman, Whig, had a plurality of only 58 over Gen. Wm. S. Calohan, Democrat, in 1846. Peter Wolf had a majority of 141 over James McCullough, Whig, in 1849. John McAllister defeated Dutton Shannon, the Whig candidate, by 177 plurality in 1852. Andrew Bruce, Democrat, was elected in 1855 over James B. Ruple, Knownothing, by 510 plurality. Col. Norton McGiffin was elected in 1858 by 611 plurality over Matthew Griffin.

In the "Log Cabin and Hard Cider Campaign" of 1840, the Whigs swept Washington County. Two years before Isaac Leet had beaten Joseph Lawrence for congress by 17 votes. The "Tippacano and Tyler Too" wave carried Lawrence in by a majority of 333. Jonathan Leatherman, Aaron Kerr and Samuel Livingstone were elected to the legislature; Samuel Linton, commissioner; John K. Wilson, auditor; William Lindley, director of the poor, and William Tweed, coroner. The next year the county flopped back into the Democratic column and Jesse Martin, James McFarren and Wallace McWilliams, who had been defeated the year before for assembly, were elected over Livingstone,

Kerr and Leatherman. They were re-elected in 1842. Only two members of assembly were to be elected the next year and the parties split even, O. B. McFadden, Democrat, and George V. Lawrence, Whig, being successful over Daniel Rider, Democrat, and William McDaniel, Whig. The new county fight entered into this contest. McFadden lived in Monongahela and Lawrence in Carroll. Rider was a resident of Claysville and McDaniel, of Canonsburg. Thomas McKeever, of Hope-well, had 285 votes as an Abolition candidate and Major Samuel McFarland, of Washington, on the same ticket, had 267. The next year, 1844, matters took a turn the other way and McFadden and Lawrence were defeated by Rider, Democrat, and John Meloy, Whig. The race was close. Rider was re-elected in 1845 with Richard Donaldson over Meloy and White F. Hopkins, the Whig candidates. The next year the result was again mixed. Donaldson, Democrat, and Lawrence, Whig, were elected over Samuel Barnett, Democrat, and William L. Robb, Whig. Donaldson was a resident of Robinson Township. Barnett of West Bethlehem, and Robb of Hanover. The two Democratic candidates, Jacob Cort and Thomas Watson were elected in 1847, though Cort had only 12 majority over George V. Lawrence. Each party elected a representative in 1848, John McKee, Whig, and Jacob Cort, Democrat, winning over White F. Hopkins, Whig, and Thomas Watson, Democrat. The difference between the highest and lowest vote was only 76. J. D. Leet and Thomas Watson, the Democratic candidates, were elected in 1849 over Shesh Bentley, of Monongahela, and James Thompson, of West Middletown. Leet and David Riddle were elected in 1850 over Thompson and D. M. Letherman, though this time Leet had only 11 majority over Thompson. The election for assembly in 1851 was again a draw. James McClaskey, Democrat, and John Meloy, Whig, were elected. The next year McClaskey and David Riddle were defeated by John N. McDonald and Dr. J. W. Alexander, the Whig candidates. Matthew Linn and Jehu Jackman, Democrats, were elected over John N. McDonald and Joseph B. Welsh, Whigs, in 1853. The Whig and American candidates, Samuel J. Krepps and James McCullough, were elected in 1854 over Jehu Jackman and George W. Miller. Miller and David Riddle were successful in 1855 over John Birch and John A. Happer, Knownothing, and Dr. Robert R. Reed and William McDaniel, Whigs. The next year Dr. J. S. VanVoorhis and John C. Sloan, Republicans, were elected over George W. Miller and Matthew Linn, Democrats. There were only 80 votes between the highest and lowest candidates. Assembly honors were again divided in 1857 when John N. McDonald, Republican, and James Donehoo, Democrat, were elected over Job Johnston, Republican, and Matthew Linn,

Democrat. George V. Lawrence and William Graham, Republicans, were elected in 1858 over James Donehoo and John J. Shutterly and were re-elected in 1859 over Samuel Barnett and A. J. Barr. In 1860 John A. Happer and Robert Anderson were elected over William Patterson and Jacob Ulery.

During the period preceding the Civil War, some of the congressional contests were close and interesting. When Joseph Lawrence died at Washington City on April 17, 1842, a special election was ordered by the Governor to be held on May 20, 1842. At this election Thomas M. T. McKennan had 257 majority over William Patterson. The legislatures of 1841 and 1842 failed to make a congressional apportionment. The members of the 28th congress were not elected until 1843. Washington County had decreased in population according to the census of 1840, dropping from 42,784 to 41,279. This was the only decade in which the county failed to show an increase. After being a separate district for 40 years it was joined to Beaver County. This made a Whig district. The Whigs carried it at each of the five elections held under this apportionment. John Dickey, of Beaver County, had 59 plurality over Isaac Leet in 1843. Major John H. Ewing had 345 plurality over Col. William Hopkins in 1844. Dickey was again elected in 1846 by a plurality of 464 over John R. Shannon. Dr. Robert R. Reed, of Washington, had 58 plurality in 1848 over Col. Hopkins. John Allison, of Beaver, afterwards register of the treasury, had a majority of 1,025 over Thomas J. Power in 1850. Then the district was changed and Washington, Fayette and Greene united. John L. Dawson, of Fayette, carried the new district in 1852 by a plurality of 2,331. The great Knownothing wave of 1854 gave the district to Jonathan Knight, who had 2,340 majority over William Montgomery. Montgomery defeated Knight in 1856 by 855 and two years later by 3,456. Jesse Lezear, of Greene County, carried the district over old "Tariff Andy" Stewart in 1860 by a majority of 1,164.

The contests for governor were just as close between the Whigs and Democrats. David R. Porter had only 143 plurality in the county in 1841. Governor Shunk had 49 in 1844 and 196 in 1847. W. F. Johnston, Whig, carried the county by 116 majority in 1848 and lost it by 126 in 1851. Pollock, Whig and American, had 819 plurality in 1854. Packer, Democrat, carried the county in 1857 by a plurality of 138 and Curtin, Republican, in 1860, by 562.

The presidential contests were always close and exciting. In 1840 Harrison had 538 plurality; in 1844 Polk had 101; in 1848 Taylor had 78; in 1852 Pierce had 254; in 1856 Fremont had 82 and in 1860 Lincoln had 746.

Since the Civil War the county has been generally Republican. Occasionally it has flopped into the Democratic column. The Democrats carried it in the dark year of the Civil War, 1862. They elected part of their ticket in 1867. Hugh Keys, Democrat, was chosen as sheriff that year and James P. Hart, Republican, as treasurer. In 1868 the Democratic state ticket had two majority at the October election. Ianthus Bentley was elected district attorney by five votes over John W. Donnan. James Kerr, Democrat, had 40 majority for county commissioner. In 1869 the Democrats carried the county and again in 1870. In 1871 the result was close and mixed. Thomas H. Baird, Democrat, was elected district attorney over John Aiken, Republican, by an even 100 votes, while James P. Sayer, Republican, had 65 majority for county treasurer over A. K. Craig, Democrat. The contest for commissioner was even closer. John Hemphill, Republican, had only three majority over Thomas Hanna, Democrat. The Republicans carried everything in 1872 but lost part of their ticket in 1873 when William Thompson, Democrat, was elected sheriff. George Peritte, Democrat, was elected sheriff in 1879 and William B. Chambers, Democrat, in 1882.

All the prothonotaries have been Republicans since the Civil War, except D. M. Donehoo, elected in 1869 and William A. Barr elected in 1878. All the clerks of court have been Republicans except Samuel Ruth elected in 1869. The only Democrat elected register was I. Y. Hamilton, chosen in 1869. The only Democrat to be chosen recorder was John P. Charlton the same year. Dr. William G. Barnett, Democrat, was elected to the legislature in 1874 and Dr. C. W. Townsend, Democrat, in 1882. John Birch, Democrat, was elected in the spring of 1875 at a special election to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John Farrar.

With these exceptions the county has generally gone Republican. The majorities have been increasing steadily with the growth of the county. In 1840 the total vote of the county for President was 7,784; in 1844 it was 8,141; in 1848 it was 8,186; in 1852 it was 8,264; in 1856, 8,795; in 1860, 8,802. Thus it will be seen that for 20 years there was practically no increase in the total vote.

The later political history of Washington County is so familiar to those who take an interest in such matters that it is hardly necessary to go into details in discussing it. Now the total vote reaches 17,000 or 18,000 and is practically two-thirds Republican. The Republican party has elected all the officers in the county since 1890. The vote given President Roosevelt four years ago was greater than the total vote cast by parties combined in 1876.



## LEGAL HISTORY.

In the former part of this history, mention was made of the early efforts to provide courts for the area now known as Washington County, but which was in Westmoreland County from 1773 to 1781, during most of which time it was claimed by Virginia, and controlled almost exclusively by her court for the district of West Augusta, and later by her Yohogania County Court, organized as a sub-division of West Augusta district. The judges of those days, selected from those persons appointed or elected justices of the peace in the townships, were peace officers, real preservers of the peace, and of necessity more combative than the present officeholders. Some of them were known to engage in hand to hand conflicts in order to disarm the braggart. When Washington County was organized, in 1781, Henry Taylor, Esq., whose name was first upon the list of justices commissioned, was recognized as the judge, or chief justice of the county, and he or some one bearing his name was indicted for assault and battery, according to the records of his April term of court, 1783. This and the offense of taking too much whisky was not looked upon with such disapproval then as now. It was sometimes necessary to fight for the control of one's own land.

Dorsey Pentecost, Esq., who like Taylor, had been one of the justices under the Virginia regime, but who had, unlike Taylor, been a Virginia adherent even after defeat was in sight, was so dissatisfied by the early elections in Washington County, that he managed to be commissioned judge October 31, 1783. However, Pentecost took a trip into Virginia and stayed so long that his commission was revoked and Taylor's power enlarged again by new commission, September 30, 1788. The new constitution for the state, adopted two years later, required that judges be not only "persons of knowledge and integrity," but also "skilled in the laws."

Alexander Addison had preached to some extent in his native Scotland, and had entered into the legal profession after the few Presbyterian ministers located near Washington had refused to permit him to become the pastor of an organized church in Washington, alleging that they were not satisfied with his "religious experience." His commission issued to him August 22, 1791, when he was 32 years of age and had been practicing law four years, authorized him to preside over the courts of Washington, Allegheny, Fayette and Westmoreland counties. He published in 1800 his volume 1, Addison reports of cases decided by him in his Fifth judicial district, to which he appended his charges to the grand juries. These are in the nature of essays or sermons and contain much solid advice with stinging remarks about those leaders in the recent

riotous demonstrations, who, as he alleged, extended it unduly for political advantage. He vigorously denounced repeating by voters at elections, and lamented the election of men unfit for their positions.

Volume 2 of his reports never appeared. He was an upright judge of ability but was impeached and his commission revoked January 27, 1803, after almost 12 years of judicial honors, because of an alleged dispute on the bench with an associate judge, who was thought by Addison not to know as much law as he should. The Frenchman's ideas and manners were not agreeable to the Scotchman and the other associate judge—McDowell—and the two stopped him in his harangue to the grand jury. Judge Addison had made many enemies by his bold stand favoring the observance of the law taxing whisky, and against French emissaries and secret political societies. H. H. Breckinridge was bitterly hostile and so was Lucas, who was appointed associate justice for Allegheny County in 1800. From that time onward Lucas annoyed and provoked the president judge, frequently differing with him on points of law and actually charging a petit jury contrary to the views expressed by Addison. He was a layman and the president judge told the jury not to regard what he said because it had nothing to do with the case. Fortunately Washington County can say, we have always submitted to the president judge and have had no such bickerings on the bench. In the present day of applied inventions and rapid movements it may surprise the reader to learn that notes of the testimony at Judge Addison's trial before the state senate were taken by a stenographer.

Colonel Henry Taylor and Dorsey Pentecost held their courts in some private building or buildings in Washington and later in the little log court house upstairs above the jail. This is said to have cost about \$3,000, a goodly sum at that time. When Judge Addison began his circuit, he found Washington again without a court house, because of the recent fire. A new building is said not to have been completed until three years after the fire, which seems now to have been an unexcusable delay for a building that cost only \$13,320. It was a substantial building, however, for it lasted almost 40 years and had to be torn down in 1839 to make way for the third court house. Judge Addison who rode on horseback from county to county was attended by several lawyers who were anxious to assist the litigants. Two associate judges were appointed for each county as advisers to the president judge, and as having a better acquaintance with the men and localities in their separate counties.

There were other attorneys in this circuit besides Addison, who probably could have graced the bench, had they been invited, but the appointment went to a

native of Philadelphia, a resident of Sunbury, named Samuel Roberts, who moved to Pittsburg soon after his appointment in 1803.

The next judge was a Washington man by birth, Thomas H. Baird, son of Dr. Absalom Baird, one of the oldest physicians and patriots in the town. He occupied the bench from 1818 to 1837 when he resigned and proceeded to practice law in Pittsburg, but died on his farm near Monongahela City, leaving a son of the same name to follow his profession.

Nathaniel Ewing, of Uniontown, grandfather of the present Nathaniel Ewing, judge of the United States circuit court, was appointed to fill the vacancy, which he did to the satisfaction of the public for ten years. Samuel A. Gilmore, of Butler, was appointed in 1848 and then elected in 1851 for the usual ten-year term, which he completed. Greene and Washington counties being in the same judicial district, the vote in 1861 went in favor of James Lindsey, who died three years later, at the age of 37. The vacancy was filled by the appointment of John Kennedy Ewing, father of Judge Kennedy, now judge of the circuit court.

The next judge to sit in deliberation was a Beaver County attorney, B. B. Chamberlain, the first appointee after Washington and Beaver Counties were united in the Twenty-seventh judicial district. He presided for two terms of court in 1866 and was succeeded by Alexander W. Acheson, who was elected at the general fall elections in October to comply with the latest law which required the judge to be the gentleman of integrity.

This began the era of home rule and the county has ever since had a resident judge to sit on its bench and has supplied good judges for our own and other counties in this state and some in other states. The aid and advice of associate judges were now not needed by one who was as familiar with local affairs as they, and the office was abolished by the new state constitution of 1874. Under the inspiration of a resident judge, with high moral aims and strict in his temperate habits, the bar soon took higher grounds and there was a marked contrast between it and that of some of the adjoining counties. At the general elections in 1876 Judge Acheson was ten votes behind the Democratic candidate, George S. Hart. It will be noticed that the public desired men of more maturity than formerly for both these judges were over 50 years old when elected and each had at least 30 years' practice.

John Addison McIlvaine, president judge of the courts of Washington County, succeeded Judge Hart in 1886 by defeating David F. Patterson, Esq., formerly of the Washington County bar and a native of Washington, but at that time practicing in Allegheny County, where he still continues. Judge McIlvaine is

now serving in his third ten-year term and has declined the suggestion of occupying a seat in a higher judiciary, being satisfied with a peaceful life in his home county among those whose confidence he appreciates.

James Franklin Taylor was first appointed additional law judge for the county on June 24, 1895, under the provisions of a recent act, and was elected at the county elections for the ten years term. He was elected for another ten-year term in 1905. It will be noticed that both these present judges are natives of the county, one of Somerset and the other of South Strabane Township, and that they were both in their prime and with between 15 and 20 years of legal practice when they were called from the ranks to the seat of authority.

It was during Judge Nathaniel Ewing's period that the court house with which many of the present members of the bar are familiar, was built between 1839 and 1842. It was two stories, built of brick with a library room in the rear and two jury rooms in front. On the first floor was the wide hall with six county offices and six vaults for office dockets. The treasurer's office was in the rear wing and adjoining it on the north was the jail. The reported cost was little less than \$25,000, which with the cost of the sheriff's residence on the Beau street corner added did not reach \$30,000.

The present court house was commenced in 1898 and was completed sufficient for use in November, 1900, at a cost approximately \$1,000,000. In its construction the present judges were frequently called into consultation and the result is a commodious work of art and skill. In this new building there has been a new departure from the old established methods of courts. In fact it is only in recent years that there has been any apparent need for a court to manage those who should be cared for by their parents. The need for such a court shows most clearly the wonderful recent increase of foreigners in this county.

#### JUVENILE COURT.

In June, 1904, the judges began to operate under the provisions of an act passed by the legislature, May 21, 1901, (repealed and supplied in 1903) for the purpose of establishing a court to regulate the treatment and control of dependent, neglected and delinquent children under 16 years of age. This action arose from the agitation led by several of the most prominent ladies of Washington. The Civic League Club and the Children's Aid Society led in the work. The act provided no method of supplying the needed money for supporting such a court, but the work has been quite successful considering this difficulty. The first year's work was closed April 1, 1905, with a record of 30 cases having been considered. Forty-four cases were provided for



during the next year and at present about four times that number are taken care of annually. Mrs. Allena M. Jones was appointed probation officer May 9, 1904. Mrs. Emma W. Speer succeeded her in May, 1905. Mrs. Sarah McQuowan had charge for quite a period of those who were detained for hearing or for punishment. These were kept away from the adult prisoners and occupied the third floor of the building used as the home of the sheriff. The judges of the court have done all that is possible to carry forward the work which contemplates the detention of children separate from the adults, and the providing for them by placing them in private families or in other ways putting them on their good behavior.

This might be considered inherited work for one of these judges, for his great grandfather, Judge Henry Taylor, had only been admitted three days "to his seat at the board" of the supreme executive council of Pennsylvania, when the following entry was made:

Philadelphia, Dec. 8, 1789.

"In Council

A petition from Margaret Jeffries, now confined in the workhouse of this city for larceny, praying remission of the fine, payable to the use of the State, and the punishment at hard labor, to which she was sentenced for the said offence, was read, and Mr. Taylor, Member of Council, having informed the Board that the petitioner had agreed to enter into an indenture of service to him, and that he will send her to the county of Washington if Council are pleased to pardon her, thereupon

Resolved, That the said Margaret Jeffries be and she is hereby pardoned."

#### ATTORNEYS.

Many attorneys whose names appear on the roll as admitted to practice, did not reside in Washington County. The judges riding from one county seat to another, within their circuit, were accompanied or followed by attorneys who were admitted in each county. Those mentioned in recent years all or nearly all have or had their residence in the county. One of the strongest of the three men admitted at the first term—1781—was Hugh M. Brackenridge, afterwards deeply involved in politics, connected with the period of the riots concerning the collection of excise tax on whisky and stills. He at once petitioned the court for roads from Canonsburg to Pittsburg, under the name of H. M., but in his later productions used the initials H. H. His son H. M. was admitted in 1814 and had his office in Pittsburg. Brackenridge, Sr., was a close reader of history and was influenced much by that of the French nation. He was interested in most of the early cases and was the attorney for the McBrides, Biggers and others, when Thomas Smith, Esq., was brought on from Philadelphia by General Washington for the celebrated

ejection trial over title to lands in Mt. Pleasant Township.

David Redick and David Bradford, admitted the following year, were illustrious examples of the rewards and punishments which result from observing or disobeying the law. David Redick after the whisky insurrection was appointed prothonotary, but Bradford had fled to Louisiana.

John Woods, admitted the following year, and James Ross, a former teacher at Canonsburg Academy, represent the bitter foe and the secret friend of Brackenridge. Woods did not practice much in the county, but Ross resided here for a time and removing to Pittsburg afterward was a United States senator for a few years preceding and following the year 1800.

Thomas Scott, who was brought from east of the river to be our first prothonotary, in 1781, was admitted to practice law ten years later and continued in the county until his death. General Arthur St. Clair, who sacrificed his fortune in the aid of the Revolutionary War, was admitted in 1794, but never lived here. He died in poverty in Westmoreland County.

Joseph Pentecost, son of Dorsey Pentecost, admitted in 1792, died 31 years later, the same year his two sons were admitted. The lineal descendants of Scott and Pentecost have almost entirely disappeared from this county.

Parker Campbell, admitted two years later than Joseph Pentecost, became the head of the profession here, but died one year later than Pentecost, leaving no one to bear his name.

Obadiah Jennings was admitted in 1801 at the age of 23, but after eleven years of "brilliant success" in his practice at Steubenville, he returned to Washington and opened an office here, having, one year before, entered the communion of the Presbyterian Church. He continued his practice for several years, but went into the ministry in 1816. He was called to the Steubenville church, but was recalled to Washington church, where he remained four years, leaving in 1828 for the First Presbyterian Church of Nashville, Tenn. His manner in the pulpit was not so free as it had been at the bar, but his direct preaching in Washington resulted in a powerful revival at the time of his leaving which continued for a year. This is the only instance of a Washington County attorney changing to the ministry.

James Mountain, admitted with Jennings, was an educated Irishman, the "Wit of the Bar," who removed to Pittsburg. The family name of Thomas McGiffin, admitted in 1807, is held by his great grandson, Norton McGiffin, recently instructor in Washington and Jefferson Academy.

Thomas McKean (Thompson McKennan), admitted

in 1814, has probably more lineal descendants in Washington County than any other attorney. He was a hale, hearty, bluff, outspoken old gentleman, who served several terms in the United States House of Representatives, and for a time, when Fillmore was President, was secretary of the interior. One of his delights was to chuckle at the street urchins who went after the handful of pennies he would occasionally throw for a scramble.

Brady's tunnel on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and Brady's Hill on the National Pike, a mile east of Washington, took that name from John S. Brady, a law partner of Parker Campbell, who later devoted his Brady Hill farm and some others to fine woolled sheep.

Hon. John Hoge Ewing, admitted in 1818, was urged to buy the large and beautiful tract which for two generations carried his name. It was later known as Ewing's Station and now as Meadowlands. He and Parker Campbell, Nathaniel McGiffin and Judge Thomas H. Baird were contractors for building much of the National Pike through Washington County. He was always interested in education and one of the thrilling sights of commencement day for the student of W. & J. was to see him, for many years the oldest living graduate, heading the procession of alumni, students and brass band, on the march from the campus to the exercises in the old Town Hall. His seat at the head of his pew in church was never vacant so long as he was able to attend. Who can measure the influence of a continuous, regular example?

Samuel McFarland, brother of Thomas, of Ten-Mile, was an abolitionist, and was one of the counsel who defended the recaptured runaway slave, Kit, who killed his young master at the red barn just west of the present borough limits. His Scotch-Irish blood boiled at the time he was arrested and convicted for using paper money to pay a small debt of the size which the act of Assembly declared should be paid in coin. His opinion that it was a "dern fool law" did not save him. He left no descendants. His large farm, later known as the Shirks farm, embraced the beautiful tract of land mostly included in the Seventh and Eighth wards of Washington, where his sheep fed on green pastures and beside the still waters of what is now foul smelling catfish. His life was given to pastoral pursuits and wool buying rather than to law. Conflicting land titles had been cleared up and there was not sufficient other business for the enterprising lawyer.

In the beginning of the last half of the century came bitter partisan politics and lawyers specially devoted to the principles of law and the consideration of previous court decisions. Gow and Murdoch and Acheson and Wilson led one side and Montgomery and Gibson the Democrats. William Montgomery was elected congressman and served in 1856 and 1858 inclusive, and Robert

M. Gibson and Robert Koontz were the sparkling wits of the bar. Of David S. Wilson, it may be said that he was one of the brightest minded men that ever practiced at this bar.

The approaching war produced excitement and speakers and an increase of talented and fearless men appeared at the bar in the sixties. The attorneys near the origin of the county had more oratory and flourish, but the leaders of later years became closer followers of precedent and case law as the state reports increased rapidly, and the bar came well up in the front rank of those in the State.

#### BAR ASSOCIATION.

The Washington County Bar Association was organized October 31, 1892, and is now in a flourishing condition and has included in its membership the leading members of the bar of the county. The first officers of the association were: A. M. Todd, president; L. McCarrel, vice president; Samuel Amspoker, recording secretary; J. F. McFarland, corresponding secretary, and J. M. McBurney, treasurer. The association now has approximately 70 members. The meetings are held in the rooms of the association in the court house. The law library is in charge of the association and Miss Alice E. Jones is librarian.

The objects of the association as stated in the constitution are "maintaining the honor and dignity of the profession of law; of cultivating social relations among the members and increasing its usefulness in promoting the due administration of justice."

The two official stenographers of the county since the erection of the new court house have been William E. McEnrue and Miss Jones and their records are always above criticism and are undisputed.

Murder cases were rare until within two decades of the last century. Several of these cases are mentioned in the history of the townships where they occurred. These cases have gradually increased until now little comment is occasioned, unless in a more than ordinary case. Very many homicides are the result of drunken revels among foreigners. There are not many terms when the grand jury is not requested to investigate one or more homicide cases. Civil cases have increased in great numbers and with many complications. The oil and gas development greatly increased the labor of the court and brought further cases which must be decided, involving the application of what formerly would be considered new principles. Many that are now considered among the leading cases have been decided by the bench of this county, especially during the last 20 years of the century, and not many decisions have been overruled.



## COUNTY ROSTER.

Joseph Ritner, the only governor of Pennsylvania residing in Washington County, was in office from 1835 to 1838.

## List of President Judges of the Courts of Washington County.

The following named served under appointment:

Taylor, Henry; commissioned August 24, 1781, and continued by another commission September 30, 1788.

Pentecost, Dorsey; commissioned October 31, 1783.

Addison, Alexander; commissioned August 22, 1791.

Roberts, Samuel; commissioned June 2, 1803.

Baird, Thomas H.; commissioned October 19, 1818.

Ewing, Nathaniel; commissioned February 15, 1838.

Gilmore, Samuel A.; commissioned February 28, 1848.

The following named were elected:

Gilmore, Samuel A.; commissioned November 6, 1851.

Lindsey, James; commissioned November 20, 1861.

Watson, James; commissioned (declined) November 9, 1864.

Ewing, J. Kennedy; commissioned November 19, 1864.

Chamberlin, B. B.; commissioned February 3, 1866.

Acheson, Alexander W.; commissioned November 15, 1866.

Hart, George S.; commissioned December 11, 1876.

McIlvaine, John A.; commissioned December 14, 1886.

McIlvaine, John A.; commissioned December 19, 1896.

McIlvaine, John A.; commissioned December 6, 1906.

## Additional Law Judge.

Under the law authorizing an additional law judge the Hon. James F. Taylor was appointed June 24, 1895. Since that date he has been twice elected by the people and received commissions dated December 19, 1895, and December 19, 1905.

## Associate Judges.

The following named were appointed:

Scott, William; commissioned August 24, 1781.

Craig, John; commissioned August 24, 1781.

White, John; commissioned August 24, 1781.

Leet, Daniel; commissioned August 24, 1781.

Marshall, John; commissioned August 24, 1781.

Douglass, John; commissioned August 24, 1781.

Parkinson, Benjamin; commissioned August 24, 1781.

Reed, John; commissioned August 24, 1781.

Howell, Abner; commissioned August 24, 1781.

McConnell, Matthew; commissioned August 24, 1781.

Johnston, Samuel; commissioned August 24, 1781.

Mason, Samuel; commissioned August 24, 1781.

Ritchie, Matthew; commissioned October 6, 1784.

Canon, John; commissioned October 6, 1784.

Vanmetre, Henry; commissioned February 11, 1785.

Johnston, William; commissioned February 9, 1786.

Hoge, John; commissioned November 21, 1786.

Scott, Thomas; commissioned November 21, 1786.

Worth, John; commissioned November 21, 1786.

Scott, Joseph; commissioned September 25, 1787.

Glasgow, Samuel; commissioned May 7, 1788.

Wallace, William; commissioned June 30, 1788.

Edgar, James; commissioned September 30, 1788.

McFarland, William; commissioned September 30, 1788.

Reed, John; commissioned November 8, 1788.

Scott, Hugh; commissioned November 8, 1788.

Smiley, William; commissioned November 11, 1788.

Jenkins, Eleazer; commissioned March 3, 1789.

Baird, Absalom; commissioned March 3, 1789.

Douglass, John; commissioned March 3, 1789.

Ryerson, Thomas; commissioned April 8, 1789.

Minor, John; commissioned November 30, 1789.

Smith, William; commissioned December 21, 1789.

Bell, James; commissioned January 11, 1790.

Archer, James; commissioned April 16, 1790.

Bell, Zephania; commissioned July 28, 1790.

Mitchell, James; commissioned August 24, 1790.

Canon, John; commissioned August 24, 1790.

Graham, Henry; commissioned August 24, 1790.

Taylor, Henry; commissioned August 17, 1791.

Edgar, James; commissioned August 17, 1791.

Allison, James; commissioned August 17, 1791.

Ritchie, Matthew; commissioned August 17, 1791.

Hoge, William; commissioned April 6, 1798.

McDowell, John; commissioned April 7, 1802.

Mercer, Boyd; commissioned January 1, 1806.

Hamilton, John; commissioned January 15, 1820.

McKeever, Thomas; commissioned October 11, 1837.

Hill, Samuel; commissioned March 26, 1838.

Grayson, John, Sr.; commissioned March 18, 1843.

Gordon, James; commissioned March 8, 1845.

Hodgens, Isaac; commissioned March 18, 1848.

Vankirk, William; commissioned March 12, 1850.

The following were elected under the amendment of 1850:

In 1851, Abraham Wotring and John Freeman.

In 1856, James G. Hart and Jacob Slagle.

In 1861, James G. Hart and William Vankirk. Vankirk's election was successfully contested and Thomas McCarrell commissioned in his place in 1862.

In 1866, James C. Chambers and John Farrer.

In 1871, Thomas W. Bradley and John Scott.

## Deputy Attorneys-General.

The following were appointed:

Sample, David; October 2, 1781.

Bradford, David; December, 1783.

Purviance, Henry; March, 1795.

Campbell, Parker; April, 1796.  
 Ashbrook, James; May, 1801.  
 Baird, Thomas H.; March, 1809.  
 Baird, William; March, 1814.  
 Forward, Walter; June, 1814.  
 McKennan, Thomas McK. T.; June, 1815.  
 Baird, William; December, 1816, and March, 1821.  
 Waugh, William; June, 1824.  
 Leet, Isaac; March, 1830, and February, 1833.  
 Acheson, Alexander W.; January, 1835.  
 Lee, Richard H.; March, 1836.  
 McKennan, William; August, 1837.  
 Acheson, Alexander W.; March, 1839, and February, 1846.  
 Montgomery, William; February, 1845.  
 Hart, George S.; August, 1846.  
 Koontz, Robert H.; February, 1848.

#### District Attorneys.

The following named were elected:  
 Hart, George S.; 1850.  
 Linn, William; 1853.  
 Wilson, Alexander; 1856 and 1859.  
 Ruth, James R.; 1862.  
 Crumrine, Boyd; 1865.  
 Bentley, Ianthus; 1868.  
 Baird, Thomas H., Jr.; 1871.  
 McIlvaine, John A.; 1874 and 1877.  
 McConnell, Ralph C.; 1880.  
 Taylor, James F.; 1883 and 1886.  
 Parker, William S.; 1889 and 1892.  
 Brownlee, T. B. H.; 1895.  
 Templeton, Alexander M.; 1898.  
 Underwood, Owen C.; 1901 and 1904.  
 Acheson, C. L. V.; 1907.

#### Assistant District Attorneys.

C. L. V. Acheson was appointed in 1905 under O. C. Underwood and T. H. W. Fergus has served under C. L. V. Acheson,

#### Sheriffs.

The several sheriffs began service or were commissioned during the following years:

Van Swearingen.... 1791	Thomas Officer..... 1814
James Marshal.... 1784	Dickerson Roberts... 1817
David Williamson... 1787	Robert Officer..... 1820
William Wallace.... 1790	Samuel Workman... 1823
John Hamilton.... 1793	Robert McClelland... 1826
Thomas Hamilton... 1796	Joseph Henderson... 1829
Absalom Baird.... 1799	Samuel Cunningham. 1832
George Hamilton... 1802	John Marshal..... 1835
John McCluney.... 1805	John Wilson..... 1835
Robert Anderson... 1808	James Spriggs..... 1837
George Baird..... 1811	

#### ELECTED.

Sheshbazzar Bentley,	George T. Work.... 1876
Jr. .... 1840	George Perritte.... 1879
Jehu Jackman..... 1843	William B. Chambers 1882
Alexander G. Marsh-	James T. Hemphill.. 1885
man ..... 1846	George E. Lockhart.. 1888
Peter Wolf..... 1843	William P. Cherry... 1891
John McAllister.... 1852	J. Vernon Clark.... 1894
Andrew Bruce..... 1855	John H. Kennedy... 1897
Norton McGiffin.... 1858	APPOINTED.
James M. Byers.... 1861	John A. Kennedy... 1898
Edmund R. Smith... 1864	ELECTED.
Hugh Keys..... 1867	Joseph T. Hemphill.. 1898
William C. Ramsey.. 1870	C. E. Carothers.... 1901
William Thompson.. 1873	

Thomas M. Pentecost was elected in 1904. He died on May 14, 1907, while in office and W. H. Sipe, coroner, served until May 27, 1907, when Samuel J. Howe was appointed.

John C. Murphy, the present official, was elected in 1907 and took charge of the office in January, 1908.

#### Coroners.

The commissioners were commissioned at the following dates:

William McFarland.. 1781	William J. Wilson.. 1843
William McFarland.. 1783	Oliver Lindsey..... 1846
William McCombs... 1784	James D. Best..... 1849
William McCombs... 1785	William B. Cundall.. 1852
Robert Benham..... 1787	Moses Little..... 1854
Robert Benham..... 1789	Jonathan Martin.... 1858
Samuel Clark..... 1789	John E. Black..... 1861
Samuel Clark..... 1790	Isaac Vance..... 1864
William Slemens.... 1799	Charles W. McDaniel. 1867
Dorsey Pentecost.... 1802	Lewis Barker..... 1868
Thomas Hutchison... 1805	Samuel M. Decker... 1871
Dickerson Roberts... 1808	James M. Byers.... 1875
William Marshall.... 1812	Samuel D. Harshman 1878
William Carter..... 1815	Charles V. Greer.... 1880
James Ruple..... 1817	Charles V. Greer.... 1884
John Johnson..... 1820	J. F. Kennedy..... 1887
George Sowers..... 1823	T. R. H. Johnson... 1890
Alexander Gordon... 1826	T. R. H. Johnson... 1893
Moses Linn..... 1828	John F. Fitzpatrick. 1896
James McFadden.... 1832	John F. Fitzpatrick. 1899
John Wilson..... 1835	W. H. Sipe.... 1902, 1905
John R. Griffith.... 1837	James Heffren..... 1908
William Tweed..... 1840	

#### Prothonotaries.

The prothonotaries were commissioned at the following dates:



Thomas Scott..... 1781  
 Alexander Scott..... 1789  
 David Redick.. 1791, 1792  
 William McKennan.. 1803  
 Alexander Murdock..  
 ..... 1809, 1815, 1818  
 William Sample.....  
 ..... 1819, 1823, 1826  
 Thomas Morgan..... 1821  
 Thomas Officer 1830, 1833  
 George W. Acheson.. 1836  
 John Urie..... 1837  
 John Grayson, Sr... 1839  
 Ephraim L. Blaine.. 1842  
 Obadiah B. McFad-  
 den..... 1845

#### Clerks of Court.

The Clerks of Court were commissioned during the following years:

Thomas Scott..... 1781	George Passmore... 1851
Alexander Scott..... 1789	David Aiken.....
David Redick..... 1792	..... 1854, 1857, 1860
William McKennan.. 1803	William Kidd.. 1863, 1866
Alexander Murdock.. ..... 1809, 1815, 1818	Samuel Ruth..... 1869
William Sample..... 1819	James S. Stocking.. ..... 1872, 1875
Robert Colmery..... 1821	Benjamin F. Hasson, ..... 1878, 1881
Joseph Henderson... 1826	Clark Riddle... 1884, died
Joseph Henderson... 1826	Norman E. Clark... 1887
James Ruple..... .. 1828, 1830, 1833, 1839	Maynard R. Allen... ..... 1887, 1890
James Blaine..... 1836	Henry T. Bailey... ..... 1893, 1896
Alexander G. Marsh- man..... 1842	Charles E. Baker... 1899
William Hays..... 1845	D. L. Williams..... 1905
Robert F. Cooper... 1848	

#### Registers of Wills.

The following are the registers of wills and the dates of their commissions:

James Marshel. 1781, 1791	Samuel Cunningham. 1836
Thomas Stoekeley... ..... 1784, 1790	James Gordon..... 1839
Samuel Clarke..... 1795	George Morrison.... 1839
John Israel..... 1800	James Spriggs..... 1842
Isaac Kerr..... .. 1806, 1809, 1811, 1818	William Workman... 1845
Robert Colmery..... ..... 1819, 1823, 1826	Odell Squier..... 1848
Samuel Lyon..... 1821	John Grayson, Jr... 1851
John Grayson, Sr... ..... 1830, 1833	John Meloy..... 1854
	Harvey J. Vankirk.. 1857
	William A. Mickey.. ..... 1860, 1863
	George Bucanan.... 1866

James Brown.. 1848, 1851  
 William S. Moore... 1854  
 James B. Ruple 1857, 1860  
 John E. Bell..... 1863  
 John L. Gow, Jr.... 1866  
 Daniel M. Donehoo.. 1869  
 Julius P. Miller 1872, 1875  
 William A. Barr.... 1878  
 John W. Seaman, Jr.  
 ..... 1881, 1884  
 Elmer R. Deems 1887, 1890  
 Wilson S. Campbell..  
 ..... 1893, 1896  
 John I. Carson. 1899, 1902  
 H. F. Ward... 1905, 1908

I. Y. Hamilton..... 1869  
 A. O. Day..... 1872, 1875  
 W. H. Underwood.. 1878  
 John F. Cooper, 1881, 1884

James B. Kennedy..  
 ..... 1887, 1890  
 O. M. Hartley. 1893, 1896  
 W. C. Robinson, 1899, 1902  
 Cyrus Morrow.. 1905, 1908

#### Recorders of Deeds.

The recorders were commissioned at the following date:

James Marshel..... 1781	Cyrus Underwood... 1854
Thomas Stoekeley... ..... 1784, 1790	Freeman Brady, Jr.. 1857
James Marshel..... 1791	William H. Horn.... 1860
Samuel Clark..... 1795	Alvin King..... 1863
John Israel..... 1800	M. L. A. McCracken. 1866
Isaac Kerr..... .. 1806, 1809, 1811, 1818	John P. Charlton... 1869
Robert Colmery..... ..... 1819, 1823, 1826	Selden L. Wilson.... 1872
Samuel Lyon..... 1821	James A. Galbraith.. 1875
William Hoge. 1830, 1833	W. Hughes, Jr., 1878, 1881
William H. Cornwall, 1836	D. M. Pry..... 1884
James Brown..... ..... 1839, 1842, 1845	A. F. Hemphill.... 1887
T. C. Morrison. 1848, 1851	L. M. Axtell... 1890, died
	Patrick Hoey..... 1891
	E. N. Dunlap.. 1891, 1894
	W. Frank Penn, 1897, 1900
	John G. Hall.. 1903, 1906

#### County Commissioners.

The county commissioners and the dates from which they served are as follows:

George Vollandigham, 1781	John Lyle..... 1802
Thomas Crooks..... 1781	Thomas Hopkins.... 1803
John McDowell.. .. 1781	Edward Todd..... 1804
George McCormick.. 1782	John Colmery..... 1805
Demas Lindley..... 1783	Aaron Lyle..... 1806
James Allison..... 1784	Joseph Alexander... 1807
James McCready.... 1785	William Marshall... 1808
James Bradford.... 1786	Moses McWhister... 1809
Thomas Marquis... 1787	Isaac Leet..... 1810
Henry Vanmetre... 1788	Daniel Kehr..... 1811
James McCready.... 1789	William Vance..... 1812
William Meetkirke.. 1790	John Brownlee..... 1813
James Brice..... 1791	John Reed..... 1814
Zachariah Gapen.... 1792	Walter Craig..... 1815
Isaac Leet, Jr..... 1793	James Gordon..... 1816
Samuel Clarke..... 1794	David Little..... 1816
William Zeator.... 1795	Jonathan Knight... 1816
John Cotton..... 1796	Moses Lyle..... 1817
Robert McCready... 1796	John Lacock..... 1818
James Brice..... 1797	Alexander Scott.... 1819
William Campbell... 1798	Matthias Luce..... 1820
Joshua Anderson... 1799	William McCreary... 1821
Isaac Leet, Jr..... 1800	John Urie..... 1822
Robert Machan.... 1801	John McCoy..... 1823

Robert Moore..... 1824	Samuel K. Weirich.. 1866	James Allison..... 1824	J. W. Douds..... 1863
Robert Patterson.... 1825	H. B. McLean..... 1867	Isaac Leet..... 1826	A. W. Pollock..... 1865
Wallace McWilliams. 1826	James Kerr..... 1868	Samuel McFarland.. 1830	James P. Hart..... 1867
Robert Love..... 1827	S. P. Riddle..... 1869	Samuel Marshall.... 1832	James B. Gibson.... 1869
Thomas Axtell..... 1828	James Craighead... 1870	Benjamin S. Stewart, 1833	James P. Sayer..... 1871
Isaac Hodgens..... 1829	John Hemphill..... 1871	Samuel Marshall.... 1834	J. C. French..... 1873
Samuel Cunningham. 1830	J. G. Barr..... 1872	Henry Langley..... 1835	A. L. Hawkins..... 1875
James McBurney.... 1831	Alexander McCleary. 1873	Zachariah Reynolds.. 1838	S. C. McGregor..... 1879
William V. Leet.... 1832	Joseph A. Gaston... 1876	William Workman.. 1841	George L. Hill..... 1882
James Miller..... 1832	Elijah Townsend... 1879	James D. McGugin.. 1845	Samuel P. Fergus... 1885
Jesse Cooper..... 1832	M. M. Brockman.... 1879	Robert K. Todd.... 1847	Andrew S. Eagleson. 1888
William McElroy.... 1834	S. R. Hawkins..... 1879	Norton McGiffin.... 1849	William B. Chambers 1891
James Lee..... 1834	William Perrin, Sr.. 1882	John Hall..... 1851	Samuel L. Kennedy. 1894
Sheshbazzar Bentley, Jr..... 1835	John T. Roberts.... 1882	Thaddeus Stanton... 1853	John W. Hallam.... 1897
Benjamin Anderson. 1836	I. V. Riddle..... 1882	H. B. Elliot..... 1855	W. Scott Armstrong. 1900
Jehu Jackman..... 1836	David Bradford..... 1885	Thomas Martindale.. 1857	W. H. Ulery..... 1903
Matthew Linn..... 1837	Joseph L. Ross..... 1885	John E. Bell..... 1857	J. C. Morgan..... 1906
Andrew Shearer.... 1838	A. T. Holder..... 1885	James Pollock..... 1861	W. E. Lane..... 1909
James Pollock..... 1839	Demas W. Register.. 1888	William S. Moore... 1862	
Samuel Linton..... 1840	David E. McNary... 1888		
Hugh Craig..... 1841	Robert G. Taylor... 1888		
Thomas Byers..... 1842	William S. Bailey... 1891		
George Passmore.... 1843	James W. Pollock... 1891		
James Donehoo..... 1844	John E. Stewart.... 1891		
Alexander Frazier.. 1845	William S. Bailey... 1894		
Dutton Shannon.... 1846	Samuel Farrer..... 1894		
John McAllister.... 1847	James Nelson..... 1894		
John Birch..... 1848	John M. Dunn..... 1897		
Andrew Bruce..... 1849	William G. Shillito.. 1897		
Samuel Becket..... 1850	John P. Charlton... 1897, died		
Isaac Thompson.... 1851	J. Murray Clark... 1898, vacancy		
Thomas McCarrell.. 1852	John M. Dunn..... 1900		
Daniel Swickard.... 1853	William G. Shillito.. 1900		
John Stewart..... 1854	Tom P. Sloan..... 1900		
John N. Walker..... 1855	J. Frank McClay... 1903		
James Walker..... 1865	Smith F. Scott..... 1903		
Joseph Vankirk.... 1857	J. B. Gibson..... 1903		
O. P. Cook..... 1858	R. D. Wylie..... 1906		
George Taylor..... 1859	D. W. Myers..... 1906		
James S. Elliot.... 1860	J. A. Huffman..... 1908		
Abel M. Evans..... 1861	John A. Berry..... 1909		
Francis Nelson..... 1862	Thomas Hill..... 1909		
Joseph W. Cowen... 1863	W. J. Smith..... 1909		
Thomas J. Bell.... 1864			
Nathan Cleaver.... 1856			

## County Treasurers.

The county treasurers served from the following dates:

Andrew Swearingen.. 1783	James Blaine..... 1812
David Redick..... 1795	William Baird..... 1815
Isaac Kerr..... 1801	Thomas Good..... 1818
Daniel Kehr..... 1806	Samuel Workman... 1822
Robert Colmery.... 1809	James Daugherty... 1823

## Members of Congress.

The members of Congress, residents of Washington County, were elected or began to serve at the following dates:

Thomas Scott... 1781-1791	Died, 1842. Thomas M.
William Hoge.. 1800-1802	T. McKennan elected to
Resigned in 1804 and his	fill term.
brother, John, elected to	John H. Ewing..... 1844
fill out his term.	Robert R. Reed..... 1848
John Hamilton.... 1804	Jonathan Knight.... 1854
William Hoge..... 1806	William Montgomery
Aaron Lyle.... 1808-1814	..... 1856-1858
Thomas Patterson...	George V. Lawrence
..... 1816-1822	..... 1864-1866
Joseph Lawrence...	William S. Moore... 1872
..... 1824-1826	G. V. Lawrence..... 1883
William McCreary.. 1828	Alexander K. Craig
Thomas M. T. Mc-	..... 1891*; died 1892
Kennan..... 1830-1836	E. F. Acheson. 1895-1897
Isaac Leet..... 1838	..... 99-01-03-05-07
Joseph Lawrence... 1840	John K. Tener..... 1909

## State Treasurers.

Joseph Lawrence.... 1835	James E. Barnett... 1900
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## State Senators.

John Hoge.... 1790, 1792	Thomas M. Moreton. 1796
John Smilie..... 1792	John Woods..... 1800
Thomas Stokely.... 1794	Isaac Weaver..... 1806
Absolim Baird.... 1794	James Stevenson.... 1806
John Hamilton. 1796-1800	Abel McFarland.... 1810

\* Honorable A. K. Craig was seated by Congress after contesting the previously announced election of Andrew Stewart, of Fayette County.



Isaac Weaver.....	1812	George W. Miller...	1857	1808—Abel McFarland, John Colmery, Thomas McCall, Robert Mahon.
Abel McFarland....	1814	George V. Lawrence.	1860	1809—James Kerr, John Colmery, Thomas McCall, Andrew Sutton.
Isaac Weaver.....	1816	William Hopkins....	1863	1810—Thomas Hopkins, John Colmery, Joshua Dickerson, Andrew Sutton.
Thomas McCall.....	1818	A. W. Taylor.....	1866	1811—Thomas McCall, Richard Donaldson, Robert Anderson, Joshua Dickerson.
Isaac Weaver.....	1820	James S. Rutan....	1869	1812—Thomas McCall, James Kerr, James Stephenson, Joshua Dickerson.
Joshua Dickerson...	1822	James S. Rutan....	1872	1813—Thomas McCall, James Kerr, James Stephenson, Joshua Dickerson.
Jonathan Knight...	1826	George V. Lawrence.	1875	1814—Thomas Morgan, Andrew Sutton, James Stephenson, Joshua Dickerson.
William G. Hawkins	1826	George V. Lawrence.	1877	1815—Thomas Morgan, John Hamilton, James Stephenson, William Vance.
Isaac Leet.....	1834	George V. Lawrence.	1879	1816—Joshua Dickerson, Jacob Weirich, James Kerr, William Vance.
John H. Ewing.....	1838	Joseph R. McLain..	1887	1817—Joshua Dickerson, Jacob Weirich, James Kerr, John Reed.
Walter Craig.....	1842	Alexander L. Hawkins*	1898	1818-19—Joseph Lawrence, Walter Craig, James Keys, John Reed.
George V. Lawrence	1848	John F. Budke....		1820—Joseph Lawrence, Thomas McCall, Kickerson Roberts, John Reed.
Maxwell McCaslin...	1851	.....	1899; vacancy	1821—Joseph Lawrence, Thomas McCall, Joseph Ritner, John Reed.
John C. Flenniken..	1854			1822-23—Joseph Lawrence, Jonathan Knight, Joseph Ritner, James Keys.

## Representatives in the General Assembly.

1781—James Edgar, John Canon.	
1782—Matthew Ritchie, William McCleary.	
1783—John Stephenson, Matthew Ritchie.	
1784—John Stephenson, Matthew Ritchie.	
1790—Thomas Ryerson.	
1791—John Miner, Thomas Scott, Daniel Leet, Thomas Stokely.	
1792—Thomas Stokely, Daniel Leet, John Canon, David Bradford.	
1793—Thomas Stokely, Craig Ritchie, John Minor, Benjamin White.	
1794—James Brice, William Wallace, Benjamin White, Craig Ritchie.	
1795—John Minor, William Wallace, David Acheson, Craig Ritchie.	
1796—David Johnson, William Wallace, David Acheson, William Hoge.	
1797—William Hoge, William Wallace, David Acheson, David Johnson.	
1798—John McDowell, Absalom Gaird, Aaron Lyle.	
1799—John McDowell, Samuel Urie, Aaron Lyle.	
1800—John McDowell, Samuel Urie, Aaron Lyle.	
1801—John McDowell, Samuel Urie, Aaron Lyle, James Kerr.	
1802—Samuel Agnew, Joseph Vance, John Marshel, James Kerr.	
1803—Samuel Agnew, Joseph Vance, John Marshel, James Kerr.	
1804—Samuel Agnew, David Acheson, John Marshel, James Stephenson.	
1805—Samuel Agnew, Aaron Lyle, John Marshel, James Stephenson.	
1806-07—James Kerr, Abel McFarland, Ebenezer Jennings, James Stephenson.	
1808—Abel McFarland, John Colmery, Thomas McCall, Robert Mahon.	
1809—James Kerr, John Colmery, Thomas McCall, Andrew Sutton.	
1810—Thomas Hopkins, John Colmery, Joshua Dickerson, Andrew Sutton.	
1811—Thomas McCall, Richard Donaldson, Robert Anderson, Joshua Dickerson.	
1812—Thomas McCall, James Kerr, James Stephenson, Joshua Dickerson.	
1813—Thomas McCall, James Kerr, James Stephenson, Joshua Dickerson.	
1814—Thomas Morgan, Andrew Sutton, James Stephenson, Joshua Dickerson.	
1815—Thomas Morgan, John Hamilton, James Stephenson, William Vance.	
1816—Joshua Dickerson, Jacob Weirich, James Kerr, William Vance.	
1817—Joshua Dickerson, Jacob Weirich, James Kerr, John Reed.	
1818-19—Joseph Lawrence, Walter Craig, James Keys, John Reed.	
1820—Joseph Lawrence, Thomas McCall, Kickerson Roberts, John Reed.	
1821—Joseph Lawrence, Thomas McCall, Joseph Ritner, John Reed.	
1822-23—Joseph Lawrence, Jonathan Knight, Joseph Ritner, James Keys.	
1824—William McCreary, Aaron Kerr, Joseph Ritner, James Keys.	
1825-26—William McCreary, Aaron Kerr, Joseph Ritner, Thomas Ringland.	
1827—William McCreary, Aaron Kerr, Samuel Workman, Thomas Ringland.	
1828—William Waugh, Aaron Kerr, Samuel Workman, William Patterson.	
1829—William Waugh, Samuel Workman, William Patterson.	
1830-31—William Waugh, Wallace McWilliams, William Patterson.	
1832—William Waugh, Robert Love, Joseph Henderson.	
1833—William McCreary, Robert Love, William Patterson.	
1834—William Hopkins, Joseph Lawrence, David Frazier.	
1835—John H. Ewing, Joseph Lawrence, Edward McDonald.	
1836—Thomas McGiffin, to fill vacancy of Lawrence, elected to state treasurer.	
1836-39—Robert Love, William Hopkins, John Parke.	
1840—Jonathan Leatherman, Samuel Livingston. Aaron Kerr.	
1841—Wallace McWilliams, James McFarren, Jesse Martin.	

\* Alexander L. Hawkins died at sea, returning from service as Colonel of the 10th regiment in the Philippine Islands, in the War with Spain.

- 1842—Samuel Livingston, William McDaniel, John Storer.  
 1843—O. B. McFadden, George V. Lawrence.  
 1844—Daniel Rider, John Melloy.  
 1845—Daniel Rider, Richard Donaldson.  
 1846—George V. Lawrence, Richard Donaldson.  
 1847—Thomas Watson, Jacob Cort.  
 1848—John McKee, Jacob Cort.  
 1849—Jonathan D. Leet, Thomas Watson.  
 1850—Jonathan D. Leet, David Riddle.  
 1851—Hugh Craig, John Melloy.  
 1852—John N. McDonald, Joseph Alexander.  
 1853—Matthew Linn, John Jackman.  
 1854—Samuel J. Krepp, James McCullough.  
 1855—George W. Miller, David Riddle.  
 1856—John C. Sloan, J. S. Van Voorhis.  
 1857—John N. McDonald, James Donahoo.  
 1858-59—George V. Lawrence, William Graham.  
 1860—John A. Hopper, Robert Anderson.  
 1861—John A. Hopper, **William Hopkins**.  
 1862—William Glenn, William Hopkins.  
 1863—Robert R. Reed, James R. Kelly.  
 1864—Robert R. Reed, James R. Kelly, M. S. Quay.  
 1865—Joseph Welsh, James R. Kelly, M. S. Quay.  
 1866—John H. Ewing, J. R. Day, M. S. Quay.  
 1867—John H. Ewing, J. R. Day, Thomas Nicholson.  
 1868—A. J. Buffington, Harvey J. Vankirk, Thomas Nicholson.  
 1869—A. J. Buffington, Harvey J. Vankirk, W. Davidson.  
 1870—D. M. Leatherman, W. A. Mickey, William C. Shurlock.  
 1871—D. M. Leatherman, W. A. Mickey, William C. Shurlock, George W. Fleeger.  
 1872—Jonathan Allison, W. S. Waldron, David McKee, Samuel J. Cross.  
 1873—Jonathan Allison, A. S. Campbell, David McKee, Samuel J. Cross.  
 1874—James K. Billingsley, John Farrar, William G. Barnett.  
 1875—John Birch, to fill vacancy caused by death of Mr. Farrar.  
 1876—James K. Billingsley, John S. Duncan, Joseph R. McClean.  
 1878—John W. Stephens, Findley Patterson, John C. Messenger.  
 1880—James K. Billingsley, John M. Boyse, Norton McGiffin.  
 1882—Robert W. Parkinson, C. W. Townsend, Harvey J. Vankirk.  
 1884—Brit Hart, George S. Graham, R. V. Johnson.  
 1886—John Clark, J. B. Finley, J. K. Billingsley.  
 1888—John B. Donaldson, James S. Stocking, J. K. Billingsley, resigned 1889, and J. B. Finley elected to serve remainder of term.  
 1890—J. B. Finley, T. M. Patterson, James S. Stocking.  
 1892—David M. Anderson, George V. Lawrence, T. M. Patterson.  
 1894—David M. Anderson, J. C. French, George V. Lawrence.  
 1896—J. C. French, David M. Pry, James G. Sloan.  
 1898—James V. Clark, William M. Murdock, J. Harper McClaren.  
 1900—David Anderson, James V. Clark, J. Harper McClarn.  
 1902—David Anderson, died 1903; John M. Berry, David M. Campsey.  
 1904—John M. Berry, David M. Campsey, Frank Craven.  
 1906—Frank Craven, W. W. Sprowls, Charles Bentley.  
 1908—Charles Bentley, C. E. Crothers, John B. Holland.
- Roll of Attorneys, 1781-1909.
- 1781—Hugh M. Brackenridge, Samuel Irwin, David Sample. 1782—Thomas Smith, David Espy, David Bradford, Robert Galbraith, George Thompson, Thomas Duncan, David Redick, Michael Huffnagle. 1783—John Woods. 1784—James Ross. 1786—James Carson.  
 1787—Alexander Addison. 1788—George Vallengham. 1789—John Young, Daniel St. Clair. 1790—John Ralph. 1791—Thomas Scott, Steel Sample. 1792—Hugh Ross, Joseph Pentecost, David McKeehan. 1793—George Armstrong. 1794—Arthur St. Clair, Henry Woods, Parker Campbell.  
 1795—Thomas Collins, George Henry Keppele, James Morrison. 1796—James Allison, Joseph Shannon, John Simonson, James Montgomery, Thomas Creigh, Thomas Hadden, Samuel Sidney Mahon. 1797—Thomas Nesbit, John Lyon, Thomas Bailey, Robert Whitehill.  
 1798—John Cloyd, Thomas Johnston, Thomas Mason, Cunningham Semple, James Ashbrook, William Ayres. 1799—George Heyl, Robert Callender, John Kennedy. 1800—Isaac Kerr. 1801—Robert Moore, John Gilmore, Obadiah Jennings, James Mountain. 1802—Alexander William Foster, Sampson Smith King.  
 1803—Isaac Meason, Jr., Jonathan Redick. 1805—Elias E. Ellmaker, John Purviance, Jr., Hill Runyan, Joseph Douglass, John Porter. 1806—George Paull, James Taylor. 1807—Thomas McGiffin, John Marshel, John McDonald. 1808—William Wilkins, Thomas H. Baird, Charles Wilkins, John Tarr, John Shannon, John White, Morgan Neville.  
 1810—Richard Carr Lane, John H. Chapline, Jesse Edgington, Joseph Weigley, David Redick, Thomas Irwin. 1811—Philip Doddridge, Andrew Buchanan. 1812—William Baird, Joseph P. Beckett, Walter Forward. 1813—John C. Wright, Thomas Morgan, David Jennings, Thomas Cunningham.  
 1814—T. McK. T. McKennan, H. H. Brackenridge, Samuel Lyon. 1815—J. Philpot C. Sampson, Henry Bald-



win. 1816—Nathanial Ewing, Samuel Stokely. 1817—James L. Bowman, Charles Shaler, Alexander Caldwell, John M. Goodenow, John S. Brady. 1818—Alexander Brackenridge. William Waugh, Henry M. Campbell, John Hoge Ewing, Walter B. Beebee, James S. Craft, Harmar Denny.

1819—Hiram Heaton, William Harvey, John Dawson, Stephen D. Walker, Asa Andrews, Ephriam Roote, Samuel H. Fitzhugh, James Shannon. 1820—Isaiah Winge, John M. Austin, Alesander Addison, John S. Garrett,

1821—Jacob B. Miller, William G. Hawkins, James Piper, Thomas Gibbs Morgan. 1822—Samuel Evans, Joshua Seney, John H. Waugh.

1823—A. S. Mountain, Jonathan B. Smith, William H. Brown, John H. Hopkins, Dorsey B. Pentecost, John C. Campbell, Roswell Marsh, James R. Pentecost, Thomas Ustice White. 1824—James C. Simonson, Richard Bidle, Thomas L. Rodgers, James Todd, George Watson, W. W. Fetterman, Charles H. Israel.

1825—William W. King, John Loudon Gow, James W. McKennan, H. B. Tomlinson, Richard Bard. 1826—Alexander Wilson, Isaac Leet, Charles Coleman. 1827—Edward D. Gazzam, Edward McFarland. 1828—George Selden. 1829—John Glenn, Benjamin S. Stewart, Samuel Creigh, Ethelbert P. Oliphant. 1830—Samuel Gormly, Francis C. Campbell, Griffith J. Withey, George A. Acheson.

1831—William R. McDonald, Nathaniel P. Fetterman, Joshua B. Gowell, Thomas L. Shields, James Watson. 1832—Alexander W. Acheson, Charles W. Kelso, Thomas S. Humrickhouse, Samuel Cleavinger, David Walker. 1833—Benjamin Patton.

1834—James Veech, Thomas J. Gass, Richard H. Lee, Thomas B. Beall. 1835—R. F. McConnauey, William Allison. 1836—David Blair. 1837—William McKennan, Thomas J. Bingham. 1838—Daniel Baldwin, T. J. Fox Alden. 1839—Samuel Frew, Daniel M. Edgington. Daniel Leet, Joseph Henderson, J. P. Avery.

1840—Lewis Roberts, Isaiah Steen, Robert Woods, Robert H. Koontz, Peter F. Ege, Thomas R. Hazzard. 1841—Ross Black, John H. Deford, Thomas McGiffin, Seth T. Hurd, Samuel Kingston, Simon Meredith, William Montgomery.

1842—Robert F. Cooper, John Watson, Jr., Francis G. Flenniken. 1843—Obadiah B. McFadden, George Acheson, Solomon Alter, Alesander Murdock, William F. Johnston, Jonathan D. Leet. 1844—Uriah W. Wise, James Dunlop, John D. Creigh, J. W. F. White, Henry H. Clark, William Wilson, Ebenezer Boyce, G. W. McIlvaine, R. F. McIlvaine. 1845—Job Johnston, Alexander Miller, Richard J. Allison, J. Bowman Sweitzer.

1846—Thomas H. Baird, Jr., R. C. Ingall, David Reed, George Scott Gart, William Grayson, Elbridge G. Crea-craft, George E. Appleton, Wilson McCandles, George

W. McGiffin, John P. Penny. 1847—Joseph S. Morrison, John McKee, Andrew Hopkins.

1848—David Craig, R. S. Moody, John J. Pierson, W. M. Farrar, William S. Moore, George H. Oliver, J. A. F. Buchanan. 1849—Thomas W. Porter, Daniel Donehoo, Daniel M. Stockton, William Baird, David S. Wilson, Daniel Kaine, John C. Flenniken. 1850—William Linn, Samuel G. Pepper. 1851—Ellis Gregg, Harvey J. Vankirk, Alfred Howell, John M. Stockdale, Huston Quail, J. Lawrence Judson. 1852—Marcus W. Acheson, D. W. Bell, William L. Bowman, Jacob F. Slagle.

1853—Alexander Wilson, George W. Miller, John D. Braden, John B. Krepps, Robert M. Gibson, Samuel M. Semmes, George A. Peare. 1854—Charles Naylor, A. S. Ritchie, A. P. Morrison, A. S. Fuller, John C. Messenger, John Nicholls, Robert F. Stean, B. W. Lacy. 1855—Samuel N. Cochran, Samuel Cole, Jr., Peter B. McMahon, William Mills, Eugene Ferero. 1856—John H. Craig.

1857—Jasper E. Brady, Addison Oliver, Alexander M. Gow. 1858—Thomas Ewing, John R. Donehoo, William A. Stokes, Ira J. Lacock, Francis F. Fitzwilliams, Jonathan W. Mott. 1859—William E. Gapen, R. P. Lewis, Archibald McBride, James Lindsey.

1860—Andrew A. Purman, Freeman Brady, Wilson N. Paxton, William F. Templeton, Charles McClure Hays, H. G. Rogers.

1861—\*John G. Ruple, Leroy W. Little, \*Isaac Y. Hamilton, Mordecai B. Massey, James R. Ruth, \*Boyd Crumrine, Thomas Boyd, William J. Patton, James Murray Clark.

1862—David Crawford, Robert A. McConnell, William C. Lindsey, Isaac Bailey, George W. Caldwell. 1863—Hill Burgwin, James S. Rutan, Samuel B. Wilson, Wesley Wolf, Samuel O. Taylor, A. W. Wilson, Simon Buckingham, Daniel W. Leet, Eugene Tarr. 1864—A. W. Aiken, Samuel F. White.

1865—Marshal Swartzwelder, David F. Patterson, \*Henry Gantz, R. Galy Barr, David S. Smith, Joseph Hays. 1866—John L. Gow, Ianthus Bentley, \*Charles M. Ruple, John S. C. Weills, David T. Watson, J. W. Kirker.

1867—M. L. A. McCracken, George L. Gow, William Owens, Ebenezer Williams, Jr., George Shiras, Jr., Bishop Crumrine, \*John W. Donnan, \*\*John A. McIlvaine, John W. Wiley, W. C. Moreland, John W. McWilliams, J. G. Wood, Solomon Bell, John W. Donaldson, R. B. Patterson. 1868—A. G. Cochran, R. L. Morrison, R. C. Hoffman, Alexander M. Todd, George R. Cochran, W. M. Nickerson.

1869—Marcus C. Acheson, Henry M. Dougan, \*Joshua R. Forrest. Cicero Hasbrouck, \*James W. McDowell, David W. Brown, L. McCarrell, James L. Black, James P. Sayer, John Aiken. 1870—Franklin Ezra Oliver,

John Milton Oliver, Clark Riggle, George Fetterman, Oscar L. Jackson, H. P. Mueller, William McEnrue.

1871—Jacob Davis, Joseph McK. Acheson, Daniel N. McCracken, B. F. Lucas, \*George O. Jones, Leopold Becker. 1872—W. G. Guyler, G. W. G. Waddle, S. A. McClung, William S. McFadden, William Blakely, B. C. Christy. 1873—J. Hanson Good, Nathaniel Richardson, E. G. Creacroft, \*John H. Murdoch, John McCracken Hoon. 1874—Edgar Galbraith, John Dalzell, William H. White, J. B. Jones, Thomas Henry, John R. Brad-dock.

1875—John M. Kennedy, David H. Martin, \*T. Jef-ferson Duncan, Charles W. McCord, James L. Berry, George A. Hoffman, Jr. 1876—John W. Morehead, Esaac S. Van Voorhis, John A. Moninger, B. Frank Montgomery. William O. Crawford, John H. McCreary, A. S. Miller, Julian B. Crenshaw. 1877—\*Alvan Donnan, William F. Wright, John M. Davis, \*J. Carter Jud-son, James M. Sprowls, \*Ralph C. McConnell, John F. O'Malley, David F. Enoch, Joseph S. Haymaker, Will-iam Archibald Barr, \*Earnest F. Acheson, W. C. Still-wagen, William M. Boggs, J. B. R. Streater. 1878—I. N. Patterson, Charles C. Montooth, Louis R. Smith, J. H. S. Trainer, George C. Burgwin, John Barton, William M. Watson, \*James Irwin Brownson, \*Joseph Fulton McFarland, W. McBride Perrin, James McFadden Car-penter.

1879—Samuel C. Cook, John M. Braden, John S. Mar-quis, Jr., William Reardon, William H. Playford, Thomas J. Lazear, John D. McKennan, Julius P. Miller, \*Albert S. Sprowls, \*\*James Franklin Taylor. 1880—Samuel C. Clarke, Thomas McK. Hughes, \*Thomas Fleming Birch, William G. Stewart. 1881—Hugh A. Rogers, Joseph M. Swearingen, \*Robert Wilson Irwin, \*Joseph T. Noble.

1882—George W. Guthrie, \*William Sanders Parker, James Q. McGiffin, \*Joseph M. Dickson, John L. Rod-gers, \*Josiah M. Patterson, George Peyton Miller. 1883—\*Winfield McIlvaine. 1884—John W. Martindale. 1885—\*James M. McBurney, \*Thomas B. H. Brownlee, \*Samuel Amspoker, \*Norman E. Clark, Matthew H. Stevenson.

1886—\*Earnest Ethelbert Crumrine, \*Andrew M.

Linn, \*James A. Wiley, William McKennan, Jr. 1887—\*James C. Ewing, †Charles G. McIlvaine. 1888—David Sterrett, \*James S. Nease. 1890—John C. Bane, \*Charles W. Campbell, †James E. Barnett, Frank E. Baird, \*W. Parkison Warne. 1891—\*James R. Burn-side, William I. Berryman, Thomas C. Noble, \*Odell S. Chalfant. 1892—\*G. Plumber Baker, \*Grant E. Hess, \*Alex M. Templeton.

1893—\*Bertram E. McCracken. 1894—Robert Gibson, \*Oliver M. Henderson, \*Owen C. Underwood. 1895—\*Albert G. Braden, \*Julius P. Miller, Jr., \*Haldain B. Hughes, Charles C. Sterrett, \*Bold E. Warne, \*Joseph K. Wier. 1896—\*Isaac W. Baum, \*Blanchard G. Hughes, \*James P. Eagleson, Frank E. Bible, \*Robert W. Knox.

1897—†A. H. Anderson, \*William N. Butler, Clarence Rehn, \*H. Russell Myers, \*Byron E. Tombaugh, \*Robert W. Parkinson.

1898—\*John C. Hart, \*Harry A. Jones, \*C. L. V. Acheson, \*Robert H. Meloy, \*W. A. H. McIlvaine. 1899—\*Willison K. Vance, W. Merwin Craft, Albert T. Mor-gan, \*Edgar B. Murdoch.

1900—\*James A. Magill, Maynard R. Allen, \*John W. McDowell, \*James P. Braden.

1901—†Oliver S. Scott, \*James P. Brownlee, \*Harry L. Williams, \*Blaine Aiken, \*Lawrence R. Boyd, \*Ver-non Hazzard, \*Francis H. Woods.

1902—\*Carl E. Gibson.

1903—Charles E. Carter, \*Frank H. Andrew, \*Ralph Martin Allison, \*Barton A. Barr, \*John N. Patterson, \*John H. Donnan.

1904—\*Thomas H. W. Fergus, \*John M. T. Hana, \*William Austin Davis.

1905—\*Erwin Cummins, \*J. R. McCreight, \*J. Boyd Crumrine.

1906—\*William Reed Dennison, \*John I. Carson, \*Richard S. Miller, \*John R. Pipes.

1907—\*Hugh E. Fergus, \*Paul A. A. Core.

1908—\*Harry W. Canon, \*Joseph Bell.

\* Residing in the county, some of them not in active practice.

† Residing in the county, practicing in Pittsburg.



## CHAPTER XIV.

### RELIGIOUS HISTORY.

*History of the Quaker, Episcopal, Presbyterian, Cumberland Presbyterian and United Presbyterian Denominations.*

William Penn, in his quaint Quaker language, instructed his agents in Pennsylvania, that: "Since there was no other thing I had in my eye in the settlement of this province next to the advancement of virtue than the comfortable situation of the inhabitants therein, and for that end . . . ordained that every township consisting of 5,000 acres should have ten families at the least, to the end that the province might not be a wilderness as some others yet do by vast vacant tracts of land . . . I do hereby desire my trusty commissioners . . . to take the greatest care that justice and impartiality be observed towards all in the disposal of land, as well in reference to quality as quantity, that what is right in the sight of God and good men may always be preferred, for it is the best and lastingest bottom to act and build upon. Given at Worthington Place, in Old England, the 24th day of the 11th month, 1686."

His agents succeeded in bringing in plain people, who became the small land owners looking for liberty of conscience and worship. These Washington County settlers were in early days most zealously illiberal and were originators of much confusion and distraction.

A birds-eye view of the religious settlements shows the Quakers, or Friends, as a small transient company settling near the southeastern corner of our county and flitting across its southern border, soon to disappear entirely—the Presbyterians setting their feet firmly on all sides of the central or county seat, and cohesively working outward, covering all the county except the southeast and southwest; the United Presbyterians coming up from many distracted bodies and uncertain groups into one large undivided close communion; the Cumberland Presbyterians springing up from a great need, caused largely by the fervor of one young man, James McGrady, whose early studies and theological training was in Hopewell Township; the Baptists making a most early start along Tenmile Creek and unwillingly giving birth to the Campbellite branch—these same Campbellites in their efforts to set aside all sects and creeds creating a new sect, this new sect giving

instruction to their fellow laborer, Sidney Rigdon, born on Washington County soil, by which he became mistakenly inspired to create a new religion founded on a fictitious tale, written by a resident of this county, giving a Mormon people, which the inhabitants of Washington County will not concede to be Christians, and whose practices would not be tolerated within this county. These Latter Day Saints have no organization in the county, yet have an offshoot here of three local associations calling themselves "The Church of Jesus Christ," and have among their number the president of that organization in the United States, and have also the official paper or publication of that body. A heavy sprinkling of Methodists with two divisions, Episcopalians, Lutherans, Dunkards, Catholics, Jews, Bohemians and others teach with freedom in this county.

Carlyle has said, "A man's religion is the chief fact with regard to him." Another has said, "It was the staunch religion of the best of the early settlers that made this country worth coming to." The high resolves and determination of these early settlers is indicated in many instances, two of which we will mention. A very remarkable historical paper was signed in 1782 by many of the inhabitants of the western frontiers of Washington County, including James Edgar, of Smith Township, and Hugh Scott, of Nottingham Township. These last named were among the five persons who, according to the law erecting Washington County, the year before had been appointed as commissioners to purchase land for a courthouse, and both afterwards sat as associate judges on the bench of Washington County and were leaders in the communities where they resided. It was said in the history of the Presbytery of Washington that the paper is of special historical value, as it did not originate with any of the very few ministers then in the West, but was conceived and written by an elder, Hon. James Edgar, and was numerously signed by the members of the Cross Creek and neighboring churches. It was called a religious agreement and lamented "The many abound-

ing evils in our own hearts and lives, as also the open and secret violations of the Holy Law of God, which dishonors his name and defiles and ruins our country. . . . We desire to acknowledge with shame and sorrow of heart before God and solemnly promise to engage against (the sins before numerated) both in ourselves and others direct." Several years afterward a supplementary clause was added in a better strain: "We desire to acknowledge the goodness of God, who hath continued his precious gospel with us in purity, and especially for his late gracious outpourings of divine influence on many parts of the land, and especially here, where we were so much in carnal security and worldly-mindedness, floating along with the flood of vanity. And we desire to lament our barrenness and leanness under these gracious favors, and we do now, in the strength of God, relying on his grace, resolve that we will seek the Lord for help . . . and that we will be careful and watchful to perform the duties required by Christian rules in the families we belong to, as we stand related, severally, as parents and children, husbands and wives, masters or mistresses and servants." For the sins enumerated in this paper as prevalent at that time and for the names of the signers in those early days, see History of the Presbytery of Washington, page 38, note 1 and 2. The total number given as signers in these days in this sparsely settled region, is 116. Historian Creigh, in speaking of them, says many of them filled high and important stations in church and state and have bequeathed to their posterity a precious inheritance. Their descendants linger among us and the rural cemeteries, Cross Creek, Racoon and Burgettstown, contain the remains of those of whom it can truly be said, "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

Another instance of heroic resolution is that of William Smiley, elder in Buffalo Church, who at 64 years of age, in order to assist his congregation in raising enough money to pay their indebtedness to their pastor, Rev. Joseph Smith, and prevent the community from being without his preaching and teaching, floated down the river with a large load of flour to the market at New Orleans with no assistants but two young men and dared the dangers and hardships of river travel and exposure to the elements and the Indians for the cause of his religion and his community.

Pennsylvania, being a Quaker state, it might be expected that many of these peaceable people would reach the rich lands of Washington County, but the early life here was too warlike for them. So far as is known, they only had four locations in the present limits of this county. These friends were known as connected with or branches of the "Redstone Quarterly Meeting."

#### THE QUAKERS OR FRIENDS.

The land in all this region was known as the "Redstone Country" or "Redstone" in the early days. The name was applied to Redstone Creek (Pierre-Rouge) by the French in the beginning of Monongahela river history and map-making, and is thought to have been first given by the Indians. The burning leaves setting fire to the coal found in the hillside, produced red-hot coals or redstone. An ancient mound or earthworks, such as gave rise to the belief that they were the works of a mound-building race superior to the red man whom the settlers found here, stood near the mouth of this creek. It was known as "Old Fort," "Old Fort at Redstone" and "Redstone Old Fort."

This name still clung to the English fort built there in 1758 or 1759 (The Old Towns, 1883). The name was not only adopted by the Quakers to denote an association of congregations in this region, as "Redstone Quarterly Meeting," but there were the Presbytery of Redstone, the Redstone Baptist Association and the Redstone Methodist Circuit.

Friends from eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey and northern Delaware, came in about 1787, finding goodly land which the Virginians were eager to leave after they discovered that Pennsylvania would control this Redstone country.

The first purchase of land for a Quaker meeting-house was in 1792, on Two-Mile Creek in East Bethlehem Township, containing ten acres conveyed by James Townsend to trustees for the society of the people called Quakers of Westland Meeting for the purpose of a meeting-house, burying-ground and other necessary purposes for the use of said society. This society of the "Westland Friends" or "Westland Monthly Meeting" held its last meeting and disbanded in 1864, the members being transferred to Salem Monthly Meeting, Ohio, the nearest meeting of the Quaker Society. The names of those so transferred included 49 males and 42 females with the families of four of them, for all children of Quaker birth were considered a part of the society. Of the 91 transferred, 21 were Cleavers. The land was sold in 1866 to William Fisher, Amos G. Cleaver and Joseph Farquhar, because the members had been decreased by death and removals so much as to be unable to maintain a meeting, and the greater part of the ten acres was in 1902 conveyed to the Westland Cemetery Association.

It is possible that some of the persons dismissed were members of an adjoining "meeting" for the Friends had four and a quarter acres in West Pike Run Township where they had a "Pike Run Meeting-house" on land purchased in 1797; and a "Fallowfield Meet-



ing-house" on four and one-quarter acres of land in Allen Township purchased in 1799; and there was a Society of Quakers having a meeting-house in East Finley Township on one acre and seven perches of land purchased in 1811 from a Quaker named Samuel England, "on the dividing ridge between the waters of the Ten-Mile and Wheeling Creeks," lying along Ryerson's road. All of these houses ceased to be used by the Society of Friends during the first half of the last century or shortly after. The cause of much dissension among the Quakers was the teaching of Elias Hicks, which divided many of these meetings into what was called the Hicksites and the Orthodox Quakers.

Both the Pike Run Meeting-house, located in Pike Run Township, and the Fallowfield Meeting-house, located in Allen Township, were conveyed away by trustees for the special purpose appointed by the "Westland Monthly Meeting" of East Bethlehem Township. The deed from Jesse Kenworthy, Jonathan Knight and Joseph H. Miller, trustees, to Samuel D. Price, made in 1858 conveying the Pike Run Meeting-house and lot, (there being a frame house thereon at that time), stated that the Westland Monthly Meeting was "a branch of and in Unity with Ohio Yearly Meeting of Friends in Unity and Epistolary Correspondence with the ancient yearly meeting of the people called Quakers of London and Dublin and with all the yearly meetings of the said people so in Unity and Correspondence in America."

The Hicksites who were taught that "the devil had no existence, and if we did right our heaven was here," had a church building on this same lot and it required a special act of Legislature in 1863 and another set of trustees and a new deed to convey the title of "the two divisions of the Society of Friends."

Two of the best known Quakers in this county were Jonathan Knight, the celebrated engineer and statesman of East Bethlehem Township, and Job Johnson, the friend of education of East Pike Run Township, or that part of it now California.

The religion of such people was quiet and unobtrusive, but stern and unyielding in the government of themselves. They were opposed to fighting and slavery and to display of dress or wealth. It is said that the first generation of their descendants was not quickly aroused to sympathy with and to become members of other religious organizations. This was not strange, for the austere manner of form in worship, seating male and female separated by the aisle of the church, the silent and long waiting for the spirit to move some one to speak or lead in other devotion, all tended to repress sympathy and excitement.

#### EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Episcopal Church has never secured a fast hold and widespread influence in Washington County. Rev. Joseph Doddridge, M. D., who came from Bedford County and who in the western part of Washington County with his father in 1773 was a moving spirit in this section. His life was spent in constant missionary service in this county, West Virginia and Southern Ohio. He is said to have served on the circuit of the Methodist Church visiting Pittsburg in 1790. His book, "Doddridge's Notes," shows the yearning of the church people for religious services in those early days. They inquired of him with bitterness of heart, "Must we live and die without baptism for our children and without sacrament for ourselves?" Rev. Doddridge pleaded with the Episcopal authorities east of the mountains to establish churches for those of this faith west of the mountains, which he says amounted to thousands, but in vain. There were members here from the churches of England as well as from Virginia. The first Episcopal church west of the mountains was organized in 1790 by Gen. John Neville, and his son Col. Pressley Neville, Maj. Isaac Craig and others. The building called St. Luke's Church was built that year and furnished a year or two later, and stood on lands near Neville's plantation called Woodville, along Chartiers Creek, near the present Allegheny County Home. Francis Reno, educated by the aid of Gen. Neville, officiated there until the agitation caused by the whiskey riots disturbed the peace and drove the supporters of the church from the locality.

The location of this church and later record of its existence is given in "Doddridge's Memoirs," where he reports a convention of four clergymen, himself and Reno, included at St. Thomas' Church in West Pike Run, September 26, 1803, where they adjourned to again meet on the Saturday before Whit-Sunday, at the church near Gen. Neville's old place on Chartiers Creek.

The St. Thomas' Church referred to was erected in West Bethlehem Township near the Crook's Graveyard, about a mile south of Hillsboro, where Col. Thomas Crooks, on a part of whose lands it had been erected, was buried in 1815. This and the old Doddridge Chapel in Independence Township, which may have been older than any of the others, are the early landmarks of the Episcopal Church in the county. The ritual and services disappeared from all the country locations in early times because of the wars with England and the removal from Pennsylvania of those who were Virginia adherents.

\* History of Allegheny County, Pa. (1889), page 350.

## PRESBYTERIANS.

The best known of the early leaders of Presbyterians in this county was Rev. John McMillen. He resembled the Quakers in dress, at least during his early residence here. He is best known and most spoken of because he long outlived his early cotemporaries, the three others who started in the permanent work here almost with him. The Presbyterian ministers, Joseph Smith, Thadeus Dodd and the earliest minister of the Associate Church, Matthew Henderson, all died within three years of each other (1892-5) after a dozen years or so of influence here, while McMillen lived to November 16, 1833, covering a period of almost sixty years of service and preaching 6,000 sermons.

The valuable work of Dr. George P. Hays, late President of Washington and Jefferson College on "Presbyterianism in America," defines Presbyterians as those who believe that the management of the New Testament Church is in the hands of representatives of the people. These representatives are called presbyters. They hold that the language of the New Testament and especially of the 15th chapter of Acts authorizes this method of the management of a large district by the representatives of a group of congregations. The final authority over the whole is in the representatives of all the congregations. This method of organizations is not held to be exclusive but is greatly to be preferred. Both King James I and his son Charles objected to Presbyterianism because it was "a form of government fit only for republics, and intolerable to kings." English Tories blamed all their American troubles on the Presbyterians.

Episcopas is the Greek word for overseer. In the Episcopal churches of that day, such as the Roman Catholic Church and the Church of England, all authority was in the bishop or overseer. Episcopacy was the state religion in Virginia. "When a form of religion is adopted by a state, substantially three things occur. Taxes for it are levied on all persons. The ministers of the religion are paid their salaries out of the proceeds of these taxes. The appointment of the ministers thus supported is a part of the duty of the state government. Ecclesiastical and theological tests are therefor applied in the determination of the qualifications of the persons who shall vote or hold office. The worship of other denominations may or may not be allowed by the state.

"With all the pressure in England in favor of Episcopal establishment for the perpetuation here of English authority it is not remarkable that the Episcopalians in the colonies were undisguisedly anxious for such a church establishment in this country. . . . The mere knowledge of this threatened danger tended strong-

ly to unite the Puritan element among the denominations and especially to bring together the Presbyterians and Congregationalists in combined efforts for religious freedom."

Presbyterianism, a more democratic form of government, owes its name as much to its form as to its doctrine. Each congregation selects its minister from the ordained ministry, and selects its own elders or presbyters or official personages from its own membership. From these bishops and lay members, representatives are selected to constitute presbyteries, synods and general assemblies, which are the appellate jurisdictions. The Congregationalists, who were numerous in the New England states, had no appellate courts and acknowledged no authority in church government higher than the congregation, each deciding for itself. Hostility from king and tory drove the Americans to look away from the Established Church of England and to adopt a form of government closely resembling that of the Presbyterian denomination. The influence of Presbyterianism on the Constitutional Convention called to form a constitution for the United States in 1787, when the Presbyterian synod and the convention were in session in Philadelphia only four squares apart, is unnecessary to discuss in this work. It is well set out in Hays on Presbyterianism, page 132, and the similarity in the forms of government adopted is clear. Townships correspond to congregations, counties to Presbyteries, States to synods and the United States to the General Assembly.

All Presbyterians were considered "dissenters" by the British and no matter how other denominations might be divided in political views, no Presbyterian would be a tory. The early colonists were striving to establish in this wilderness a civilization where the Protestant religion would be free from governmental control.

As the free form of worship succeeded in establishing and sustaining churches, whether Presbyterian, Congregational, Baptist, Quaker or others, the confidence of the people grew into belief that religion needed nothing from the state but protection and peace. All Christian dissenters, pleased with the freedom of worship, grew strong in their determination to be free Americans, and in the solitudes of these back woods attended most faithfully their little log sanctuaries to receive information and inspiration in government as well as religious affairs. These became the centers of social reorganization, and the preacher the leader in education and the counselor of the whole community.

The first meeting of Presbytery held by Presbyterians west of the mountains was held at Pigeon Creek, Washington County, September 19-20, 1781. It had been organized by the Synod of New York and Philadelphia in May and embraced all the country west of



the Allegheny Mountains. Although it was called Redstone Presbytery, and Redstone settlement lay east of the Monongahela River, three of the four ministers of which it was composed were residing in Washington County and only one east of the river. That Presbyterianism was strong in Washington County is further indicated by the fact that the first meeting of the Ohio Presbytery, the next one formed, was held at Upper Buffalo in 1793, and the first and only meeting held by the Synod of Virginia on land within Pennsylvania was in the village of Washington in 1800. The three ministers above referred to as residing in Washington County were John McMillen, Thadeus Dodd and Joseph Smith, who, as stated in a former chapter arrived about 1778 and 1779 to locate permanently with their families in this county. Rev. Thadeus Dodd and Rev. Joseph Smith had both died before Ohio Presbytery was erected.

Ohio Presbytery when organized in 1793 consisted of the ministers and churches west of the Monongahela River without limit, and extended from that river's mouth northward to Presque Isle, now the city of Erie. Only one minister of the five included was located north or west of the Ohio River. The locations of the Presbyterian churches in the county in 1793 were at what is now known as Pigeon Creek, Independence, Chartiers or Hill Church, one mile south of Canonsburg, Amity, Prosperity, Buffalo Village, Cross Creek, Raccoon at Candor, Three Ridges at West Alexander, Mingo Creek, Pike Run, King's Creek, three miles north of Florence and which was afterwards removed to Florence and Horse-shoe near Monongahela. Neither Washington nor Wheeling had congregations at this time. Those persons of this denomination residing at the county seat attended Dr. John McMillen's Chartiers (now Hill) Church. The church at Washington was organized in the winter of 1793-4, although there had been preaching services in the court house frequently prior to that. The first historical record of constant preaching at this village appears in the application of Presbytery December 20, 1785, for the stated service of Alexander Addison, then a licentiate of the Presbytery of Aberlow, Scotland and afterwards a distinguished judge of Washington County and in these western courts. The religious idea was strong in the minds of the settlers and the preaching was desired, public worship held, congregations organized and churches built at several places years before a pastor was obtained. Raccoon Church in Robinson Township built its first church in 1781, but had no pastor until 1789. The Washington Congregation did not obtain either a church building or a pastor until 12 years after their organization. Rev. Mathew Brown was installed in 1805, but the worship was before that conducted in the Academy or the Court House. This delay in obtaining a pastor may be the fault of the congre-

gation, but after some facts are stated the reader will be left to decide whether the refusal of Presbytery to permit the people of Washington and vicinity to have the preachers of their own choice was not the cause which led to the advancement of education at Canonsburg, and the establishment of Jefferson College there to the injury of Washington Academy and College.

The four original members of session, Andrew Swearingen, brother of Van Swearingen; Robert Stockton, residing two miles west of town; Joseph Wherry, residing two miles north of town, and William McCombs from the direction of Pigeon Creek, obtained James Welsh as "stated supply" for the first year. He and others at intervals later preached in the academy just erected and in the new court house erected to replace the one which was burned in 1791. In the second story of that old court house Rev. Thadeus Dodd had previously conducted for a time the Washington Academy and preached one-third of his Sabbaths, dividing the time with his two Ten-Mile congregations. Alexander Addison had preached as a supply for two years, but the Presbytery being very strict had declined to install him as pastor. Many supplies were tried, but no regular pastor could be secured. McMillen and his associates were suspicious of all imported preachers.

Strife and dissatisfaction arose and increased after the Presbytery refused to approve the call for the services of Rev. Thomas Ledlie Birch. He had come from Ireland and was a man of "gifts," but in estimation of many, including prominent members of the Presbytery, of doubtful ministerial character, notwithstanding his papers had been indorsed by the Presbytery of Philadelphia, under the rule. Commissioners from the church presented a petition to the Presbytery October 23, 1800, for the settlement of Mr. Birch as pastor, but his examination on "experimental religion" not proving satisfactory, the request was refused and he was not received as a member of the Presbytery. Pending, however, an appeal from these proceedings to the General Assembly, he was permitted to preach in Washington until the decision. Meanwhile, during a subsequent meeting of the Presbytery of Cross Creek, in January, 1801, Mr. Birch underwent another examination, but was rejected as before. The General Assembly dismissed the appeal, upon the ground that "there is a discretionary power necessarily lodged in every Presbytery, to judge the qualifications of those whom they receive, especially with respect to experimental religion." To the surprise however of the brethren here, the Assembly itself subjected Mr. Birch to examination, and resolved that "they found no obstruction against any other Presbytery taking him up and proceeding with him agreeably to the rules and regulations provided in such cases." Thus encouraged, Mr. Birch complained to the next Assembly

(1802) that "the Presbytery of Ohio still rejected him, in opposition to the decision and intention of the General Assembly," but "the complaint was not sustained." Then came a rupture in the congregation, one portion adhering to Mr. Birch, in resistance to ecclesiastical authority, whilst the other received and heard the supplies appointed by the Presbytery.

But failing of his end through church courts, the complainant finally appealed to the civil law in a suit for slander against Dr. McMillen. That honored man, given unduly to blunt speech, had expressed his opinion of Mr. Birch very freely, and the Presbytery, before whom he was first charged, though sustaining him in everything else, had rebuked and admonished him for one rash expression, viz., that he considered Mr. Birch "a preacher of the devil," to which censure Dr. McMillen meekly submitted. "But this decision did not draw blood enough, and hence the appeal to Caesar. In the Circuit Court of Washington County, held by Judges Yeates and Smith, the jury, despite the able and eloquent defence of Hon. James Ross, found for the plaintiff; but in the Supreme Court that "judgment was reversed," on the ground, so clearly set forth by Chief Justice Tilghman, that the words complained of, though otherwise faulty, were not actionable, having been extorted by the plaintiff on a trial in an ecclesiastical court, whose jurisdiction he himself had acknowledged."

Between 1790 and 1805 the disposition of the Washington people had hardened. Rev. Thadeus Dodd said they were indifferent to the interests of literature in general and to the demands of the church in particular. Rev. Jacob Lindly said that they had but little piety, science or liberality to build a house or sustain a literary institution, and none to sustain a preacher. Rev. Mathew Brown, called in 1805 to be principal of the Academy and first pastor of the first congregation in Washington, in advising with the Rev. Dr. James I. Brownson at the beginning of his pastorate of this Presbyterian people in 1849, began with a description of the remarkable intelligence and social refinement of the community in Washington when he came to it. But, as in most new towns, there was but little of the spirit of piety. "But for a few godly women," said he, "we would have been as Sodom and Gomorrah." The men were respectful, ready to swell the church attendance, and to pay their dues; but that was their utmost advance heavenward. Through the week money-making with superabundant and vicious recreations in the form of gambling, long bullets, horse-racing and cock-fighting, absorbed them.

Dr. Brown, a graduate of Dickinson College and ordained by Carlisle Presbytery, came to his western charge while yet the power of the great religious awakening of 1802 lingered in the ministers and churches. After some contact with this spirit of earnestness, he is said to have

declared to some of his brethren that he "must go back over the mountains and get more religion before he could with any hope preach alongside with such ministers and to such people."

He evidently considered the village people intelligent, but the revival spirit was as yet only in the country churches. The action of Presbytery having dissatisfied Washington people, and the refusal of John Hoge, one of the proprietors of the town, to give a lot for the Academy, caused a change of plan. The ministers who had been so instrumental in procuring a charter for Washington Academy in 1787 turned to John Canon, who gave them a building lot and advanced money to erect an Academy at Canonsburg. They soon obtained action of Redstone Presbytery, of Ohio Presbytery and that higher body, the Synod of Virginia, resolving to aid the Academy at Canonsburg. Those who favored Washington Academy found themselves forestalled in all the churches in the county when they tried to procure contributions for the building at Washington. Washington Academy and its successor, Washington College, never was able to overcome the advantage at that time given to Canonsburg.

Interest in education was not confined to academies. The Ohio Presbytery in 1794, taking into serious consideration the importance of the education of children and the danger of contracting early habits of vice and immorality, thought it their duty and did "recommend to their rural congregations to be particular not to employ masters of immoral conduct or unsound principles, but to discourage all such; and do their utmost in their different neighborhoods to encourage masters of good morals and orthodox principles in matters of religion." There were no schools except as teachers, then called "masters," were employed by neighborhood subscriptions. These masters were usually stragglers who "boarded around" changing each week or fortnightly among the families of their employers.

Moral teaching was kept up by catechizing from house to house or asking the questions of the "Shorter Catechism" by the ministers. Presbytery appointed certain of the number to this duty where there were churches with no regular pastor. The pulpit preaching was earnest, spiritual and educational, for these early ministers from the east were nearly all graduates from Princeton and nearly all who were trained on this western field were of fairly good classical and theological attainments. They were of rigid, strong character, not crude uncultured frontier preachers. Their close examination of licentiates from the old countries, especially on "experimental religion," led to the rejection of most of the aspirants to these western pulpits. Home talent, therefore, cultivated this rich field. In order that disorders in preaching might not creep in, the Presbytery



yearly examined the Academy students of Canonsburg and were assisted by commissioners from the mother Presbytery—Redstone. That Academy was classical and theological. As early as 1810 our Ohio Presbytery took action toward establishing permanent theological schools. Prior to 1800 it was urging congregations to contribute money, wheat or linen to raise funds for missionary work, to spread the gospel for the instruction of the heathen and black people. The old Presbytery of Redstone, of which Washington County was the much most active part, contributed a goodly sum to the support of missionaries as early as 1790, and many contributions from individual churches in Washington County in early days to this cause and to the Theological Seminary at Princeton, N. J., are given in the history of the Presbytery of Washington, page 20.

The interest of the common people in the academies or assisting young theological students led them to give what they could—wheat, rye, linen, etc., to which even "John Cordike, a pious negro," contributed. (History of Raccoon Church, Sturgeon, page 14), although he lived in Robinson Township, ten miles distant from the school, to be benefited. In addition to such gifts the women of five churches, Buffalo, Cross Creek, Chartiers, Ten-Mile and Bethel (just across the Allegheny County line), furnished several students with clothing during their studies under Rev. Smith at Upper Buffalo about 1785. They made up summer and winter clothing for Brice, Porter, Patterson and James Hughes; coloring linen for summer wear in a dye made of new mown hay, and sending woolen cloth, by merchants, over the mountains to be fulled and dressed. Reasons why they did not make clothing for James McGready, who was a student at the same time, are not given. He became a great evangelist notwithstanding this seeming neglect.

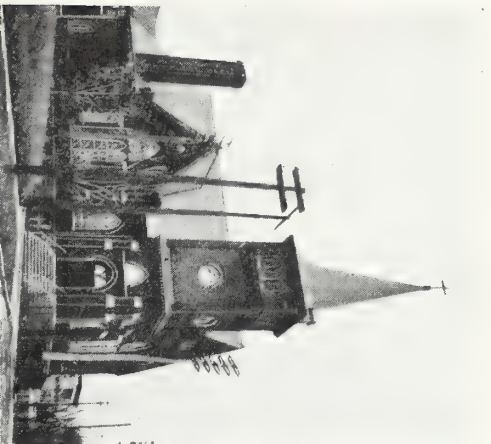
The missionary efforts were not confined to the organized white settlers, but annual pilgrimages were made by these permanent pastors across the Ohio river to the Indians. The hardships of these long horseback trips is indicated by the experience of Rev. Joseph Patterson, pastor of Raccoon. The only food used for days in the deep forest was corn, which was pounded between stones, boiled and mixed with bear's grease. When his stomach revolted at this his earnest evening prayer for a change of diet was answered the next morning by an excellent appetite which continued until other food was had.

Scarcely a minister or licentiate then on the rolls of Presbytery, except the very aged, but was appointed to labor from one to four months in the new settlements or among the Indian tribes—Wyandotts, Senecas, Ottawas and others. These Scotch-Irish people were not only watchful of their preachers and of the "masters" engaged by their parishoners to teach the children in the subscription schools, but were zealous in the discipline

of the church members. The Presbytery of which Washington County area was the main part, warned its people against horse-racing, balls, dances, etc., and advised against "the use of ardent spirits in harvest, and at public meetings especially," as highly improper and prejudicial to body and soul. They were loyal to the government and went so far in 1795 as to declare as a Presbytery, that the "distinguishing privileges" in the church should be refused to those who, during the western insurrection, "had an active hand in burning property, robbing the mail and destroying official papers of the officers of government" until they gave satisfactory evidence of repentance. This action is in accord with the act of "the venerable clergyman," Rev. John Clark, in pleading with the insurgents not to go to Neville's plantation on the morning preceding the riot there. Among the preachers of that day who may have encouraged uprising against the laws the names of none of the Presbyterians have been seen.

The Western Missionary Magazine issued its first number February, 1903, published at Washington, Pa. It was the organization of Presbyterianism in this and the adjoining counties. The Ohio Presbytery embracing but few churches not in Washington County, Old Redstone and new Erie Presbytery (Pittsburg and northward), had been organized into Pittsburg Synod the year before. At its first meeting it had resolved that the Synod should be called the Western Missionary Society with the object of spreading the gospel throughout the new settlement, the Indian tribes, and if need be among those not able to support the gospel in the interior. A Board of Trust was appointed to manage the work of missions. The original board members were Ministers John McMillen, David Smith, Thomas Marquis and Thomas Hughes, with Elders William Plummer and James Caldwell. In 1806 all those who constituted the board were from Washington County—James Hughes, Thomas Marquis, John Anderson, Elisha McCurdy and Elders William Rhea, William Lee and John Duncan. Nearly all the members of this committee were from Washington County, and all the meetings of this Board of Trust during its first eight years were held in this county. Even after the place of meeting was changed to Pittsburg, the great apostle of Western Missions, Rev. Elisha McCurdy, of Cross Roads, (Florence) was still retained as its financial agent and treasurer. This and other facts have been cited as evidence that the great modern missionary movement of the great Presbyterian Church had its origin within the bounds of Washington County.

Of the 12 ministers appointed as first editors of the magazine, the leaders including the three appointed business managers, John McMillen, John Anderson and Samuel Ralston, were from this county. This region had just passed through that great spiritual revival at the be-



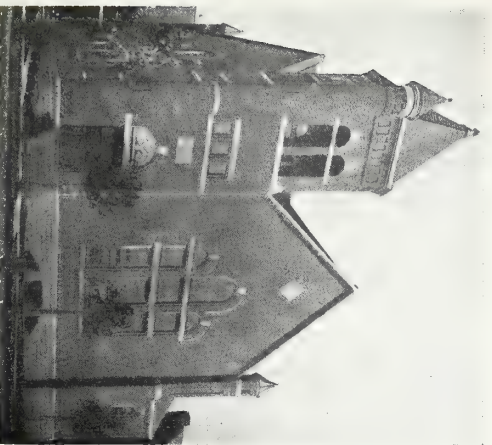
CHURCH OF IMMACULATE CONCEPTION, WASHINGTON



FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WASHINGTON



OLD UNION SCHOOL BUILDING, WASHINGTON  
(Erected 1855—Burned 1899)



THIRD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WASHINGTON



FIRST U. P. CHURCH, WASHINGTON



FIRST LUTHERAN CHURCH, CHARLEVOIX





ginning of the century, during which Washington County had some very special experiences. The facts concerning those wonderful revivals are almost beyond belief now. The preaching in all the old churches and out under the trees was intensely earnest, vast concourses of people gathered and remained for days. The first campmeeting in Christendom was held in Kentucky in July and August, 1799, arising from the spiritual efforts of Rev. James McGready, a former student of Rev. Joseph Smith, of Upper Buffalo, and Dr. John McMillan, of Chartiers. The greatest campmeeting ever held in Washington County was at this same Upper Buffalo when 10,000 people assembled in "The overwhelming conviction and deep distress of awakened sinners, the extraordinary play of sympathetic emotion evincing itself so often in that strange phenomenon, the falling exercise," is worthy of study by the historian and the psychologist as the most important and interesting chapter of early history. In a volume published in 1802, entitled "Surprising Accounts of Revivals of Religion in the United States," etc., may be found a letter which had been addressed in 1799 to a friend in Philadelphia, by a gentleman residing in Washington County, giving a full account up to that day. In the Western Missionary Magazine for 1803 is a fuller and later account, prepared and published by order of the Presbytery of Ohio. From these and other original sources full histories are given in Elliott's "Life of Macurdy" and in Smith's "Old Redstone." More recently in the "Centenary Memorial" is a chapter by Rev. A. Williams, D. D., on the "Religious History of the Western Church." And still later is a tractate on "The Great Revival of 1800" written by Rev. W. Speer, D. D., and published by the Presbyterian Board. (History of the Presbytery of Washington, p. 35).

The Synod of Pittsburgh met in Washington, October, 1819, and struck from the Ohio Presbytery that portion lying between the Ohio river on the west and north and the old State road leading from Georgetown (in Beaver County) to Washington and thence south. Nine ministers were included in this field, but only four of them were in charge of congregations within the bounds of this county. Five other congregations, Raccoon, Miller's Run, Chartiers, Mingo and Williamsport, were omitted from Washington Presbytery at its formation and have always been connected in a Presbytery with the Pittsburgh churches. Washington congregation was also omitted, but has been included by the several slight changes in Presbyterian lines. There were 18 congregations of this denomination at that time between the Ohio river and the road from Georgetown to Washington and thence to the south of Waynesburg, but several were without pastors and several were not fully organized and officered as the church discipline required. (Presbytery of Washington, pp. 21, 42). The line of Washington Presbytery is

now the state line on the west and south, Beaver County on the north, and on the east a line extending up Raccoon Creek and along the east fork to Hickory, thence by the road from Georgetown to Washington, including South Strabane and Somerset Townships, thence by the National Turnpike to Beallsville, thence by the line of the Presbytery of Redstone to the southern line of the state.

Fourteen congregations which were recently in connection with the Cumberland Presbyterians, but which lie in this county east of the above mentioned lines, were added in 1907. Two congregations, recently Cumberlands, to wit, Charleroi and Donora, are united with the Pittsburgh Presbytery. All these 16 churches were, before the union, included in the Pennsylvania or the Pittsburgh Presbyteries of the Cumberland Presbyterian organization.

There are now 47 Presbyterian congregations in Washington County. The membership numbers 10,931, or over one-ninth of the population in the county in the year 1900. Almost one-fifth of the total, or 2,374 are members of the 16 churches recently Cumberlands. The following list gives the number of members in each congregation as reported to the last General Assembly, and shows that the Cumberland Presbyterians in the county were at the time of the union more than one-fourth as many as the Presbyterians.

<i>Name of Church.</i>	<i>Township. Members.</i>
Chartiers .....	157
Canonsburg, First.....	454
Canonsburg, Central .....	452
Claysville .....	337
Charleroi .....	244
Charleroi, French .....	57
Center .....	Peters 171
Cross Creek .....	Cross Creek 335
Burgettstown, First ...	540
Burgettstown, Westminster .....	205
East Buffalo .....	Buffalo 111
Upper Buffalo .....	Hopewell 198
Lower Buffalo .....	Independence 165
Fairview .....	Nottingham 209
Finleyville .....	214
Florence .....	Hanover 204
Miller's Run, (disbanded).....	Cecil
Mingo .....	Union 65
Monongahela .....	512
Mount Pleasant .....	South Strabane 40
Mount Prospect .....	Mount Pleasant 224
McDonald .....	676
Pigeon Creek .....	Somerset 240
*Raccoon .....	Robinson 190
Three Springs .....	Hanover 51
*Upper Ten-Mile .....	Morris 211



*Lower Ten-Mile .....	Arnwell	76
*Washington, First .....	Fourth Ward	506
*Washington, Second .....	Third Ward	713
*Washington, Third .....	Second Ward	518
*Washington, Fourth .....	Tyler Ward	112
*West Alexander .....		370

*Churches Formerly Cumberland.*

California .....		275
Charleroi .....		264
Concord .....	Morris	215
Coal Center .....		180
Bethel .....	South Franklin	180
Beallsville .....		92
Bentleysville .....		120
Donora .....		226
Ellsworth .....		23
Fairview .....	East Finley	45
Millsboro .....	East Bethlehem	30
Oak Grove .....	West Pike Run	70
Pleasant Hill .....	Arnwell	61
Roseoe .....		90
Washington, Central .....		340
Windy Gap .....	West Finley	163

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIANS.

The Cumberland Presbyterians can trace their origin to Rev. James McGready, who studied under Rev. Joseph Smith at his home or pioneer academy near Buffalo Village, and with Rev. John McMillen. He was born in Pennsylvania and was taken by his parents to South Carolina from whence he returned and got his education and theological and spiritual training in Washington County. He was licensed to preach by Redstone Presbytery in 1788, while Washington County was still in its jurisdiction. To his agency is attributed the great spiritual awakening which arose in Kentucky and swept through the wilderness and even up into the state of New York. About 1786 he accidentally overheard two friends expressing their opinion that he was a mere formalist, "a stranger to regenerate grace." "This led him to earnest self-examination and prayer, and at a sacramental meeting near the Monongahela River he found the new spiritual life which his friends had declared he lacked. This new experience transformed his whole life. Thenceforth he made it his mission to arouse false professors, to awaken a dead church, and warn sinners and lead them to seek the new spiritual life which he himself had found. In North Carolina, whither he went as pastor, extensive revivals were kindled. His ministry also aroused fierce opposition. He was accused of "running people distracted," diverting them from necessary avocations, "creating needless alarm about

their souls." The opposers, we are told, went so far at one time as to tear away and burn his pulpit, and send him a threatening letter written in blood."

In 1796 McGready moved to Logan County, Kentucky, into a region long known as Cumberland or Cumberland County. Many Presbyterians from the east had finished their Indian warfare, which had raged during the Revolution and afterward, and were absorbed in felling forests and opening farms. French infidelity had been growing there, as indeed it had in much of the west and along the Atlantic coast, and much of the preaching was cold discussion of doctrines. McGready wrote a paper which was signed by himself and some faithful members of his congregation covenanting to engage at certain times in fasting and prayer for the conversion of sinners in Logan County and throughout the world, the form of which is given in "*Presbyterians*," by Hayes, page 453. The almost immediate result was the sweeping revival above indicated which was opposed by infidels, wicked men, and his brethren in the ministry who sought to restrain what they thought was disorderly and fanatical proceedings. Opposition continued until the revivalists were separated into a small Presbytery of their own called Cumberland, and finally suspended from the ministry in the Presbyterian denomination. This branch and the close adherents to the old Confession of Faith became entangled over questions of divine sovereignty and the decrees of predestination and election. The chief alleged cause of separation was the revival methods, licensing young men to preach who had not attained the usually required literary and theological training and who declined to accept the idea of "fatalism," or "infant damnation," which they thought was taught in the Westminster Confession of Faith. Reconciliation was found to be impossible. McGready moved away and became a traveling missionary in Indiana and elsewhere under commission from the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church. He died at Henderson, Ky., in 1817, aged 60 years.

The Cumberland Presbyterian Church was organized in Dixon County, Tennessee, almost a century ago, in 1810, in which year the first Presbytery was constituted. The church increased so rapidly that in three years it was necessary to divide the Presbytery into three Presbyteries and form Cumberland Synod. In 70 years it grew from one Presbytery to 117, from four ordained ministers to about 400, and about 120,000 communicants. The later growth has been strong. The contribution to missionary causes in 1906 amounted to nearly \$120,000.

The introduction of Cumberland Presbyterianism into Western Pennsylvania was in 1829, when two missionaries, Revs. M. H. Bone and John W. Ogden, preached at Washington among other places. Members of the Upper

Ten-Mile Presbyterian Church, this county, were desirous of becoming better acquainted with the Cumberland Presbyterians and requested Rev. F. R. Cossit, president of the Cumberland College, Princeton, Ky., to have a missionary sent to them.

Sent by the Cumberland Presbyterian General Assembly Revs. Alexander Chapman, John Morgan and Alfred M. Byran made their way to Washington County on horseback. Morgan preached in the Methodist Church at Washington and at Mt. Zion Methodist Episcopal Church, Morris Township, July, 1831. Later, services were held in a grove of sugar maples near the site of the Old Concord parsonage. These missionaries preached from house to house and from grove to grove every day during the week, even though it was harvest time.

While the meetings continued on Ten-Mile others of great interest were conducted in Pittsburg and in Williamsport (Monongahela City). On a Sunday evening at Upper Ten-Mile 72 persons went forward asking the prayers of the church. Two elders complained that there was too much excitement and the missionaries next morning extended the invitation after a recess of 30 minutes following sermons by both Chapman and Morgan. This time 120 persons went forward, and the elders were satisfied.

Rev. Dr. Jacob Lindley was at that time pastor of the Upper Ten-Mile Church, having been for 15 years president of the State University at Athens, O. He later connected himself with the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. One son, Rev. Daniel Lindley, died at his post as missionary to the Kaffirs in Africa. Two of his daughters married distinguished Cumberland Presbyterian ministers, Rev. Robert Donnell and Rev. Lee Roy Woods.

About this time "the Concord Church," the first Cumberland Presbyterian Church in Pennsylvania, was organized, August 16, 1831. Thirty-seven members presented certificates from the old Presbyterian Church.

Odel Squier, Samuel Day, Luther Day and Isaac Connet were chosen as ruling elders. The organization took place on the farm of William Stockdale, later owned by James Dunn, situated near the Greene County line. They had no meeting-houses and these would have been of little use, as the crowds covered from one-half to an acre of ground, so large was the attendance.

The work of the missionaries was effectual. One meeting was held for a week about half a mile from where Old Concord Church now stands. It began Thursday, September 1, 1831. About 250 families tented upon the ground. Two hundred and fifty professions of religion resulted. Revs. R. Donnell and Reuben Burrow assisted in this meeting. A second meeting was held by request near Clarktown, and the Pleasant Hill Church was one result of it. One hundred and twenty-five pro-

fessed Christ at this meeting. Rev. Dr. Dodd, of Van Buren, and Dr. Lindley both assisted, although the new movement greatly depleted their Presbyterian churches.

Morgan had to return to Alabama and Rev. Milton Bird, afterward pastor at Pleasant Hill on Lower Ten-Mile, came. As an evangelist, pastor, editor of church papers and teacher of probationers for the ministry, it is said, no one did more in establishing and confirming the churches in Pennsylvania. From the first of July to the first of November, 1831, about 600 persons professed religion. Among the converts were Rev. Dr. E. K. Squier, Rev. W. E. Post, Revs. John and I. N. Cary, Revs. Phillip and Luther Axtell and Rev. Stephen Wingett.

The church in Washington was organized the fall of 1831, Peter Wolfe, Andrew Bell, Moses Little and A. M. S. Gordon being made elders. The church at Monongahela was formed in 1833. The Bethel Church in Franklin Township was organized by Rev. John Morgan May 30, 1832. It was composed in part by members from the Upper Ten-Mile Presbyterian Church, five of whom were serving as elders of that church and were chosen to that post at the new organization—Ephraim Cooper, Sylvanus Cooper, Thomas Axtell, John Wolfe and Samuel Day; the other elders were Samuel Weir, Isaac Condit and Archibald McCracken. For many years this was the strongest church of the denomination in the county.

Windy Gap, an outpost of Concord, was constituted March 29, 1850, though having had preaching services since 1833. There were 37 charter members. Alexander Sprowls, John Chase, Samuel Rockey and Solomon Nickison were the elders.

The present membership is about 150. During the first 50 years of its history, more than 1,000 members have been enrolled and more than \$30,000 contributed to various works.

Fairview Church, of which Rev. J. R. Burson is pastor in conjunction with Old Concord, was organized about 1873. The membership is about 45. G. W. Montgomery is the only elder.

The Nineveh Church, Greene County, was an outpost of Old Concord, making four churches organized from this first of the Cumberland Presbyterian churches of this state.

Such was the beginning of the notable history of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in Pennsylvania. In Washington, May 25, 1832, a number of ministers and representatives from congregations met and constituted the Washington Presbytery of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Soon after the name was changed to the Presbytery of Pennsylvania. It has therefore had just three-quarters of a century of existence. In the spring of 1837 the Presbytery was divided and Union Presby-



tery formed on the east and Athens Presbytery on the west. In the fall of 1838 Pennsylvania Synod was constituted at Uniontown. A year later there were reported 22 ordained ministers, eight licensed preachers, 11 candidates for the ministry, 35 congregations and 3,257 communicants.

Four schools were fostered by the Synod, Greene Academy at Carmichaels, Beverly College in Ohio, Madison College at Uniontown and Waynesburg College in Greene County. In 1847 the northern part of Union Presbytery was cut off and Allegheny Presbytery formed. Ohio Synod was soon formed with three Presbyteries, and Pennsylvania Synod reconstructed. In 1880 this synod had 35 ordained ministers, 47 congregations, 119 elders, 80 deacons, 5,083 communicants and over 3,500 in the Sunday school.

Of the 58 churches in the synod in 1907 16 are in the county, including Ellsworth, which has no church building and might be properly called a mission station. All these congregations in this county agreed to the merger with the old mother church, the Presbyterian. The union took place by previous arrangement during the months of June, July and August, 1907. In this union 18 churches with about 2,374 members were added to the Presbyterian Church in Washington County. Washington Presbytery was increased by the following churches: Old Concord, Fairview, Bethel, Windy Gap, Pleasant Hill (Ten-Mile), California, Coal Center, Millsboro, Roscoe, Oak Grove, Pleasant Valley, Beallsville, Ellsworth, Bentleyville, Washington, West Union Zion (Nineveh), Clay Lick and Waynesburg. This congregation in Washington is now the "Central Presbyterian" Church. The Presbytery of Pittsburg of the Presbyterian Church obtained the churches of Donora and Charleroi, located in Washington County.

The name "Cumberland Presbyterian" no more exists in Washington County. There were a few churches of this large denomination located in the Southern States in which some members voted against the union and held their property and the Cumberland name. These refused to be satisfied with the action of the General Assembly and churches of the Presbyterian body which had made certain changes and explanations relating to their creed so as to satisfy many who objected to the doctrine they called "fatalism."

In the proceedings of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian body of the United States by which the union was made possible, no one person obtained such world wide renown in working out the problems involved as Rev. James D. Moffatt, D.D., a graduate and for over 27 years the President of Washington & Jefferson College, of Washington, Pa.

#### UNITED PRESBYTERIANS OF NORTH AMERICA.

The United Presbyterian Church was formed by the union of the Associate and the Associate Reform churches of North America, entered into in City Hall, Pittsburg, May 26, 1858. This has been a large and very influential denomination in Washington County. In the early days two branches of the old Scotch church were represented in this county, to wit: the Reformed Presbyterian or Covenantan and the Associate Presbyterian or Seceders. These two branches united in 1872 and became the Associate Reformed Presbyterian. A portion of each of the denominations refused to unite.

During the period from 1782 to 1858 the Associate Reform Presbyterians were sometimes called the Union Church. The church on the Leech farm in Smith Township where Rev. Alexander Donnan officiated, at least occasionally, was known as the Union Church or Leech's Church, and this pastor was very strict in warning his people against "occasional hearing"—listening to the preaching of any other except their own denomination.

A part of the outstanding Associate Church yielded to the majority in 1858 as above stated, and nearly all the churches in Washington County who were known by the above names hereafter became the United Presbyterians as familiarly known, organized upon the basis of the Westminster Confession of Faith, with the single exception that the part regarding the civil magistrate, which was modified to conform to the ideas of government in America. The main distinctive features are: David's Psalms only to be used in songs for divine worship, communion to be administered to those of their own belief only, opposition to slavery and to secret societies. The history of these and churches of other denominations are given in the townships where the building stands. The only Covenantan church now in the county was that formerly located at Canonsburg, but at the present time in Mount Pleasant Township, near the corner of Cecil and Chartiers. There are about 25 congregations and over 5,000 members in the county.

#### METHODIST.

There are about 35 Methodist congregations in the county. The investigator of early Methodist history will be interested to know that their early log church was found already built and the society organized in 1784, in West Pike Run Township, about a mile east of the village of Centerville, on the National Pike, when venturesome circuit riders visited this region. In the Centennial Pamphlet of Taylor's (formerly Hawkin's) Church in 1905, it is stated that this building was erected between 1772 and 1789. Of the main revivals held at this church and other churches at various times much has been written and especially of the sweeping revivals among all denomina-

tions about the beginning of the 19th Century, which were sometimes called the revival of 1800 and 1802. A repetition of a renewed interest in religion was hoped for at the beginning of the 20th century. The character of the people and their mental condition differed much from those of early years, and the additions to the various

churches are now continued with less excitement. There is not that French infidelity at the present time nor is there as much outspoken religious discussion to help keep interest in the religious work and religious thought, as there was a hundred years ago. Some movements originating in this county demand special mention.



## CHAPTER XV.

### RELIGIOUS HISTORY (Continued)

#### *The Baptist and Christian Denominations.*

##### BAPTIST CHURCH.

The first Baptist church constituted west of the mountains was named Great Bethel, at Uniontown, in 1770. It had six members at its origin. These people held that baptism by immersion was a prerequisite of membership, and stood valiently for liberty of conscience in worship, or soul liberty—not merely toleration but entire freedom for themselves and others in worship and doctrine.

The Baptists stood for the independence of the local church, recognizing but one Head and the Bible as His revealed will as its only law. The complete separation of church and state was insisted upon, and they claim to have been leading factors in having Virginia freed from alliance with the Church of England, and inserting in the United States Constitution of 1787 and its first amendment the clauses permitting the free exercise of religious establishments and freedom from a religious test for officeholders. For three or four centuries the Baptists had issued appeal after appeal, addressed to the king of England, the parliament and the people, in behalf of soul liberty. The Nonconformists, John Bunyan and others, had been imprisoned in England, and the Puritans, after resisting religious oppression in England, had persecuted, imprisoned and fined some Baptists in Massachusetts and even publicly whipped one of them, causing Roger Williams to seek safety for fourteen weeks among the Indians in the wilderness.

“From Rhode Island the cause of religious liberty had spread throughout the New England colonies, and Rev. Henry Crosby (Crosley) and the Suttons were the heralds that brought it from New Jersey to western Pennsylvania, while John Corbley at the same time carried it fresh from the jails of Virginia.”

The persecution from which Roger Williams fled was practiced in Massachusetts by the Congregationalists who composed the state church in that colony. John Corbley was imprisoned in Culpeper jail, Virginia, because the church of England was the state church of that colony. He fled over the mountains in 1768 into what afterwards became Washington County. The promoters of the Bap-

tist church in Washington County were the Banes and others, who came from Virginia to Ten Mile Creek that year. No doubt they assembled for worship in the forts McFarland or Keith near by before they had their first business meeting of which minutes can be found, which was December 1, 1773. At that date they met at the dwelling of Enoch Enochs. Samuel Parkhurst was elected clerk.

The Ten Mile Baptist seems to have been the first congregation of any denomination in Washington County to procure a regular pastor. They called Rev. James Sutton, February 4, 1774. They held their first communion on the first Sabbath in May, but before the next appointed communion the few members were scattered for the summer on account of the Indians, and the pastor moved over the mountains until fall.

The Baptist denomination insists that believers are the only proper subjects, and that immersion is the only proper mode of baptism. Infant baptism and sprinkling is not according to scripture. The Bible is the sole and sufficient rule of faith and practice. The government of the Baptists provides for a selection of a pastor by the congregation and the local churches are independent.

The several congregations are grouped in “associations,” which hold annual meetings of representatives from each congregation within a limited district. The first association west of the mountains was called Redstone Baptist Association. Its first meeting was at Goshen church, just across the present Greene County line, held October 7, 1776, just after the signing of the Declaration of Independence and five years before Redstone Presbytery of the Presbyterians held its first meeting at Pigeon Creek. Six churches were represented at this meeting of the Redstone Association. Among these were Ten Mile (now in Amwell Township), represented by Rev. James Sutton, David Enochs and Robert Bennett; Pike Run, in the township of that name, but now extinct, represented by William Wood and David Ruple. Two others of the six churches were west of the Monongahela and therefore in what was once Washington

County, so they are here mentioned, to wit: Goshen, at Gerards Fort (now in Greene County, but very near the Washington County line), represented by Rev. John Corbley (above mentioned), John Gerard and Jacob Van Vetter; Forks of Yough at Peters Creek (now Library, Allegheny County), represented by Samuel Luellen and John McFarland. Rev. John Corbley was elected moderator if this first meeting and William Wood clerk. Rev. John Corbley was afterwards pastor at Ten Mile and was the only Baptist minister on the original board of trustees of the Washington Academy, in 1881. This Washington Academy was the beginning of Washington College.

"Redstone was the second association organized in Pennsylvania, the first being the Philadelphia Association in 1707, and it fairly eclipsed the eastern body in the number and ability of its ministers. Its annals contain the names of many eminent divines, whose preaching and theological controversies left a profound impression on the times." Among these was David Phillips, a prominent pastor during the Whiskey Insurrection, and a little later Thomas and Alexander Campbell. At the tenth annual meeting held at Uniontown the year that village was incorporated as a borough there were fifteen churches. In 1806 the meeting at Cross Creek in Brook County, Virginia, the number of churches had increased to twenty-nine. For over 30 years Redstone was the only Baptist Association west of the mountains, its territory extending down into Virginia and over into Ohio. One hundred years ago it had 41 churches and mission stations, with 1,323 members. The churches then in Washington County were, Peters Creek, Monongahela, at the mouth of Maple Creek, Ten Mile, Horse Shoe Bottom, Monongahela Glades, Plum Run, Kings Creek, Cross Roads, Pigeon Creek and Bates Fork of Ten Mile. Some of these may not have been in the present boundaries of this county. The earliest known records of this Redstone Association (Baptists) is deposited with the Carnegie Library, Pittsburg, Pa., and does not go back farther than the year 1809. It is stated, however, that Rev. John Corbley planted and preached to Baptist churches along the south border of the county for 30 years prior to his death in 1803. His name stands out as the most prominent in this section. From his efforts in organizing the churches in Greene County, just over the Washington County line, in 1773, there sprang up many other churches, so that there are today more Baptists in Greene County according to its population than there are in any other county of Pennsylvania. (A. J. Sturgis on Early Baptist Churches.)

The Baptists would have been much stronger in numbers if the two Campbells had been less given to argument. Their declaration of articles was made in 1809, but this did not tend so much to split up this denom-

ination as their preaching against the opinions laid down in the "Philadelphia Confession of Faith," which had been adopted by the association. After declaring against creeds and men-made rules, they attached themselves and their Brush Run church to the Baptists. After several years' trial the Redstone Association in 1824, "Resolved, that this Association have no fellowship with the Brush church," and two years later refused to restore those "persons at Brush Run."

The Washington church, led by Rev. Charles Wheeler, who was then its pastor and, being conscientiously opposed to receiving a salary, was supporting himself by teaching as principal in Washington Academy, was seriously affected by the Campbell faction. This congregation on October 9, 1824, "resolved that it was not bound by the Philadelphia Confession of Faith or any other human confession, but by the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament as their only guide of faith and practice." Its views were declared to be heterodox by the Redstone Baptist Association and it was also excluded from fellowship in 1826. An internal war immediately took place in Redstone Association and this same year 14 churches in Washington County and near by withdrew from that association because it refused to alter its constitution, or dissolve, and at a meeting in Washington on the second Lord's Day of November, 1826, organized a new association. This was no union with the Campbell faction, for the Washington church kept up the partition bars and nearly twenty years later resolved to strike off the names of all members known to be Campbellites.

The Baptists have now 19 churches in Washington County, four churches north of Washington, including two at Canonsburg and one at Finleyville, four in Washington, and eleven south and east of Washington, including the one at Monongahela, with membership nearing two thousand.

#### CHRISTIAN CHURCH OR DISCIPLES OF CHRIST.

The large and active denomination known as the Christian Church, or Disciples of Christ, were in early years also known as Campbellites, and some of them in Ohio were called Scottites. These latter names were of ministers closely connected with the origin of the church whose members first called themselves Disciples of Christ, to distinguish themselves from those denominations which were following creeds or rules formed for church government. This organization has had a phenomenal growth and claims today over 1,330,000 members, 6,500 ordained ministers and 11,000 houses of worship in the United States alone.

Thomas Campbell came to America in 1807, by a 35 days' trip on board ship. He had been raised under the ritualistic services of the Episcopal Church, but these being too cold and formal for the youth, he abandoned



the church of his parents, united with and became an authorized minister of the Seceder Church in Scotland. He located at Washington, Pennsylvania, and began preaching as a Seceder to the Scotch-Irish, in Washington County, but soon relaxed in observances of the strict forms and was censured by the Chartiers Presbytery, and afterward by the synod of that denomination; the principal and perhaps the sole offense being that he invited to the communion table those not members of the Seceder organization. He withdrew from that body but continued to preach in the county in groves and farm houses, alleging that the troubles and controversies among the professed followers of Jesus Christ were over matters and opinions outside the Bible.

In 1809 he and Gen. Thomas Acheson and others formed themselves into a society, "The Christian Association of Washington, Pa." They erected a log building for services at the crossroads about three miles south of the present village of Hickory. Among the hills near this place he wrote a "Declaration and Address," which met the approval of the chief members of this peculiar society and covered 54 closely printed pages. He cut loose from all rules and declared "that as the divine word is equally binding upon us all, so all lie under an equal obligation to be bound by it and it alone, and not by any human interpretation of it, and that therefore no man has a right to judge his brother, except in so far as he manifestly violates the spirit of the law. Our desires, therefore, for ourselves and our brethren would be that of rejecting human opinions and the inventions of men, as of any authority, or as having any place in the Church of God, we might forever cease from further contentions about such things, returning to and holding fast by the original standard, taking the divine word alone for our rule, the Holy Spirit for our teacher and guide, to lead us all into all truth, and Christ alone as exhibited in the word, for our salvation that, by so doing, we may be at peace among ourselves, follow peace with all men and holiness, without which no man shall see God."

Alexander Campbell, eldest son of Thomas, was about 21 when he arrived from Scotland with his father's family. He at once adopted his father's liberal views and the following summer his father had him exhorting and then preaching. This same year, 1810, a frame building for this society was contemplated in Hopewell Township, a few miles southeast of West Middletown, and two miles above the mouth of Brush Run. The society or association held meetings at the Cross Roads south of Hickory, and at Brush Run. It would seem the father was pushing the young man, for it is reported that he preached 106 sermons in Washington County and eastern Ohio during his first year. He was only practicing, for he was not yet licensed. Yet his fight

against the sects, books of government and discipline interested the people, for they had enough Irish blood here to enjoy a row, even if it should be among the churches.

Thomas Campbell desired some church connection and applied to the Presbyterian Synod of Pittsburg, which met at Washington October 14, 1810. His request to be taken into Christian and ministerial union was refused, as he had no intention of complying with the regulations and government of that organization. This laxity of doctrine and restiveness under the governing rules of Presbyterianism was the reason which had prevented the Presbyterians in this County from filling up their churches with foreign-educated preachers heretofore. They were not to let down the bars now for one who was, by them, considered a free ranger and "who opposed creeds and confessions as injurious to the interests of religion." The society which Campbell was heading held semi-annual meetings in addition to the frequent weekly preaching services. Up to May 4, 1811, it does not appear that any test of membership to this society or association was required; many who attended were members of some denominational church and many were not of any church. At this date the society organized into a church by appointing Thomas Campbell elder. Alexander was also licensed by some person or authority, to preach the Gospel. The next day this church held its first communion and six weeks later the first sermon was heard in the new Brush Run meeting house, near the place where a temporary stand had been used by the preached for a year. Alexander preached on both occasions.

Thomas Campbell had been baptizing infants as well as believers, and was indifferent as to the manner. There was no pool at Cross Roads, but in less than 20 days after the Brush Run meeting-house was occupied, Brush Run waters were stirred by the first immersions made by Father Campbell. The excitement of impending War of 1812, or fear of the water or other cause led many sympathizers to hold back from entering into membership with the church and they now had enrolled only about thirty.

On New Year's day of 1812 Thomas Campbell regularly set apart his son Alexander by ordaining him as a minister of the Gospel. They called it the ancient gospel and endeavored to have a "Thus saith the Lord" for all their acts. Alexander led his father on to the decision that baptism was only to be administered to believers, because he did not find in the Bible any command establishing infant baptism, although he searched for it seriously on account of his first-born child. This soon led both into the conviction that immersion was the only form of baptism authorized, and that they must be immersed. They obtained the officiating services of

Elder Mathias Luce of a Baptist church in Washington County and were immersed in the deep pool in Brush Run, June 12, 1812. Seven hours was spent in explanations by the subjects of immersion, and in performing the act by the Baptist elder and his assistant, Elder Henry Spears. Soon the majority of the members were immersed.

Among those who dropped away from the association about this time was Gen. Thomas Acheson above mentioned, a member of the firm of Thomas and David Acheson, with stores in Washington, Muddy Creek (Carmichaels), West Liberty, Cincinnati, and Natchez. He had come from Scotland in 1786, where he had been an early neighbor of Thomas Campbell. Thomas Acheson, with his brother David, purchased lots on South College Street, opposite the present chapel of the First Presbyterian Church and erected the frame dwelling house for Rev. Campbell when he brought his family to Washington in 1809. Gen. Acheson was an officer in the local militia, but became a major general in the war during his service in 1812-1814.

The loss of Acheson and others was more than made up by the fellowship with the Baptists, brought about by the idea of baptism by immersion only, which is the great distinctive feature of that denomination. Upon their application the Brush Run Church, with Alexander Campbell, were received into the Redstone Association of the Baptist Church in 1813, but not without opposition. This would seem to be only a confederacy with this church, for it could not agree and subscribe to the Philadelphia Confession of Faith of September 25, 1747, which the Redstone Association had formally accepted. The younger Campbell was heard in many of the Baptist pulpits, of which there were a goodly number in the eastern part of Washington County, but few in the western. The people heard him gladly, but the ministers were not to his liking. Their suspicions of his "rejection of any formulated statement as to what the Scriptures taught, and minor differences about the purpose or efficacy of baptism," made them watchful.

This rock, baptism, has been the cause of much religious, social and political disorder, leading into war and bloody slaughter. In reading the history of the Baptists, and Anabaptists 300 years before, or the perilous time of the Reformation, of Minister Zwingli, Melchior Hofmann, Jan Matthys and others, young Alexander Campbell struck the rock. Here is where he found the ideas which doubtless he laid before Sidney Rigdon, afterward of Mormon notoriety, in an all-night consultation a few years later. Their studies taught them of Jan Matthys, who succeeded Hofmann as a factional leader, who claimed to be a prophet "but had little use for the Scriptures; his most casual conceits were understood to be inspired of God. \* \* \* A theocracy was estab-

lished and Matthys sent forth his apostles to convert the world. \* \* \* Matthys was slain in a small sally in which he invited a small company of his friends, with a promise that one should put a thousand and two should put ten thousand to flight. He was succeeded by Jan Benkels of Leyden, who introduced polygamy and had daily revelations. The enormities which he perpetuated shocked the civilized world." This seed developed afterward in the minds of Rigdon and Smith, and history repeated itself by producing the Mormon Church.

The opinions of the Campbell attachment to the Baptists of Redstone Association, received disapproval in 1816, when Thomas Campbell presented a letter "from a number of baptized professors residing in Pittsburg, requesting union as a church of this association." Campbell was upon motion invited to take a seat in the association, but the reply to those Pittsburgers who met regularly in his school room on Liberty Street was, "The request cannot be granted." Thomas Campbell soon left his school and attempted church organization at Pittsburg, and with his family settled at Newport, Kentucky, leaving his son attached to the Baptists in Washington County.

For almost five years Alexander Campbell conducted a school which he called "Buffalo Seminary," located near where the Presbyterian, Rev. Joseph Smith, had done similar work for young men 40 years before. Each tried to train workers for the faith as they saw it. The Baptists' church of Washington assisted Campbell's school by taking up a collection for one under his tuition in 1821. This same year Sidney Rigdon and his brother-in-law, Adamson Bentley, a Baptist preacher, had the long night consultation with Alexander Campbell above referred to, and Campbell and Rev. Walter Scott of Pittsburg, met and were mutually surprised to find their views were alike as to the remedy for the evils and disputes arising over the creeds of denominations. It was on Campbell's recommendation that Rigdon received a call to the Baptist church in Pittsburg in 1822.

Rigdon was found guilty of "holding and teaching the doctrine of baptismal regeneration, and many other abominable heresies," by a council held in the First Baptist Church of Pittsburg, October 11, 1823, and was excluded from the church and deposed from the ministry. He had heard both the Campbells preach their new doctrines at the Redstone Association meeting the previous year and in his efforts to imitate them went wild with ideas, which afterward crop out in the words and actions of Joseph Smith and his Mormon followers. For the charges filed against him see "Three Important Movements," page 19.

Two months before Rigdon's exclusion Alexander Campbell transferred his membership and that of his congregation (Wellsburg, Va., Baptist) from the Redstone



Association where there was a lack of sympathy, to the Mahoning Baptist Association, of Ohio. The history of the First Baptist Church at Washington (1904) says he was forced out of the Redstone Association by the "hard shell" faction. He seems to have become a leader in the Mahoning Association, and on August 23, 1827, Sidney Rigdon was invited to a seat in the annual meeting of that association, at New Lisbon, Ohio, and preached the sermon the first evening. Rigdon's home was then in Kirtland, Ohio. He had received a call in June, 1826, to a Baptist church at Mentor, Ohio, and preached here and in other congregations, decriing creeds. Two years later these two men, whose budding into manhood had taken place less than 20 miles apart and within the original limits of Washington County, separated finally, one to carry forward the great and worthy "Church of Christ," the other to produce the powerful and dangerous "Latter Day Saints," or Church of Mormon. Rigdon had nursed the idea of the early church mentioned in Acts, and insisted that all property of church members be held in common. Alexander Campbell's reply embittered Rigdon beyond reconciliation. He became jealous of the influence of Campbell and his ally, Scott, and claimed that he had done as much to originate the Campbellite "sect" as Mr. Campbell, although Campbell and Scott were getting all the honor of it.

One very significant passage pointing to the authorship of the Mormon Bible was written ten years later by Rigdon, and it is as follows: "One thing has been done by the coming forth of the Book of Mormon. It has poked the Campbellites effectually. \* \* \* The Book of Mormon has revealed the secrets of Campbellism and unfolded the end of the system." (The Story of the Mormons, page 62.) The former close fellowship between Campbell and Rigdon is shown by the long letter, February 4, 1831, just after Rigdon began his Mormon preaching, in which Thomas Campbell addressed him as "for many years not only a courteous and benevolent friend, but a beloved brother and fellow laborer in the Gospel—but alas, how changed, how fallen." Alexander Campbell, writing of the Book of Mormon, says: "He (the author) decides all the great controversies, infant baptism, the Trinity, regeneration, repentance, justification, the fall of man, the atonement, transubstantiation, fasting, penance, church government, the call to the ministry, the general resurrection, eternal punishment, who may baptize,\* and even the questions of Free Masonry, republican government and the rights of men."

One year after Rigdon was curbed by Campbell, the Mahoning Association of Eastern Ohio was by vote disbanded, and this would appear to be the formal and final separation between the followers of Campbell and the

Baptists, although it is stated in "Three Important Movements," page 16, that the Disciples remained in union with the Baptists of western Pennsylvania and eastern Ohio until fellowship was withdrawn from them, first by the Redstone Association in 1826, by the Beaver Association in 1828, and in 1832 by the Dover Association of Virginia. From this time the Disciple Church grew rapidly, aided very much by the college established at Bethany, W. Va., near Washington County, in 1840, by Alexander Campbell, and by Pleasant Hill Female Seminary, developed by Mrs. Jane McKeever, his sister, and continued by her son, Thomas Campbell McKeever, located in Independence Township, Washington County, Pa., where it had a life total of 21 years.

At the death of Alexander Campbell in 1866 the Disciple Church had over 300,000 members. In the 1900 census it is given 10,528 churches, 6,339 ministers and 1,149,982 members. The rapid growth may be largely attributed to organized work in enlarging, which began about 1885. "The term Christian or Disciple, once adopted as a protest against sectarianism, has, by force of circumstances, become the name of a very distinct and powerful denomination, and immersion, adopted as a liberalizing practice, became in time a barrier against others who were equally entitled to the name Christian." It is strictly congregational in its polity, and maintains voluntary associations for missionary purposes only.

In Washington County in 1904 there were seventeen congregations and 2,092 members, with church property valued at \$94,250. By far the largest congregation and one of the largest of any denomination in the county is the one in Washington. Not many are located north of the county seat. It is related by Miss Sturgeon in her "History of Raccoon Church" (in Robinson Township) that Alexander Campbell attempted to organize a society in accordance with his peculiar belief within the bounds of Raccoon, and had succeeded in gathering quite an audience before Rev. Moses Allen comprehended the situation. At all later meetings Allen was to the front to join in the dispute of that day and to protect his ten-mile-square area from the encroachments of opposing elements. It was well perhaps for his peace of mind that he prevailed on his hearers not to listen to the Campbells. To illustrate their power in argument or persuasiveness this article is closed with the statement that Mrs. Katherine Duane Morgan, grandmother of Mrs. Helena C. Beatty, present librarian and corresponding secretary of our Washington County Historical Society, was so convinced by a sermon of Thomas Campbell that she, a Methodist, insisted when 70 years old that she be conveyed out to Bethany, Va., to be immersed by him.

## CHAPTER XVI.

### THE BOOK OF MORMON.

"The book, the book, the book." These were the last words of the man whose wildest ambition in life had been gratified, but the golden apple was snatched from his grasp, and he was doomed to spend an ordinary lifetime in disappointed seclusion. He had created a new religious society known as the Mormons and was its leading orator or preacher. This man, Sidney Rigdon, was born within the limits of Old Washington County, as originally constituted, and but a few miles from its present line. The book he referred to had been originally written as fiction by Solomon Spaulding, a resident of Washington County, and called by him "Manuscript Found," but it was afterwards revised as is now generally believed, and added to by Rigdon and perhaps others, and called the Mormon Bible of the "Book of Mormon." The fact that Rigdon was born and reared on what had been Washington County soil and was intimately associated with Thomas and Alexander Campbell and that Spaulding lived for a period and died in Washington County, makes it necessary to give space to this subject in this history.

This organization, which had its own candidate for President of the United States within fourteen years after its origin, which has for many years been looked upon by many as a great peril to the United States (having a balance of power in the votes of several states of the Union) was founded upon the "Book of Mormon" and the visions of one Joseph Smith.

Whether this society organization in the last century be a religious delusion or a bold fraud, it presents problems that have caused great bloodshed and have thwarted the best intentions of our wisest politicians, and its history of conflicting statements would fill large volumes.

From the little old trunk, about the only asset Solomon Spaulding left at Amity at his death in 1816, some manuscript was taken. Of the manuscript all that is at present available is at Oberlin College, Ohio. It has no resemblance to the "Book of Mormon" or to the readings of Spaulding from his "Manuscript Found," as heard by his neighbors. All who heard him read, who have expressed themselves, say so. Oberlin's President once wrote that he could detect no resemblance in general

detail between the manuscript in his College and the "Book of Mormon." This gave much satisfaction to the Mormons, who spread his statement throughout Christendom, placing upon it their own construction. This brought a denial from President Fairchild when he wrote as follows:

"With regard to the manuscript of Mr. Spaulding now in the library of Oberlin College, I have never stated, and know of no one who can state, that it is the only manuscript which Spaulding wrote, or that it is certainly the one which has been supposed to be the original of the Book of Mormon. The discovery of this manuscript does not prove that there may not have been another which became the basis of the Book of Mormon. The use which has been made of statements emanating from me as implying the contrary of the above is entirely unwarranted.

"(Signed) JAMES H. FAIRCHILD."

The following extract is from a letter sent by Abner Jackson from Canton, Ohio, to John Aiken, Esq., of Washington, Pa., in 1880, and now in Washington County Historical Society rooms. He writes:

"It is a fact well established that the book called the 'Book of Mormon' had its origin from a romance that was written by Solomon Spaulding at Conneaut, in Ashtabula County, about the years 1809 to 1812. At a previous date he had been a preacher.

"Spaulding moved to Richfield, N. Y., and started a store near where my father lived, about the beginning of the present century. Later he sold his store and moved to Conneaut, where, at about the beginning of the War of 1812, he commenced and wrote his famous romance called by him 'Manuscript Found.'

"This romance Mr. Spaulding brought with him on a visit to my father's a short time before he moved from Conneaut to Pittsburg. At that time I was confined to the house with a lame knee and so I was in company with them and heard the conversation that passed between them. Spaulding read much of his manuscript to my father, and in conversation with him explained his views of the old fortifications in this country, and told him how he was led to write his romance.

"A note in Morse's Geography suggested it as a



probability that our Indians were descendants of the lost tribes of Israel. Says Morse: 'They might have wandered through Asia, up to Bering Strait and across the strait to the continent.'

"Besides this there were habits and ceremonies among them that resembled some habits and ceremonies that were existing among the Israelites of that day; then the old fortifications and earth mounds containing so many kinds of relics and human bones and some of them so large, altogether convinced him that they were a larger race and more enlightened and civilized than are found among the Indians who are with us today.

"These facts and reflections prompted him and he determined to write his romance purporting to be a history of the lost tribes of Israel. He begins the story with their departure from Palestine or Judea, takes them up through Asia, points out their hardships, exposures and sufferings, tells how they built their craft for crossing over the strait, and then after their landing he gives an account of their divisions and subdivisions under different leaders; but two parties controlled the balance. One of these was called Righteous Worshipers and Servants of God. These organized with prophets, priests and teachers for the education of their children and settled down to cultivate the soil and a life of civilization. The other were idolaters. They contended for a life of idleness; in short, a wild, wicked, savage life. They soon quarreled and then commenced war and continued to fight on, except in very short intervals. Sometimes one party was successful and sometimes the other until finally a terrible battle was fought, which was conclusive. All the Righteous were slain but one, and he was chief prophet and recorder. He was notified of the defeat in time by divine authority, told when and where and how to conceal the record and he was to see that it should be preserved, concealed and brought to light again at the proper time for the benefit of mankind. So the recorder professed to do and submitted to his fate.

"I do not remember what the fate was. He alone was alive of all his party. I do not remember that anything more was said of him. Spaulding's romance professed to find it where the recorder concealed it, in one of those mounds, one of which was but a few rods from Spaulding's residence.

"Spaulding later moved to Pittsburg, where he expected to have his romance printed. The next we heard of them was by report. Spaulding moved to Amity, Washington County, Pa., and in a short time he died and was buried there and his wife and daughter went to her brother's, Sawyer C. Sabine, Onondaga Valley, Onondaga County, N. Y.

"When I was returning from Clarksburg, W. Va., to my home in New Brighton, Beaver County, Pa., A. D. 1840, I passed through Amity, found the grave of Spauld-

ing and copied from the headstone the following inscription:

IN MEMORY OF SOLOMON SPAULDING, WHO DEPARTED THIS  
LIFE OCT. 20TH, A. D. 1816.  
AGED 55 YEARS.

"Kind cherubs guard the sleeping clay  
Until that great decisive day,  
And saints complete in glory rise  
To share the triumphs of the skies."\*

"Spaulding frequently read his manuscript to the neighbors and amused them as he progressed with his work. He wrote it in Bible style and 'It came to pass' occurred so often that some of them called him 'Old Come to Pass.'

"So much for Spaulding.

"Now for the 'Book of Mormon.'

"The first account of the 'Book of Mormon' that I saw was a notice in my father's paper stating that Joseph Smith, Jr., professed having dreamt that an angel had appeared to him and told him to go and search in a place named Palmyra, N. Y., and he would find a gold leaf Bible. Smith was incredulous and did not go until the second or third time he said he dreamt the same thing. Then he went and to his surprise he found the golden Bible according to his dreams. But it was written in a language that was so ancient no one could read it or tell the language in which it was written. Some little time after, it was stated in the paper, that an angel had consented to read and explain it to Joseph Smith and he should repeat it to a third person who should write it in plain English, so that all might read the new Bible and understand its import. Some time after, in 1830, the book was published in Palmyra, N. Y., called the 'Book of Revelation,' the 'Book of Mormon.' This purports to be a history of the lost tribes of Israel. It begins with them just where Romance did and it follows the romance very closely; it is true there are some alterations and additions, enlarging the production somewhat without changing its main features. The 'Book of Mormon' follows Romance too closely to be a stranger. In both some persons bearing the same names appear, as Maroni, Mormon, Nephites, Moroni, Lama, Lamanites, and Nephi. Here, then, we are presented with romance second, called the 'Book of Mormon,' telling the same story of the same people traveling from the same place in the same way having the same difficulties, to the same destination, with the same wars and so many battles with the same results, with thousands upon thousands slain. Then see the Mormon account of the last battle at Cumorah, where all the Righteous were slain. These were called Nephites, the others were called Lamanites (see

\* A new headstone has recently been erected with the old inscription.

Moroni's account of the closing scene). 'And now it came to pass that a great battle was fought at Cumorah. The Lamanites slew all the Nephites except Moroni. He said 'I will write up and hide the records in the earth and whither I go it mattereth not.' The '*Book of Mormon*,' page 344, third American edition. How much it resembles the closing scene of '*Manuscript Found*.' The most singular part of the whole matter is it follows the Romance so closely with this difference: The first claims to be a romance; the second claims to be a revelation of God—a new Bible.

"When it was brought to Conneaut and read there in public, old Esquire Wright heard it and exclaimed, 'Old come to pass is come to life again.' Here was the place where Spaulding wrote and read his Romance to the neighbors for their amusement and Esq. Wright had heard him read from his Romance.

"This was in 1832, sixteen years after Spaulding's death. This Esq. Wright lived on a farm, just outside of the little village. I was acquainted with him for twenty-five years, lived with my brother on Wright's farm when I was a boy and went to school in the village. I am particular to notice these things to show that I had an opportunity of knowing what I am writing about. \* \* \*

"I have seen both of these productions, heard Spaulding read much of his Romance to my father and explain his views and reasons for writing it. I also have seen and read the Book of Mormon and it follows Spaulding's Romance too closely to be anything else than a borrowed production from the Romance. \* \* \*

(Signed) ABNER JACKSON."

Canton, O., Sept. 20, 1880.

There is no evidence anywhere that Spaulding's rewritten manuscript was ever in the possession of anyone but Sidney Rigdon after Spaulding's death in 1816. Spaulding had written two or three books or pamphlets on different subjects, the most important of which in his own estimation was "*Lost Manuscript Found*," or a name similar to this. This manuscript had occupied much of his time in preparation previous to his removal to Pittsburg in 1812, where he had expected to have it printed and from the sale pay his creditors. The manuscript was left at the printing and book binding establishment of Robert Patterson, of Pittsburg, but like the other productions of Spaulding was never printed. When it was submitted to Mr. Patterson by his foreman, Silas Engles, the suggestion was made that the author furnish the funds or good security to pay the printer. The poverty of Spaulding may have prevented the printing. Spaulding removed to Amity in 1814, after residing in Pittsburg for about two years. John Miller, of Amwell Township, who knew Spaulding at Amity, made his coffin and helped

bury him, says Spaulding told him there was a man named Sidney Rigdon about the office of Patterson and they thought he had stolen the manuscript. In 1832, a year or so after the appearance of the Book of Mormon, Rev. Cephas Dodd, physician and pastor at Amity, who attended Spaulding in his last illness, took Mr. George M. French, of Amity, to Spaulding's grave and there expressed positively, his belief that Sidney Rigdon was the agent who had transferred Spaulding's manuscript into the Book of Mormon. This was prior to the public discussion or printing on that subject. Such a conclusion must have arisen only if Rev. Dodd was possessed of a personal knowledge of what he considered reliable information creating a connection of Sidney Rigdon with Spaulding's manuscript. His conviction, if not on independent evidence, must have been on information received from Spaulding.

Sidney Rigdon was born Feb. 19, 1793, in Piney Fork, on Peters Creek, St. Clair Township, not far from the village of Library, Allegheny County, Pa., from six to twelve miles from Pittsburg. He remained on the farm till the death of his father in 1810. Rigdon was twenty-four years old when Spaulding died. He joined the Baptist Church near Library, May 31, 1817, and began to talk in public on religion soon after. In 1818 he was studying theology with Rev. Andrew Clark, of Sharon, and in March 1819, was licensed there as a preacher by the Baptists. The following months he moved to Warren, Ohio, and resided with Rev. Adamson Bentley, later of Disciple or Christian Church fame, and in June, 1820, married Mrs. Bentley's sister.

It has been asserted that Rigdon was frequently around the printing or book binding office of Patterson, and some say was employed there, but this has been denied as a thing impossible. It is evident that, living within less than twelve miles of Pittsburg it would be strange if he was not more or less in the city and did not make acquaintances there, especially if he was, as his friends say, ambitious and lazy. Conclusive proof on this point is found in the statement of Mrs. R. J. Eichbaum; that she was the daughter of John Johnston, and was the regular clerk of her father as postmaster in Pittsburg from 1811 to 1815, when she married and her connection with the office ceased the next year. She remembers J. Harrison Lambdin, a lad who was in the employ of Rev. Robert Patterson, and there was an evident intimacy between him and Rigdon. "They very often came to the office together. I particularly remember that they would come there the hour on Sabbath afternoon when the office was required to be open, and I am sure the Rev. Mr. Patterson knew nothing of this or he would have put a stop to it. I do not know what position, if any, Rigdon filled in Mr. Patterson's printing office, but I am well assured he was



there a great deal of the time, if not constantly, while I was a clerk in the postoffice. I recall Mr. Engles saying Rigdon was 'always hanging around the printing office.' He was connected with the tannery before he became a preacher, though he may have continued the business while preaching."

It has been insisted that Rigdon was not employed in Patterson's printing business. This fact is immaterial as he may have been temporarily employed by Robert Patterson, or his firm, in other business, for, by the Pittsburgh Directory, published in 1815, Robert Patterson was wholesale and retail book seller and stationer, S. E. corner Wood and Fourth streets, and there was a steam paper-mill in the town, "owned by Robert Patterson & Co., in which great quantities of excellent paper are made, and of all varieties." Patterson may have been an employer of Rigdon and not have known it, as his own business and that of the company was extensive and the town of Pittsburgh then had an estimated population of upwards of 9,000.

Rigdon took charge of a small Baptist congregation in Pittsburgh in 1822. He had been there only a few months until his preaching of peculiar doctrines dissatisfied the people and he was excluded from the ministry by a council of the Baptist ministers on October 11, 1823.\* His location and business for the next three years are not definitely shown. In the Story of the Mormons (Linn, 1902, page 60) it is stated that Rigdon was a tanner for a couple of years and that he announced his withdrawal from the church in 1824. He preached as an undenominational exhorter in Bainbridge, Ohio, and was called to Mentor in 1826. He became a stated minister of the Disciple Church about the year 1827, and preached with Thomas Campbell at Schalerville, Ohio, in 1828.

In 1820 Alexander Campbell, who was then a Baptist, called him "the great orator of the Mahoning Association." In 1821, with Alexander Campbell, he spent almost all night in religious discussion and in 1828 fell out with the Campbells over the doctrine of Community of Goods. About this time the air was thick with news of a new religion and new Bible among the Ohio Disciples. Rigdon, between 1827 and 1830, then a Campbellite minister in Ohio, preached new matters of doctrine which were afterwards found to be included in the Mormon Bible. His preaching the duty of bringing all your possessions and laying them at the Apostle's feet was one of the charges which led to his removal from the Pittsburgh church. This absorbing of all wealth by the rulers of the Mormon Church is one of the strongest corner stones of that organization.

Rev. John Winter, M. D., known to many in western Pennsylvania, testified that he was in Rigdon's study in

Pittsburg in the winter of 1822-1823; that Rigdon took from his desk a large manuscript and said in substance, "A Presbyterian minister, Mr. Spaulding, whose health failed, brought this to the printer to see if it would pay to publish it. It is a romance of the Bible." Rev. A. J. Bonsall, Lit. D., recently pastor of the Baptist church in Rochester, Pa., and now, or recently, in Allegheny, Pa., states that Doctor Winter, who was his stepfather, often referred to this incident, saying that the manuscript purported to be a history of the American Indian, and that Rigdon said he got it from the printers. Mrs. Mary W. Irvine, of Sharon, Pa., Doctor Winter's daughter, says: "I have frequently heard my father speak of Rigdon's having Spaulding's manuscript; that he said he got it from the printer to read as a curiosity. As such he showed it to my father, but then seemed to have no intention of using it, as he evidently afterward did. Father always said that Rigdon helped Smith in his scheme by revising and transforming this manuscript into the Mormon Bible."

As late as 1879, a Mrs. Amos Dunlap, of Warren, Ohio, wrote of having visited the Rigdons when she was young and of his taking a large manuscript from his trunk and becoming greatly absorbed in it. His wife threatened to burn it, but he said, "No, indeed, you will not; this will be a great thing some day."\*

That Rigdon knew at least two years beforehand that the Mormon Bible was coming out and of its being founded on golden plates, is proved by a letter of his brother-in-law, Rev. Adamson Bentley,\* the celebrated Disciple preacher in Ohio, and by Darwin Atwater, to whom Rigdon spoke with great interest of a mound book soon to be published.

It is necessary to introduce Joseph Smith, a poverty-stricken, uneducated boy, who could not write legibly, who had a weak reputation for truth and who had obtained considerable notoriety as a secret treasure and money hunter by the use of a "peep stone" and by stories of dreams and visions. He was born in New York, near the northeastern corner of Pennsylvania, in 1805, so reported, and was 25 years old when he had the Book of Mormon printed, in Palmyra, New York. Rigdon had joined with the Campbells in preaching against all sects, and Smith proclaimed that no sects were right and all creeds an abomination. Those views were expressed before the publication of the book. At what date these men first met or heard of each other is not known.

Smith's statements are numerous and sometimes contradictory. Even the date he gives as his birth cannot be accepted as true, for it does not agree with the state-

\* Three Important Movements. (Stanton, page 38.)

\* Bentley went into the Mormon association, but soon withdrew.

ment made by the renowned Thurlow Weed. This well-known editor states in *Scribner's Magazine* (1880), Vol. 20, page 616, that Joseph Smith was about 30 years of age when he came to him at Rochester, New York, to have printed a book, from which he read until Weed became weary of what he called "the incomprehensible jargon." He returned again with Harris, who agreed to furnish the money, but the editor had discovered that Smith "was a smooth, scheming fellow who passed his time in taverns and stores in Palmyra, without visible means of support," and refused him. Weed says the book was afterward published in Palmyra.

According to the date given by Smith, he would only be a boy of 20 years when Weed saw him, and if Smith could be believed, he did not get possession of the material—plates—from which to make a book until two years after he went to Weed to have it published.

Another link in the Mormon chain was Parley Parker Pratt, who was said to be two years younger than Smith, a tin peddler born in New York State. In 1826 he spent a few months in Wayne County (formerly Ontario County), New York, where Smith was at that time getting much notoriety as a peep-stone money and treasure hunter by newspapers published in several counties in southern New York and northeastern Pennsylvania. Pratt was then well acquainted in that region of New York and could hardly have helped knowing the family of Smiths. He was well acquainted with the Wells family, neighbors and friends of these Smiths. This same year Pratt went to Amhurst, O., about fifty miles from Kirtland, and Rigdon went a second time to Ohio in the region near Cleveland, and became an itinerant Disciple preacher at Bainbridge, Mantua, Kirtland, Mentor, Chester, New Lisbon, and Warren. The date of the first meeting of Pratt and Rigdon is nowhere given, but may be inferred from Pratt's address in 1843 or '44, relating a vision he had on his way to his future home in Ohio in which he said an angel visited him in a humble cottage, who held the keys of mystery and showed him the future of Mormonism; its cities with inhabitants from all parts of the globe.

In 1827, Pratt went back from Ohio to New York to marry, and on July 4, reached his Aunt Van Cott's and "opened his religious views" to his future wife. In September he married and on September 22nd, a heavenly messenger appeared to Smith revealing the location of the golden plates. Smith says this was the angel Maroni. Perhaps he was mistaken, and it was only Pratt—or was it Rigdon. It would be interesting to know what were these religious views this man, who had not yet made a profession of religion, was conveying from Ohio to New York State.

In October, Pratt went back to Ohio and shortly after, was converted under the preaching of Rigdon, then a

Campbellite, and commenced preaching, evidently preparing for his part soon to come off. A mysterious stranger afterwards appeared at Smith's, and after his visit, or about that time, began the translation of the plates. No name for this stranger was given to the neighbors. About this time Rigdon was away from his Ohio home on several long visits, leaving word that he had gone to Pittsburg. Abel Chase, a near neighbor of Smith, says he saw Rigdon at Smith's at different times with considerable intervals between. Lorenzo Saunders, another neighbor, testifies, "I saw Rigdon at Smith's several times, and the first visit was more than two years before the book appeared." J. H. McCaulay, in the *History of Franklin County, Pennsylvania*, states: "It is a matter too well known to admit argument that Joseph Smith, the founder of Mormonism, and Sidney Rigdon were acquainted for a considerable time before Mormonism was first heard of."

The time had come when the old manuscript could be brought forth, for Robert Patterson, of Pittsburg, was unfamiliar with its contents, J. Harrison Lambdin, his clerk and former close acquaintance of Rigdon, had died August 21, 1825, and Silas Engles, the foreman who had examined Spaulding's manuscript with a view of printing it, had died July 17, 1827. The mysterious golden plates with their hieroglyphics, the imaginary objects created by Solomon Spaulding, were translated by Joseph Smith alone, because, according to his revelations, no mortal could behold them but himself and live. Smith claimed to be receiving revelations from June, 1828, to June 1829. From behind curtains he would dictate translations made by using two magic stones, and Martin Harris, who was expected to supply the money for the printing, was the scribe. The scribe's wife considered the work folly, and burned what her husband had laboriously written. This was in 1828. Ten months passed when there were no translations. Some translations were made, and written by Smith's wife. Oliver Cowdery appeared April 7, 1829, and the work of writing was again begun, and was completed by him. The book was ready for the press in June, and copyrighted, June 11, 1829.

Tucker, the proofreader, says it was a difficult work to get a copy intelligently in print. It took eight months. There were no punctuation marks. The book was issued from the press in the summer of 1830.

The title page, as taken from "The Book of Mormon," found in the Historical Society of Washington County, ends as follows:

BY JOSEPH SMITH, JUNIOR,  
Author and Proprietor.

PALMYRA.

Printed by E. B. Grandin, for the author. 1830.



It is a significant fact that later editions of this book do not give Joseph Smith the credit of being "Author and Proprietor." \*

There was no demand for the Book in Palmyra. It was now a ripe time for the preachers Rigdon and Pratt, of Ohio, to be astonished by its appearance. That summer Pratt left Ohio to visit in New York, going by way of Buffalo and by canal boat. His own account of the trip says, "It cost all our money and some articles of clothing." He left his wife at Rochester, saying he had work to do, "How long, I know not, nor the nature of it." He walked ten miles to the home of Mr. Wells, and proposed to preach in the evening, and Wells and he circulated the news of the appointment. He visited an old Baptist deacon named Hamlin, who told him of a strange book in his possession just published. He writes that "The next morning I saw the book for the first time, and as I read the Spirit of the Lord was upon me and I knew the book was true as plainly and as manifestly as a man comprehends and knows that he exists."

Pratt visited in Palmyra, spent the night with Hyrum Smith, as Joseph had not returned from Pennsylvania. In the morning Pratt returned to preach the gospel of Alexander Campbell, after being presented with a copy of the book by Hyrum Smith. He preached the doctrine of the Disciples that night and the following night, and then returned to the Smith's and thence to Whitmer's in Seneca County the next night, and took his Mormon Baptism the following night. On the next Sabbath, he attended a Mormon meeting and preached a Mormon sermon at the house of Borroughs. Speaking of this trip, he says, "My work is now complete for which I took leave of my wife at the canal boat some two or three weeks before."

At one time he had said, "I was very prejudiced against the Book." At another time he said, "I bore testimony of its truth to the neighbors who came in there the first day that I sat reading at the house of an old Baptist deacon named Hamlin." There are various reports of the time of his conversion and that he did not see Joseph Smith until a month after. In October, 1830, Pratt, being still in New York and having converted his relatives, revelations from the Lord through Joseph Smith directed him to go with Oliver Cowdery, Peter Whitmer, and Ziba Peterson into the wilderness and preach to the Lamanites (Indians). As Pratt had sold some of his clothing, Smith's sister and others "began to make for those who were thus set apart, the necessary clothing, most of which had to be manufactured out of raw material." Pratt left his wife with his newly found brethren, took leave of friends, and in October,

started out on foot on the 370 miles to Kirtland, Ohio, preaching by the way even to the Indians. The principal Lamanite they were after was Sidney Rigdon, and at their first interview with him, Pratt requested the privilege of preaching Mormonism in Rigdon's pulpit and received a ready consent. Rigdon's conversion was an easy task soon finished with baptism. By the end of November, Rigdon had visited at Smith's home in New York State, and on December 7th, received a special revelation through Smith, that he was the messenger sent before to clear the way. He preached in Smith's neighborhood.

The next month, January, 1831, Rigdon returned to Ohio bringing Smith with him, where they soon had control of a congregation at Kirtland, the home and congregation of the late Disciple Rigdon. Pioneers in a country where there was little to give variety in their life were easily influenced by any religious excitement. At no time was there more wide-spread interest in the speedy coming of Christ and the Day of Judgment than during the years when the organization of the Mormon Church was taking place. The Disciples expected it.

There are many yet living in Washington County who can recall the dread they had as little children when hearing the fireside talk of the Millerites predicting the early destruction of the world. Many thousands became Second Adventists, believing the interpretation of biblical prophecies by William Miller, of Washington County, New York, declaring in 1831 to 1833 the destruction of the world as certain to take place in 1843, and many other thousands shuddered as they thought, "if it be true, what shall I do?"

The Mormon Church was now organized with Joseph Smith as president, prophet, and seer, and Rigdon and Williams as chief counselors. Smith was jealous of his sole right to receive revelations and it was not long until there was dissatisfaction on this point. From this time onwards, Rigdon, the religious minister, was at the mercy of Joseph Smith, the receiver of visions and revelations. It was said by one of the members of the organization that when they wished a revelation on any subject, they were sure to receive what they wanted. The Mormon Bible became of little importance and the church structure was built on Smith's revelations, which were absolute, and from which there was no appeal.

Whitmer, a prominent member in the early organization, wrote that "Rigdon was a thorough Bible scholar and man of fine education and a powerful orator. He soon worked himself deep into Brother Joseph's affections and had more influence over him than any other man living. He was Brother Joseph's private counselor and his most intimate friend and brother for some time after they met. \* \* \* Rigdon was the cause of almost all the errors which were introduced while he was

\* Creigh's History of Washington County, 1891, speaks of another edition published by J. O. Wright & Co., of New York.

in the church. The high priest was a revelation according to their erring desires."

A friend of both said, "Rigdon did not possess the native intelligence of Smith and lacked his determined will." They had been together only about six months when Smith had a revelation August, 1831, as follows: "And now behold I say unto you, I, the Lord, am not pleased with my servant Sidney Rigdon. He exalted himself in his heart and received not my counsels, but grieveth the spirit, wherefore his writing is not acceptable unto the Lord."

As early as 1832, Smith described Rigdon as "delirious." This may have been after March 25th of that year, when both were mobbed, tarred and feathered, and Rigdon was dragged by his heels so he could not raise his head from the frozen ground.

Rigdon received many a rebuke and much humiliating treatment from Smith, and there are recorded instances showing how his spirit rebelled at some of the doctrines and acts of the church, and how he was suddenly quieted by the appearance of Smith.

The idea of polygamy was early introduced by Smith. One of his followers says, "Joseph taught me the principal of plural marriage and I was married to him for time and eternity. In consequence of the ignorance of most of the Saints as well as the people of the world on this subject, it was not mentioned only privately between the few whose minds were enlightened on the subject." The idea included not merely that one man should have more than one wife, but that each wife should be "sealed" to a man other than her own husband, either

a living man or a dead Saint, and that without such form or ceremony she could not be saved in the next world.

Rigdon was finally driven from the church in 1843, and when Smith was assassinated in 1844, during his candidacy for President of the United States, his final expulsion occurred through the influence of Brigham Young, who then became leader, and who openly taunted him before the council, saying, "Sidney says he will tell our secrets, but I say, 'tit for tat,' if he tells our secrets, we will tell his."

Rigdon established a paper in Pittsburg and attempted to establish another church but the Pittsburg people ridiculed his visions and revelations. He claimed to have a body of followers in a room in Pittsburg during the great fire in Pittsburg in 1845 when a large part of that city was burned, and that the angels in the room left the room and changed the direction of the winds and saved the city from complete destruction. His life's work was ended and he lived a disappointed, solitary life with relatives until his death in New York in July, 1876. He never revealed, so far as is known, his connection with the book, although he claimed he had written a statement of some kind which he had not been able to get published. It would seem that the fearsome oaths of Mormonism forever intimidated him.

At the census of 1900, the Mormon Church is said to have 325,000 members, of which 20,000 are outside the United States, and students of the subject claim that with the balance of power in so many states, the Mormon people are the most threatening danger to our nation.



## CHAPTER XVII.

### EDUCATIONAL HISTORY.

*Higher Education—Washington and Jefferson College—Washington and Jefferson Academy—Jefferson Academy at Canonsburg—Washington Female Seminary—South Western State Normal School at California—Common Schools and Press.*

The Washington and Jefferson College of today owes its origin to the union of two colleges—Jefferson, chartered in 1802, and Washington, chartered in 1806, and located but seven miles apart. This fact raises two questions: First, How came there to be two in such close proximity? and, secondly, Why were they not united earlier than 1865?

It seems to be necessary to discuss the first of these questions in order that we may exonerate those noble men who started the educational movement a century ago from the charge of having intentionally committed the folly of planting two rivals side by side. Each of these colleges was the outgrowth of an academy, and the academies resulted from an educational movement which began about the year 1780. The Presbyterian ministers who settled in the county along with the pioneers were strong in their convictions that the higher education should go hand in hand with religion, and began fourteen years or so before the Indian warfare had wholly passed away, to gather boys into schools. Their primary purpose was to educate them, and their ultimate purpose was to fit some of them to become ministers and missionaries. Three of these schools were founded in different parts of the county—one by the Rev. John McMillan, D. D., at Chartiers, about two miles from Canonsburg; one by the Rev. Thaddeus Dodd, at Amity, about ten miles south of Washington, and one by the Rev. Joseph Smith, at Buffalo, about eight miles west of Washington. Very wisely distributed! These schools were held in rude log-cabin structures, without floors, a small opening, filled with oiled paper, serving the purpose of a window. Dr. McMillan's second cabin is still standing in Canonsburg, where it was moved for preservation. The date of the opening of these schools is uncertain, but Dr. McMillan's and Mr. Dodd's schools were certainly opened as early as 1782, and Mr. Smith's about 1785. They were in no sense rival schools, nor does it appear to have been the design of their founders that they should grow into chartered academies, and, later, into colleges. They were temporary expedients, to be supported until their work could be undertaken

by more permanent institutions. All three of these noble men—McMillan, Dodd, and Smith—united with some other ministers of the county and prominent laymen in the work of organizing the first academy and locating it at the county-seat. For this academy—probably the first west of the Allegheny Mountains—they procured a charter from the Legislature of the State, which bears the date of September 24, 1787. Among the incorporators are found the names of five Presbyterian ministers—all who were then living west of the Monongahela River—one Baptist minister, and fifteen laymen. This academy was not opened until April 1, 1789. At that time Rev. Thaddeus Dodd entered on his duties as principal, with twenty or thirty students, in the upper rooms of the court house, which had been rented for that purpose, and he continued in his work for fifteen months. He retired then because he had agreed to take the school for a year only, and was succeeded in 1790 by Mr. David Johnston, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, who had been employed under Mr. Dodd as teacher of the English branches. In the winter of 1791 the court house was burned, and the academy, unable to procure any suitable place, was forced to suspend work. This inability to get another place is attributed to the general indifference of the citizens of the town. Dr. McMillan and Rev. Matthew Henderson endeavored to arouse interest, but in vain. They became discouraged, and applied to Col. John Canon, of Canonsburg, who offered a lot, and also to advance the money for the erection of a building for an academy. They abandoned further effort in Washington and united with the ministers and citizens from all parts of the county to found and sustain the academy at Canonsburg. Had that court house fire not occurred, or had the citizens of this town taken sufficient interest in the academy to find a suitable place for it, then the rivalry of two colleges for fifty years would have been avoided. This was the first serious mistake of our predecessors. The academy at Canonsburg was opened in the summer of 1791, and a charter obtained in 1794. The educational forces of the county were withdrawn from

Washington and concentrated at Canonsburg. The principal, Mr. Johnston, left Washington and became the first principal of the new academy, taking many of the students with him.

But the successful opening of the academy at Canonsburg and the widespread and growing interest in it, led the people of Washington to revive their academy. A lot was procured and the construction of the stone building which now constitutes the central portion of the old college building, still standing on the campus, was commenced in 1793 and completed two years later. This academy was soon in full and successful operation, under the principalship of James Dobbins, who accepted that position in 1796. He served until 1804, when Benjamin Mills became the principal and officiated until 1806. In the latter year Rev. Matthew Brown became principal, and became also the first pastor of the Presbyterian church in Washington.

With Dr. Matthew Brown at its head, ably assisted, it is not strange that the success of the Washington Academy was so marked as to create a strong desire that it, too, should grow into a college, and thus lead to earnest effort in that direction. The charter for Washington College was granted March 28, 1806. In 1811 the foundation of the college as a higher educational institution of learning was laid by the purchasing of some of the more necessary articles. In 1816 additional buildings were commenced. The next year Dr. Brown retired from the presidency of the college and was succeeded by the Rev. Andrew Wylie, his former pupil, until then principal at Canonsburg. He occupied the position as president of Washington College until 1828.

Two years passed without a president, a part of which time no teaching was done. The Rev. David Elliott was elected to the office and resigned the following year, 1831. During his period the chair of English Literature was established, probably the first in any college in this country. Rev. David McConaughy was elected in 1831 and resigned in 1849. During his term of office, in 1836, a new college building was erected, as the old building became too limited for the uses of the institution, and in 1847 it was still further enlarged. The next president was Rev. James Clark, who continued from 1850 to 1852.

In 1852 the college placed itself under the care and partial control of the "Synod of Wheeling" and became a "Synodical Institution." Rev. James I. Brownson was elected president pro tem. in 1852 and occupied that position until the next year when Rev. John W. Scott became president, and held that office until the union of Washington and Jefferson College in 1865.

As was said before, when the Canonsburg Academy was opened in 1791, David Johnston became principal. As soon as a convenient house was built, Rev. Mr. McMillan

transferred his Latin school, which he had been teaching at his own house for six or seven years, to the chartered academy. In 1796 Mr. Johnston and James Mountain were appointed teachers by the trustees. James Ross, afterward the noted attorney, taught at Canonsburg.

It is probable that Canonsburg Academy kept the lead, and so great was its progress that as early as January 25, 1796, the Legislature was petitioned for a college charter. This petition was renewed in 1800, and again in 1802, the last effort being successful. After the time Canonsburg College was chartered, in 1802, until the time of its union with Washington College in 1856, the following men were elected principals: Rev. John Watson, 1802; Rev. James Dunlap, 1803-1811; Rev. Andrew Wylie, 1812-1816; Rev. William McMillan, 1817-1822; Rev. Mathew Brown, 1822-1845, called from the Presbyterian Church of Washington, and until recently president of Washington College; Rev. Robert J. Breckenridge, 1845-1847; Rev. Alexander B. Brown, 1847-1856; Rev. Joseph Alden, 1857-1862; Rev. David R. Riddle, 1862 until the union in 1865.

In 1824 Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, was established in that city under the charter of Jefferson College in Canonsburg. Legal connection was made and one of the medical professors at Philadelphia gave instruction in chemistry at Canonsburg, leading to the enlarging of the curriculum.

Something similar was worked out by its competitor, and a connection was formed between Washington College and the Maryland Medical College, of Baltimore, by which Washington College consented to confer degrees in medicine on such graduates of the Baltimore College as were properly certified to the Washington board and approved by a committee.

But going back—as early as 1807, before Washington College had graduated its first class, negotiations had been begun for a union with Jefferson College. Although satisfied as early as 1807 that there should be but one college, they were not united until 1865. The reason for this was that the committee appointed from each college wanted to have the united college located in its own town and would accept no other agreement.

Subsequent negotiations took place in 1815, 1817, 1843, 1847 and 1852, and all failed in their purpose. The prime reason for their union in 1865 was the financial embarrassment of both. This was caused by their desperate efforts to increase their endowments. Until 1853 they were almost completely dependent upon tuition and contingent fees paid by students to meet their current expenses. These fees made a sum too small for the institutions to live upon. Therefore the scholarship scheme was devised. But this left them shortly afterwards in a worse condition as the scholarships cut off tuition fees.



It was at this crisis that Rev. Dr. C. C. Beatty, of Steubenville, Ohio, offered the gift of \$50,000 on condition of the union of the two colleges.

On the 4th of March, 1865, a charter was granted by the Legislature for the one College of Washington and Jefferson, the names of the institutions being united. The conditions of this union were that the college proper should be held at Canonsburg and the freshman class, preparatory and scientific departments taught at Washington.

On the 6th of March, 1866, Rev. Jonathan Edwards was elected to the presidency of the college. During the first years of his term of office the college weakened, the tail end at Washington being so far from the head end at Canonsburg. It was decided to reorganize, and accordingly the Legislature passed the supplement to the charter February 26, 1869, limiting the college to some one location within the State. The town of Canonsburg offered subscriptions to the amount of \$16,000 as an inducement, and Washington subscriptions to the amount of \$50,000. Kittanning, Pittsburg, Steubenville, Wooster and Uniontown desired the college. On April 20, 1869, on the eighth ballot, Washington was decided upon as the location of the consolidated college.

Rev. Dr. Edwards resigned the presidency of the college, and was succeeded by Rev. Samuel J. Wilson, president pro tem., whose term continued from April 20th, 1869, to August 4th the same year. Rev. James Q. Brownson, D.D., was elected president pro tem. on the 1st of February, 1870, and served until August 3rd, 1870. After these two short terms Rev. George P. Hays, D.D., was elected president, August 3rd, 1870, and resigned June 3rd, 1881. On November 16th of that year Rev. James D. Moffat, D.D., the present incumbent, was elected to the presidency of the college.

The worth and prominence of the last two named presidents are shown by their exaltation in due time to the office of moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of North America—the highest position their church could bestow.

The period of growth may be said to have begun after the perfected form of union. Neither of the colleges could before that time obtain any endowment, as their close proximity was regarded by men of business habits as rendering the success of both doubtful. By the union the first endowment of \$50,000 was obtained. Until then it was all that either college could do to secure buildings of modest size and a scanty support for small faculties. The \$50,000 of the town of Washington went into the erection of the front part of the main building on the campus, the part containing the twin towers to symbolize the two colleges that had been united. The larger gifts that have since been made to the growth of the college have been: A second contribution of \$50,000 from Dr.

Beatty, of Steubenville, Ohio, one of \$40,000 by Dr. LeMoynes, of Washington, to the chairs of agriculture and correlative branches and to applied mathematics and biology, about \$20,000 from many persons toward the erection of the gymnasium which cost \$40,000, about \$20,000 by many toward the purchase of the academy lot and building; \$20,000 by Judge McIlvaine for the dormitory, or Hays Hall; \$50,000 from Mr. W. R. Thompson for the library, and \$11,480 from Mrs. Thompson for the support of the library; (it may be mentioned here that in 1790 the Washington Academy received from Benjamin Franklin a donation of fifty pounds which originated the present library of Washington and Jefferson College.) \$140,000 from Mr. J. V. Thompson, of Uniontown, for endowment in memory of his father; about \$25,000 by alumni for the Alonzo Linn memorial professorship; about \$90,000 from John H. Wallace for the chair of rhetoric and oratory.

Still other additions were made to the endowment by the legacy of the late Major George M. Laughlin, amounting to \$100,000, and many other smaller amounts. The present endowment is \$635,538.74, and the real estate of the college valued at \$412,932.66. A movement has been set on foot for the raising of a million dollars for the erection of new buildings.

On the campus are the main college buildings, the gymnasium, which is known all over the country as one of the most handsome and finely equipped buildings of its kind among American colleges, the old academy building and a beautiful new library building. A fine athletic field, several squares from the college buildings, and the observatory in the eastern part of the town make up the grounds of the college. The college owns several dwelling houses for the use of professors and also vacant property.

There has been a corresponding increase in the number of professors and teachers. Twenty-seven years ago there were but seven persons in all engaged in the work of instruction in the college and the preparatory department. The catalog of the present year contains the names of thirty in the faculties of the college and the academy, including four retired from active duties. The attendance also has grown from less than 200 to 425 in the college, Academy and summer school.

The method of instruction has also kept pace with the development of college education in the United States, and apparatus and laboratories have been provided to meet the modern demand.

The ceaseless toil of these two men, Hays and Moffat, by day and night, in teaching, preaching and soliciting funds to exalt this college, can never be fully comprehended by the alumni and the public.

The union of the two old colleges which had grown from the two early academies produced sore hearts

among the alumni, of which the majority had graduated at Canonsburg, and Canonsburg, which depended on its college for life and was not the manufacturing town it is today, became embittered. Lack of interest and support amounted to much opposition in every way, but especially the injunction proceeding, which was carried even to the Supreme Court of the United States. In the midst of this discouragement Dr. Hays, only 32 years of age, born and reared near Canonsburg, a graduate of the college at Canonsburg, came to Washington in 1870. Most of the students, discouraged and dissatisfied, had left for other colleges and there were only ten graduates and a total of 110 students. From this embarrassing beginning with an endowment of only \$200,000 has been developed a college respected throughout the educational world.

Two of the instructors in the United College brought over from the days of division can never be forgotten by those who came into their presence. The quaint and droll Professor Samuel Jones and the all-knowing and all-searching (so he seemed to the unprepared) Professor Alonzo M. Linn, plodded quietly on through the defections and depletions caused by the Civil War and the mutterings of discontent and threats of disaster which came immediately upon its close. Professor Linn, vice president under both Hays and Moffatt, at different times filled practically every chair with great skill and dignity and was always a power in the faculty deliberations. These and the ever amiable and worthy Dr. Henry Woods, now professor emeritus and college chaplain, are as much a part of the college as its most conspicuous capstone.

Embalmed in the history of this college as ever loyal supporters devoting to it much time and thought were John H. Ewing, graduated in 1814 and for 53 years a trustee; A. Todd Bard, for 20 years its free serving and wideawake treasurer; the McKennans—Hon. T. M. F. and two sons—who served as trustees covering a period upward of three-quarters of a century, and A. W. Acheson and Colin M. Reed, whose services extended over half a century. The very wisest nursing of this institution was done by the ever vigilant Dr. James I. Brownson:

The work so well done by those and their associates is being earnestly carried forward by an earnest board of busy men of a great variety of professions and occupations.

This college is situated in a town which prides itself as leading all other towns in the United States save one in healthfulness. As has been well said by Chancellor S. B. McCormick, if it had no other claim upon the community than the glorious history of its past, it would still demand admiration, respect, reverence, gratitude and support. Situate in the midst of the descendants

of the Scotch-Irish, who came here a hundred years ago, it has the finest constituency of any college in the land, and this gives it an opportunity and an ability to accomplish results that alone constitute an obligation upon those who are able to contribute to its needs. It has stood for Christian education, Christian character. It has stood for the college as distinguished from the university, for teaching distinctively as against the lecture method. Its four years' course is now adapted to supply the wants of all comers.

Two of the largest Greek letter college fraternities in existence were organized in Canonsburg, the Phi Gamma Delta, formed in 1848, and the Phi Kappa Psi, formed four years later (1852). Both had their inception among the students of Jefferson college, and both have spread throughout the collegiate world. Last year the Phi Gamma Delta reported a membership of 11,500, with 57 active and 25 inactive chapters. The fraternity owns 45 chapter houses.

The Phi Kappa Psi had, in 1908, a membership of 10,500, with 43 active and 20 inactive chapters. There are 34 chapter houses owned by this fraternity. Of the 33 college frats in the United States, only four others have as many members as these two that were formed in Canonsburg.

The Phi Gamma Delta maintains a memorial hall at Dayton, O., and in February last it secured the mantel from the room in which the society was formed in Canonsburg and shipped it to Dayton. The organization also maintains a memorial in Canonsburg in the form of the old McMillan log college, which was moved in June, 1895, from its original site on the Fulton Bros.' farm, two miles southeast of town, to the campus of old Jefferson College. The old building was placed on its new site through the efforts of Rev. W. F. Brown, D. D., son and grandson of one-time presidents of the college.

February 7, 1908, the fraternity placed upon the old college a bronze tablet bearing the following inscription:

"This Log Cabin was built in 1780 by the Reverend John McMillan, D. D., and was the beginning of Jefferson College. It was donated by Dr. McMillan's descendants, the Fulton Brothers, to the Rev. William F. Brown, D. D., who removed it to this campus in 1895, and committed it to the guardianship of the Trustees of the Jefferson Academy. By action of the Board of Trustees, 1907, its perpetual care was entrusted to the College Fraternity of Phi Gamma Delta, founded in Jefferson College in 1848. For the honor of the founders of the Fraternity, Daniel Grofts, James Elliott, Ellis B. Gregg, Samuel John T. McCarty."

The college now has eight national Greek letter fraternities.



It is interesting to notice the rivalry in adopting advanced ideas and plans in the two colleges which stood seven miles apart. Franklin Literary Society and Philo Literary Society were both organized in Canonsburg voluntarily by Jefferson students in three years before the beginning of the nineteenth century. An ambitious youth, W. Neill, is credited with originating the annual contest in orations, composition and debate in 1799. How little he then thought of the great educational and oratorical efforts that would follow through centuries in the line of his suggestion.

The Union Literary Society and the Washington began in 1809 and 1814 respectively in Washington.

At the consolidation in 1865-9 the Franklin and Washington united and the Philo and Union also became one.

The annual contests have been always of great interest to the student body and an attraction and high entertainment for the general public. The audience room was until recent years filled to overflowing and the excitement, especially on the announcement of victory, was equal to that seen only of late on the athletic field.

There has been a decrease of interest as well as in attendance in recent years, both in the membership and attendance in these societies and in attendance at the contests. The privilege and high opportunities offered in the field of discussion and oratory are overshadowed by the excitements caused by the display of muscle.

In those days to win in a debate or contest was almost a greater satisfaction than to be honor man of one's class—the one was winning for others and having the whole society rejoice with you, the latter bore a taint of selfishness.

A little picture of history combining college politics, contests, slavery and rumblings of war is given by J. M. McElroy, a Jefferson student of the fifties, reproduced from the Canonsburg Notes:

"The South had but few colleges. Young men of wealthy families were sent North to be educated,—to Princeton, Yale, Jefferson, Oxford and Hanover. At Jefferson College in 1850 we had about 200 Northern students, with perhaps 50 from the South.

"The politics of that day was undergoing a transformation; from tariff and finance to freedom and slavery, constitutional rights and humanity. The compromise measures then before congress were discussed at great length and with excited feeling.

"Our college faculty and the great mass of the students were conservative, not in favor of slavery, and still less favorable to radical abolition. The Southern boys, however, took great interest in the discussions going on at Washington. In platform required performance and in debate in the literary societies they brought the slavery question forward at every opportunity. Extracts from the speeches of Clay, Foote, Toombs, Butler and Jefferson Davis were declaimed with extravagant emphasis and we listened quietly.

"But when an Ohio boy undertook to declaim a speech

of Horace Mann, he was interrupted and hissed and threatened. Walking with a Missouri classmate toward the recitation room he was told. 'If I had had a rock I would have knocked you off that platform!'

"In the Franklin Literary Society we had a considerable list of honorary members, eminent statesmen, scholars, orators, who had usually been elected by unanimous vote. The members from the South were disposed to press the names of their fire-eating Southerners as honorary members. One of them proposed Col. A. W. Atchison, of Missouri, resting his claim on the fact that he was the opponent of that 'old traitor, Tom Benton.' Some words of moderate protest were uttered, but Atchison was elected. When the next time came for electing honorary members it was found that the first name on the list was Horace Mann's, followed by five Southerners. Mann's election was violently opposed, Missouri fairly railed at him. Maryland asked, 'Would you vote for a man who you know was wanting to cut your throat?' North Carolina replied. 'That would depend on whether I had the blues or not.'

"Ohio defended Mann. He was a distinguished scholar and orator and as an educator stood in the front rank. True, he is opposed to slavery, but he is not as ultra as many others. Men's views on that question ought not to enter into their fitness for honorary membership. If it can be shown that he does not possess the higher character and attainments that have all along been considered essential, his name will be withdrawn. If he is voted down because of his views on slavery, then take notice that some others may be voted down because of their views.

"Virginia responded wrathfully and excitedly in the person of a sophomore by the name of Brown: 'Mr. President, I would just as leave vote for the devil as Horace Mann!' Ohio responded, 'that may be so. People's tastes differ; it may be that the Virginia gentleman and Old Nick are on especially intimate terms! You can vote down Horace Mann if you choose to do so. Only six negative votes are required to debar his election. But if you do so, merely because he is an anti-slavery man, then you may understand that no slaveholder need be proposed for such position. We will vote down every man of them.' And that was the result.

"At the same meeting the society elected by ballot, as was the regular custom, two members for select debate. They were to choose their own question and have six weeks for preparation. Brown, of Virginia, and the writer of these lines were chosen. Our question was, 'Is it right for citizens of the United States to assist fugitive slaves in escaping their masters?'

"We had a very attentive audience, including M. S. Quay, Bishop McLoren and a hundred others. The debater on the affirmative did not contend that assisting fugitive slaves was any real and adequate remedy for slavery. He did not deny the constitutional obligation to refrain from any legislation to interfere with the reclaiming of fugitives. But that there were cases in which it was not only right but a duty to feed the hungry and clothe the naked and guide the traveler toward Canada, even though the man were black and somebody claimed him as a slave. That the slave was under no moral obligation to stay with his master, because he had never agreed to do so. That the laws of the South regarded him as a piece of property, and that as such it was no more wrong for him to run away than for a cow or mule to do so.

The debater on the negative was too angry and too

much excited to do the subject justice. He did not attempt to follow and answer the arguments presented. He could little more than rave and gesticulate. He and the other younger men from the South were very much in the frame of mind in which the John Brown raid found the Virginians nine years later. Bloody insurrection and upheaval of society from the very foundations was the specter before them. They were impulsive, and ever ready for a fight. More than once the opportunity of declining a fisticuff argument with them presented itself. And yet there was a frankness and magnanimity with them that was pleasing. Maryland came to me afterward privately and apologized and said if you will bring up Horace Mann's name again, I will vote for him. The Missourian who wanted to knock me off the platform, afterwards said to me, 'You fellows weren't brought up like we were. From childhood we were taught to fight. When I was a little boy, if anything displeased me, the fellows would gather around me and say, "Go for him! Fight him! Give it to him!" "No, Tom," I replied, "I was not brought up that way. I never had a fight in my life and never expect to, unless somebody attacks me. I never saw a fight at home or among my schoolmates. My parents taught me that fighting was to be avoided, just as swearing and lying,"'

"Among themselves they practised the manly art of violence. But they did not give it the name of pugilism. A son of Gov. Brandon, of Mississippi, made a gratuitous attack upon a very gentlemanly and exemplary classmate from Missouri. He met with a surprising response that sent him reeling to the floor. A rough Kentuckian made a murderous attack on a Mr. Shaw, of Maryland, for which he had to go into hiding and make his escape in the night to avoid criminal prosecution. That same Shaw was torn to pieces fifteen years later by a Maryland mob. He was editor and proprietor of a weekly paper which indorsed and gloried in the assassination of President Lincoln, and the enraged populace, without judge or jury, put an end to his career.

"About sixty of my college associates took part in the War of the Rebellion, three-fourths of them in the Union army and about one-fourth with the Confederates, and a majority of them as commissioned officers. Several Southern young men fought in the Union army, and a still larger number of Northern men were in the rebel army. Two of these had settled in Texas. They were enlisted. They fought and marched with their associates all the way to the Potomac and Gettysburg, there to fall and find burial in their native state.

"The most distinguished of our number was Gen. Bristow, of Kentucky, Secretary of the Treasury under President Grant.

"The most widely known of the Confederates were Col. Greene, of North Carolina, and Col. Tom Giffin, of Mississippi. The latter was one of the irreconcilables who refused to accept the verdict of Appomattox and who migrated to South America.

"I have denominated this college politics. It was not ordinary politics. It was not a contest between the Democratic and the Whig party, nor between the Democrats and the Republicans, for the Republican party was not then in existence. It was slavery and freedom, Union and disunion—the early mutterings of the 'irrepressible conflict.'"

Some idea of the greatness of this college is had when one learns that there have been in all 4,500 graduates.

Many others had their ambition stimulated by a partial course. Of these 1,700 were ministers, among the most prominent of whom are Rev. David Gregg, president of the Western Theological Seminary, Allegheny City; Rev. S. B. McCormick, Chancellor of the University of Pittsburgh; Rev. J. H. Corbett, moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church; Rev. J. Ross Stevenson, a Washington County boy, now occupying prominent pulpits in New York and Baltimore.

Five hundred physicians, 6 cabinet ministers, 12 governors, 12 United States senators, 66 congressmen, 230 legislators, 120 judges of the county courts, 20 judges of state supreme courts, 32 college and university presidents and 32 moderators of the Presbyterian and United Presbyterian general assemblies have passed through Washington and Jefferson College. Still there are more to follow. Its students are of later years found all over the United States prominent in private life. One of the foremost of these is Josiah V. Thompson, banker and the most prominent coal land purchaser in America.

Washington and Jefferson College has sent out 110 missionaries, among whom were John Calvin Mater, of China; Rev. J. C. Ray Ewing, a leading educator in India, and his brother, Rev. Arthur H. Ewing, of Allahabad.

There have been 1,100 lawyers. David T. Watson, of Pittsburg, born in Washington, Pa., is probably the most eminent lawyer of the country today and in the city of Pittsburg alone there are six judges. Senator E. E. Robbins, of Greensburg, is another distinguished lawyer. The most eminently distinguished statesman and one of the greatest men ever graduated from the college was Hon. James G. Blaine, who was once nominated for President of the United States.

As early as 1867 baseball clubs were organized at Washington College. In that year the first regular college representative team, which in these modern days would be known as a varsity nine, was placed in the field. It was known as the Union Baseball Club of Washington College and was composed of 44 members. Jefferson College at Canonsburg also maintained several baseball clubs and since the rivalry between the two institutions before the war was intense, some very heated games were played between representative teams. One of the most noted college teams of the early days of baseball was that of 1875. The students leased the fair grounds as a ball field from Selden L. Wilson, Esq. The college teams continued to take honors until in the late 'nineties the college secured the reputation of turning out the best baseball teams in three states. While baseball was advancing, interest in other sports did not lag. Football early was taken up by Washington and Jefferson College and in 1890 the first varsity football



eleven was launched at that institution. From the start Washington and Jefferson placed in the field championship teams. Rivals were defeated with great regularity and the fame of the college team spread abroad. The advance in football was continuous to 1906 and 1907 when signal defeats administered to rival institutions established the institution as the collegiate champion of Western Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia, which titles Washington and Jefferson now holds. In recent years other forms of sport growing out of the early desire for competition have been taken up and have prospered. Basketball and field sports of various kinds have been conducted with great success at Washington and Jefferson College owing to the fine gymnasium. The ancient feud between the college student and the town boys has disappeared, and the town folk are brought in closer sympathy with the students because of the annual football games.

#### WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON ACADEMY.

In 1787 Washington Academy was founded at Washington, Pa. A charter bearing the date September 24, 1787, was obtained, and in 1787 the Academy was put into operation under the principalship of the Rev. Thaddeus Dodd. The court house, in the upper rooms of which the Academy was conducted, being burned about 1790, the Academy was suspended for a time, but later was reopened. In 1793 there was erected for the use of the Academy the stone building which now stands on the campus of Washington and Jefferson College. The Washington Academy was chartered as Washington College March 28, 1806. Thereafter Washington College, and later Washington and Jefferson College, conducted a department preparatory to college classes. The trustees of Washington and Jefferson College in 1899 purchased from the school board of Washington borough a large building for the exclusive use of the preparatory department. The location was that of the original Union School of the Borough. In December, 1900, they added to it the large property situated at the corner of Beau and College streets, for many years the home of Hon. William Hopkins and family. The old homestead was torn down and the erection of a fire-proof dormitory and boarding hall was begun at once, costing \$76,000, which was ready for the use of the new Washington and Jefferson Academy at the opening of the winter term, 1902. The dormitory and boarding hall has been named Hays Hall, in honor of the memory of Rev. Dr. George P. Hays, deceased, the first permanent president after its removal to Washington.

The school building contains the study room, recitation rooms, the physical laboratory, work shop and the principal's office. The department, under the name of Washington and Jefferson Academy, is under the general

control of the trustees and faculty of the college, and is conducted as a constituent part of the college, having access to the college gymnasium and baths. Its object is to give students a thorough preparation for admission to the freshman class of Washington and Jefferson College, or of any other of the higher classical colleges or scientific schools. James N. Rule has been principal of the Academy almost from its opening in new quarters in 1902 and has succeeded most admirably, being well calculated to lead and develop youth. He has eight assistants.

What was formerly only a preparatory department, instruction being given by the college professors in the afternoon, has now become a first-class academy with its own buildings, its own principal and corps of teachers, with courses of study lengthened from two years to four years. Instead of allowing boys to take such care of themselves as they might see fit, with all the liberty of the older college students, the splendid new dormitory was erected and furnished at an expense exceeding \$100,000, where 60 boys can be comfortably housed and boarded in company with their instructors.

#### JEFFERSON ACADEMY, CANONSBURG.

Jefferson Academy was chartered in 1869, but not organized and opened until 1872. However, in 1869, 1870 and 1871 an unchartered academy was conducted here by Messrs. James Dickson and James Dunbar. Dunbar was a son of John Dunbar, of Smith Township. This school was opened and for a time conducted in the building formerly occupied by the Olome Institute which stood on the ground now covered by the First Presbyterian Church, on North Central avenue. Later it was removed to the old Jefferson College building. Messrs. Dickson and Dunbar were bright men, and up-to-date in their ideas of school work, and they conducted an excellent school, which was largely patronized. After some three years Professor Dunbar's health failed. He was compelled to seek a milder climate, and the school was closed.

History informs us that Jefferson Academy was chartered in 1869, and organized in 1872, with the following board of directors: Rev. William Smith, D. D., David C. Houston, John Hays, William G. Barnett, M. D., John W. Martin, M. D., J. W. Alexander, M. D., and J. Nevin Brown. The Rev. William Ewing, Ph. D., was the first principal. Dr. Ewing associated with him as teacher Dr. W. F. Brown. The school in the years during which Dr. Ewing was principal enjoyed a large patronage, and took high rank among schools of its class.

After having conducted the school successfully for more than ten years Dr. Ewing resigned. Dr. W. F. Brown was elected principal, accepted and continued



DORMITORY



ACADEMY



LIBRARY



OLD COLLEGE



PREPARATORY SCHOOL



COLLEGE



GENERAL VIEW

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON COLLEGE, WASHINGTON





in charge of the school for several years. Under Dr. Brown's administration there was a large attendance of students, good work was done, and the school flourished. Finally, owing to the serious illness of his wife, Dr. Brown resigned. He was succeeded by Dr. Des Islets and he by Prof. Phillips, who lived but a short time after taking charge.

Prof. Anderson, of Wheeling, succeeded Prof. Phillips. He was in charge of the school two years.

R. H. Meloy succeeded Prof. Phillips, having for his assistant W. D. Inglis, now Dr. Inglis, of Columbus, O. Prof. Meloy remained in charge of the school several years and did good work, but left to engage in practice of law in Washington. He was followed by Prof. Harry Irwin, also an accomplished scholar, and successful teacher.

Rev. J. A. A. Craig, of Claysville, was next in line for the principalship. He proved to have greater staying qualities than a number of his predecessors. For a time he had associated with him as assistant principal J. K. Lacock, and now has for assistant Prof. W. W. Highberger. Mrs. Laura Craig is also a successful teacher in the school. Prof. Craig has now been in charge of the school for eight years, and during that time a large number of young men and women have been enrolled as students, and have gone out, many of them to fill places of large usefulness. The present enrollment of the school is over 50.

The grounds occupied were formerly owned by Jefferson College and the buildings are the same as when the college organization was removed from Canonsburg. Old Fort Job has disappeared from the lot it formerly occupied about two squares away and a handsome private dwelling occupies its place. The old college chapel is still used for church services and is in charge of the Central Presbyterian Congregation. The library room on the third floor has quite a large number of valuable books, many of which were retained by the loyalty of the Canonsburg people whose love for the old college refused to let them be carried off.

#### WASHINGTON SEMINARY.

The origin of the Washington Seminary can be dated to the 26th of November, 1835, when the following citizens of Washington met at the house of T. M. T. McKennan, Esq., to take the initiatory movement toward organizing a female seminary in Washington: Rev. David Elliott, John Harter, John Wilson, James Reed, William J. Wilson, William Hunter, Jacob Slagle, Robert Officer, William Smith, David Eckert and John Koontz. A second and much larger meeting was held shortly afterward. Among those who were then present and others who later proved their devotion to the enterprise were Alexander Reed, Dr. F. J. LeMoyne, Thomas Mor-

gan, Samuel Mount, Samuel McFarland, John Grayson, John H. Ewing, James Brice, John K. Wilson, Dr. James Stevens, Alexander Ramsey, James Ruple, Alexander Sweeney, William Sample, James McCadden, John Marshall, Samuel Hazlet, Dr. John Wishart, Dr. Robert R. Reed, John L. Gow, Robert Wylie, Colin M. Reed, John S. Brady, Hon. Abraham Wotring, Rev. Thomas Hanna, Thomas McKean, Vachel Harding and others, all of whom subscribed for stock in the institution and assisted in getting it started.

A committee consisting of Jacob Slagle, John Koontz and David Eckert were appointed to find a suitable place for opening the seminary in the following spring, and having reported in favor of the Old Masonic Hall on West Maiden street, now owned by Dr. W. D. Teagarden, were instructed to secure the same. A second committee consisting of T. M. T. McKennan, William Hunter, John Harter, Dr. F. J. LeMoyne and Thomas Morgan were authorized to confer with Alexander Reed, Esq., on the prospect of purchasing lots for the erection of a seminary building on East Maiden street. The lots in question were promptly sold by Mr. Reed.

By the 18th of December, 1835, 85 shares of the Seminary stock had been sold, bringing a sum of \$4,250 into the treasury. The committee on securing teachers reported that they had secured Mrs. Francis Biddle to take charge of the school, and had given her authority to select an assistant. Her stipulated salary was \$600, "clear of rent, fuel, furniture and incidental expenses." It is singular to note that the trustees also resolved that all excess over \$600, derived from tuition, and the payment of all incidental expenses, should be paid to Mrs. Biddle in addition to her salary.

On the 14th of February, 1837, the stockholders adopted a new constitution, having in view the necessity of procuring an act of incorporation from the Legislature. The constitution contained the provisions and restrictions under which the seminary is still conducted. On March 1, 1838, the trustees signed a memorial to the state legislature, asking an appropriation of \$500 per annum for five years, which was granted with a charter April 14, 1838.

At a meeting of the trustees held in 1840, it being taken into consideration that there had been a very great increase in the number of pupils attending and that the school was in a very healthy state. The board determined that it was both expedient and necessary to erect new buildings. In 1846 it was found necessary again to enlarge, and a wing was added to the main building which had been built. On the last of November, 1848, the school experienced its first disaster, a fire having destroyed the west wing buildings. The structures were not covered by insurance and it was only by borrowing money, together with stock subscriptions that the build-



ing committee was enabled to quickly replace the damaged portion.

At the end of her fourth year in the seminary, Mrs. Biddle had resigned, and Miss Sarah R. Foster, then a teacher at Cadiz, O., and formerly a pupil of Mrs. Emma Willard at Troy, N. Y., was chosen as her successor. In 1848 she was married to the Rev. Thomas Hanna, who had become pastor of what is now the First United Presbyterian Church of Washington, and in 1850, he was appointed by the trustees of the seminary as superintendent of that institution.

Under the administration of Mrs. Hanna, the school was conducted with wisdom and success until 1874, when, finding the duties of the now greatly enlarged attendance too severe for her years, she relinquished the office of principal. After careful inquiry and extensive correspondence relative to the affair, the board of trustees chose Miss Nancy Sherrard, at that time vice-principal of the seminary at Steubenville, under the Rev. A. M. Reid, Ph. D., principal. She entered upon her duties at the beginning of the next year, September, 1874, preceded by a reputation for great energy and wisdom in conducting a school and in the management of young women. For 23 years Miss Sherrard served as head of the seminary, and in that time the name of the school became each year more widely known, and its prosperity more marked. A large number of girls passed several years under her care.

In 1896 Miss Sherrard retired from her labors, and Mrs. Martha Nichols McMillan accepted the position. It was during the principalship of Mrs. McMillan that the new building fronting on Lincoln street was built. Mrs. McMillan left the school in 1901, when Miss Thompson and Miss McDonald became the co-principals.

In the fall of 1907 Miss Thompson, finding the duties of her position were too burdensome for her health, announced to the trustees her intention of relinquishing charge of the school at the close of the 1907-8 school year. In March of 1908 her resignation was formally accepted and a short time afterward Miss Lillian M. Rosenkrans, of Newton, N. J., was elected principal.

Beside the principal there are 14 teachers; 33 young ladies were graduated in the class of 1908.

The seminary enters upon its 73rd year under the most auspicious conditions. With a merit more widely recognized each year, and a steadily increasing body of pupils, the future looks promising. The income from the school is applied entirely to maintenance of the institution, and no dividends are ever distributed among the stockholders. Some years ago a fine new school building of vitrified brick was erected for the use of the pupils, bringing the accommodations and equipment of the school up to a very high point. This building is thoroughly ventilated, heated and lighted, and contains class

rooms, laboratory, art and music rooms, with broad halls and easy stairways. In the north end of the first floor is a beautiful assembly hall, with a seating capacity of 400.

Two general courses are offered in the Senior Department; the College Preparatory and the Regular. The former prepares students for admission to the Academic and Scientific Departments of any college they may wish to enter. The Regular course is intended for the pupil who does not intend to go to college. The aim of this course is the development of a general culture that will fit the student for life. Music and physical culture are given a prominent place.

At an early meeting of the trustees in 1837, it was arranged that the course of study should cover three years, with as many classes, viz., primary, junior and senior. The plan of organization as originally adopted provided for a board of nine trustees and this is still the proper number, though at present there is a vacancy in the board. The original trustees were Alexander Reed, F. J. LeMoyne, John Marshel, Jacob Slagle, John Wishart, David McConaughy, Joseph Lawrence, Robert R. Reed and John L. Gow. The present board consists of the following: Julius LeMoyne, C. M. Reed, John H. Murdoch, Alvan Donnan, J. K. Mitchell, C. S. Ritchie, W. E. Slemmons and H. W. Temple.

The total number of graduates from the Washington Seminary is 1,343. Many of these have been missionaries. Among the present active in the field are Mrs. Jennie (Sherrard) Ewing, India; Mrs. W. B. Hamilton, China; Miss Anna Thompson, Egypt.

#### SOUTHWESTERN STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, CALIFORNIA, PA.

This state institution is located at California, less than 50 miles from Pittsburg by river and steam railroad, and 30 miles by direct travel, from Washington. California attracts families seeking good educational advantages together with the conveniences, culture and comfort of a residence town. The private residences recently built are in keeping with the imposing new business houses and the town is rapidly becoming a place of beautiful homes. No saloons have ever been opened in the town or within several miles of it.

The Southwestern State Normal School is the outgrowth of an Academy first opened in 1852. In the year 1859, when the first State Normal School in Pennsylvania was opened at Millersville, the State Legislature passed a bill conferring the privileges of a State Normal School upon the California Academy, but the bill was not approved by the governor. In 1865 the school was chartered by the State as "Southwestern Normal College," and bore this title for nine years. Locally it is still commonly called the "College." The cornerstone

of the present main building was laid August 26, 1868, Gov. John W. Geary making the principal address. On May 26, 1874, the "Southwestern State Normal College" was recognized by state authority as the "Southwestern State Normal School" for the Tenth district, composed of the counties of Washington, Fayette, Greene and Somerset, and the first class of two members was graduated in the following year.

The school now occupies a group of seven buildings. The main building was first used in 1871; the North Hall in 1874; the South Hall in 1876; Science Hall in 1892; the Gymnasium in 1894, and the Laundry and Power Building in 1899. The campus contains about 12 acres and shows an attractive blending of grass, flowers, shrubbery, shade trees and well constructed grounds for games, such as tennis, basketball, etc. A new three-story building, Dixon Hall, used as a dining hall and dormitory, was first used at the beginning of the fall term of 1907. It is 80 feet in width and 132 feet in length and occupies a commanding site just south of South Hall. The first story space is used chiefly for a dining hall, accommodating about 500 persons, and a kitchen with necessary rooms connected therewith. The second and third stories provide dormitory rooms for 100 lady students and teachers. The basement story is used for class rooms and for storage.

It must not be thought that this state institution just grew up of itself. It has taken most earnest and constant perseverance. Job Johnson, Quaker-surveyor-lawyer; W. W. Jackman, L. W. Morgan, Rev. Abner Jackson, George W. Hornbake, G. M. Eberman and several others struggled with it and for it, several of those named being its creators as well as its preservers. From the beginning it was intended to make the school self-supporting, but the income seldom covered the expenses. On several occasions it would have been closed permanently had it not been for the faithfulness of the leading citizens of the village. John N. Dixon took a very active part, being a charter trustee in 1865 and continuously on the board afterward, "so evenly were the chances of success and failure balanced in the long struggles to sound the school, that if anyone of a dozen had failed to co-operate, the enterprise must have failed. The defeat of the first effort to procure a state charter by the governor's veto in 1859 would have entirely discouraged a less ambitious people.

The charter to be issued by the state March 16, 1865, was prepared by J. C. Gilchrist, an educator of much fame along the river and all over the county. When it was granted the inauguration ceremonies were held April 12, 1865, which was a red letter day for California and for education in this region. The catalogue for that year contains a statement that should find everlasting lodgment in the minds of lovers of American institu-

tions, to wit: "The friends of the enterprise believe that the teacher is the great center which supports the common school system and which gives thereto whatever efficiency that system may possess. The common school cause is reprobated because teachers are not capable to meet the standards demanded by the public. Because they are lacking a most Christian and gigantic cause is held in disrespect. Yet little blame can be attached to the teacher; and censure must not be directed against him. Opportunities for professional culture have not been presented to him; and no duty is more incumbent on the state and on society than the establishment and support of Normal Schools."

Many others have been instructors and in charge of this institution, among whom may well be mentioned G. G. Hertzog, who from the year 1866 has been connected with this school, first as a scholar for a short period and afterwards as an instructor or on the official board; and Theodore B. Noss, who was the leader in instruction for the past 25 years until his sudden death February 28, 1909.

The highest enrollment of scholars in the Academy was reached in 1866 when the summer school had 125 in attendance, but the Normal year, 1908, saw 378 scholars. Of these, 85 were in the senior class. Of the general roll for 1908 there were females from Washington County, 206; males from Washington County, 89. Every scholar now enrolled is a resident of Pennsylvania. The influence of this school upon the teachers of the county, and consequently upon the common schools of the county, cannot be estimated.

#### COMMON SCHOOLS.

Schools were always considered a necessity in Washington County. Teaching was done by the school teacher even before school houses were built. Some teachers could not come up to the requirement to read, write and cipher as far as the "Double rule of three," or proportion. Some could not write, and attempted to teach by plates which they carried with them and which they would require the scholars to copy. School houses were built in a neighborhood by the combined efforts of those interested dividing the work of cutting logs, hauling them and putting them up. Sometimes a hole was cut and a piece of sheepskin was nailed over the hole for a window, and sometimes a log was left out the whole length of the building so as to give light. The fire place was built of logs with a stone background against which would be rolled logs of six feet in length to be burned. Chimneys were made of split sticks and clay. Seats were made out of split trees or saplings, the flat sides dressed smooth with an axe, and legs put in holes in the bark side. Frequently these buildings had no floor. The teachers were often very passionate men



and their use of the rod or of sticks from the wood pile was sufficient to frighten the most daring of the scholars.

No organized effort was made by the Legislature of Pennsylvania to establish a uniform system of schools until the year 1805 when the first tax was levied in Washington County for the education of the children. One hundred dollars per year was raised for four years, and in 1809 an act was passed authorizing a tax to be levied for the poorer classes. From 1809 to 1833 the amount collected for this purpose was \$22,400 for the State.

The schools of this time were conducted on the subscription plan and under the authority of this act, for those unable to pay for schooling the teacher made out a bill for expenses, including tuition, books, etc., and presented it to the county commissioners, and it was paid by them. This method drew a line between the richer and poorer classes, and soon became unsatisfactory and gave way to the enactment of school laws in 1834 by which the present common school system of Pennsylvania was established. The citizens of Washington had petitioned the State Legislature to pass such an act, and no doubt this had some, if not a leading influence in creating the school law. Townships were divided into districts and the schools were called "District Schools." There were no governesses to reside in the family as was customary in the slave states. Under the new system, female teachers were sometimes employed in the larger towns, but the male teacher was necessary at least for the larger scholars, the boys and girls being taught in separate buildings where possible.

The school books of these times were an improvement over the makeshifts used before and if properly revised and printed, might be considered by some an improvement on the books we have today. The English Reader by Lindley Murray in 1831 as also his English Grammar and Cob's United States spelling book came into general use. The first, containing selections from the best writers had among other things for its object "to inculcate some of the most important principals of piety and virtue." Among its many striking selections is the statement that "Moral and religious instruction derives its efficacy, not so much from what men are *Taught to know* as from what they are *Brought to feel*." The efforts of the instructors of those preceding days had been to bring men to a true state of feeling, rather than to give them mere knowledge or information as seems now to be the general idea of many ministers and instructors. An illustration of this difference is shown by the Washington and Jefferson College student of today who said, "gestures are unnecessary, for the English language has sufficient words to express the idea you wish to convey." He has not been taught that to inform your hearer was one thing, but to convince and

spur him to feeling and action was a far greater achievement. About the time when the graded schools were started in the larger towns of the county, McGuffey's Graded Readers, followed about 1860 by Osgoods' Graded Readers, were generally adopted throughout the county. Since then many changes have been made by the directors of each township often without regard to uniformity and sometimes with apparent unnecessary expenditure of money. Since 1903 school books are furnished at public expense.

Graded schools had their origin in the temporary illness of a female teacher and the incompetency of another, which led John L. Gow, Sr., of Washington, to combine several schools of the town and grade them according to advancement and without regard to age or sex. This co-educational plan raised protest and hostile resistance among the patrons, but not much objection from the young folks. The superintendent and school board agreed, and the public commotion about the great error that was being made soon died out until no one desired to go back to the idea of keeping the sexes separate.

The curious and many interested outsiders, including the grand jury of the county, visited the Washington graded or Union School. This was between 1848 and 1853. The new Union School building of Washington which was planned in 1853 and finished in 1855, was considered a model for that day. Monongahela City organized a graded school in 1854 with James H. Moore principal and three female assistants. Graded schools and separate schools for sexes could not be had in the country district schools, hence male teachers were necessary and very few if any female teachers were employed until near the Civil War of the sixties. The laws of 1854 were a great stimulus and since then the yearly term has been lengthened, the course of studies enlarged, the larger scholars dropped out, the younger more rapidly advanced and the number of female teachers increased until the proportion employed is about four to one in their favor. In 1907-8 the number of male teachers employed in the county was 169; female teachers, 551. The total number of teachers as reported to the state June 1, 1908, was 175 males, 569 females.

In early years the rural preacher in some localities gave instruction in the more advanced studies. Small rural academies were from time to time organized in some parts of the county, but were always of short duration and this method of teaching ceased entirely about 40 years ago. The desire for better opportunities was expressed 30 years ago by Rev. S. M. Glenn at the Centennial Anniversary of the Upper and Lower Ten-Mile Presbyterian churches as follows: "Every pastor, in sympathy with the youth of his congregation, always meets some who crave more education. Had he the

time to devote to such work, many young persons would seek from him the instruction which the common school does not give them. The minister ordinarily has not the time or strength to give this aid, and it is painful to have to deny such requests. The common school ought to do more for our youth. The failure is not from the system, but because the schools are carried on with reference to economy only. Short terms and low wages offered shut out the more competent teachers, and our education is deficient. Such a course hinders our young people from keeping pace with the growing intelligence of the country. That which has given our Presbyterian Church prominence and power in this region, was her determination to educate the youth of the church. By affording the best advantages, our youth might take the highest positions in their chosen calling. The standard of the common schools should be raised and thus afford to the poorest child such training as the times demand."

The following contribution by Frank R. Hall, ex-County Superintendent of Schools of Washington County, shows the growth and condition of the schools of the county since County Superintendents were placed in charge:

As a people we know comparative little of the schools and their growth in Washington County. In fact, there is but little history on record previous to 1870. Beginning with 1854, the first year of the superintendency, and till after the year named, but few of the State Superintendent's annual reports are on file in the county superintendent's office. They contained much information that would at present be of value, but the volumes are lost.

The office of county superintendent was created by an act of the State Legislature, May, 1854. J. L. Gow was the first elected in this county. In coming into his office he found directors derelict to duty, "school houses ill-adapted to their purpose," many incompetent teachers, in general poor text-books, and a universal apathy on the part of parents for the schools. He found the teachers employed in an effort to manage schools with but little if any classification. Their time was given to "keeping order, listening to complaints, settling quarrels, doing the necessary licking, making and mending quill pens, and showing how to do sums." At the close of Mr. Gow's term, the schools presented a different aspect. New life had been infused; directors were aroused to a realization of their duties; buildings were improved, better furniture, maps, and dictionaries found their way to many schools; patrons visited and here and there teachers closed with an exhibition by the children to the delight of many. Two hundred and sixty schools were in operation with 270 teachers; wages averaging \$22.75 per month. Pupils enrolled, 13,510; received from

the state, \$3,808.70; received from tax collection, \$43,367.79.

Some 20 years later, A. J. Buffington was at the head of the schools. They had grown in number, and advanced in proficiency. The superintendent reported all the rural districts except two had at least one good house. All the new buildings with many of the old ones had the new patent desks and seats. Rooms were being furnished with maps, blackboards, charts and drawings, chromos, engravings and flowers, showing taste on the part of many teachers. Mr. Buffington makes mention especially of Buffalo, Smith, Cross Creek, West Alexander, Bentleyville, Monongahela and Washington, as making marked success. The schools were growing in public favor. In 1876 the government was celebrating the One Hundredth Anniversary of its Independence. Our public schools were then 42 years old, and the work they had done occupied a prominent place in the exhibits of the state. In the last 20 years the schools had grown 13 per cent, numbering 293, with a school population of 12,908, costing by state appropriation \$10,708, and by taxes \$97,515; wages averaging \$39.38, term 5.79 months. The schools were far apart, but well attended, the larger part of the pupils composed of "big boys and girls." The majority of the teachers were men, and as men they gave the work of teaching a hardy sternness that made it as tenacious as the young people were strong and robust. The schools had become the people's college. They were closely attended. Pupils continued until they reached their majority, and then went forth to plunge into the realities that make for life a success or failure.

Twenty years later Byron E. Tombaugh finished his second term as superintendent of the schools. His six years were productive of much good. Since '76 the schools had multiplied. Then there were 293 schools, in '96 there were 456 schools, a growth in 20 years of 55 1-2 per cent, with a school population of 18,522, with an expenditure of \$350,342.47. Of this the state appropriated \$83,044.75.

In the last years new interests possessed the schools. The young people were given the privilege of graduating in the common branches. Many took advantage of the opportunity and stayed till they secured a diploma. District institutes were established which infused new life into the work, making these meetings popular and well attended. The county institute was made more attractive. While it continued somewhat conventional, new men and new attractions were introduced adding much to its utility and benefit to the teachers. Much had been done that awakened new interests and enhanced the school value during the past 20 years. And yet, withal, they were suffering the depression of the times.



In 1896 the outlook was not the most encouraging. The schools, like the business world, were needing a call to activity. It happily came, and when awakened they moved forward with military precision. Directors were eager for suggestions and instruction; teachers were ready to respond at every call, and the children came forward like spring time to drink in the newness of life. The school growth of the last ten years is phenomenal. From 1876 to 1896 there was an increase of 163 schools. From 1896 to 1906, ten years, there was an increase of 215 schools, making a total of 671. The expenses of the year ending June 1, 1906, were \$686,881.91. Of this amount the state appropriated \$91,259.73. The schools had a population of 24,457.

Near the beginning of the last decade school officials were inclined to awaken a greater interest by remodeling, building and equipping anew school buildings, thereby facilitating the work of teaching. West Alexander, West Middletown, Claysville, Burgettstown, McDonald, Monongahela, Roscoe, Beallsville, East Washington, South Canonsburg and Canonsburg, took the lead in structures, beautiful in art, and furnished with all the modern improvements that go to make an up-to-date schoolhouse. Later, Donora, Charleroi, Washington, and West Washington erected and furnished buildings that cost from \$60,000 to \$90,000 each. Of the rural districts the buildings are almost entirely first class. Many of them are new and modern in every particular. These buildings have slate boards and the single seats, maps, globes, charts, blinds, curtains, papered walls and pictures, giving the rooms where the future citizen is developed a home-like feeling and appearance.

A number of innovations introduced added much in stimulating united effort in the promotion and needed usefulness of the schools. Faculty day centralized the efforts of directors and teachers in one purpose, viz.: better teaching. Where recognized, these meetings proved of greater profit than local institutes. They were educational round tables, invigorating, and closing with resolutions for better work. Educational rallies were encouraged. Talent from abroad was invited in to assist, and whole communities came to hear what was to be said in the interest of the little people.

The county institute assumed a new role. The best talent money could secure; the formation of section work; the introduction of special music; the teachers' hour of the morning, and the evening attractions, all added to its popularity, and induced not only teachers to attend almost en masse, but patrons and directors to come from all parts of the county to enjoy the entertainments and instruction.

The Principals' Round Table organized 1898; Parents' Day established 1896; classifying the small boroughs

and rural districts into groups, and placing each group in the care of a member of the Round Table as chairman in 1904; the classification of principals and teachers to systematically visit schools, 1906; the visiting each year some 500 of the schools by the county superintendent; then, in addition, beginning in 1897 with Cross Creek and establishing in the county nine rural high schools, all tending to keep every one busy in thinking, planning and working for the advancement of education, and the upbuilding of our schools. All this had telling effect. The last year on Parents' Day (two) the schools had 7,606 visitors. There were many more, but a number of teachers failed to report. Other than Parents' Day, over 11,000 visited the schools throughout the county. Of the rural high schools, all but one are prosperous. College men are at the head of them, giving them dignity, strength and force of character. Their graduates rank well in colleges, find good business places, and others far above the average of young people intellectually settle down and make good citizens in rural life. The rural high school is an opportunity that comes to many, but sad to say, too many reject it. At present there are nine of these schools in operation, viz.: Prosperity, Cross Creek, Hickory, Cecil, Peters, North Strabane, Robinson and Independence. The work takes a high rank, and is the means of pushing to the front the advocates of better rural schools in every community. The course of study needs so changed that more agricultural or industrial work will be accomplished. The agricultural communities support them, and the instruction should be practically to their purpose. Two of these schools have a four years' course, and seven of them a three years' course. With one exception they all have a term of eight months. For the senior class in 1908 there are some forty enrolled. Centerville, after considerable tardiness, established a high school for her young people. It has been much needed, and by the class of young people that have taken the initiative it is much appreciated. A magnificent building for the school was erected, overlooking the town and giving a view of the country many miles around. Its locality will make school life a joy and give inspiration to the work. It is an accomplishment of which the people are quite proud. No department of the work seems to count for so much this last year as the township principals. There were seven took up the work of supervising the rural schools this year. The attempt was a success in proportion to the effort given it. The venture was a success.

At the head of each of our borough schools is a principal who shows by his work he is master of the situation. The schools are carefully graded. Many of the teachers are specialists, giving thereby extra strength to their departments. The high schools have a three or four

years' course, and are conducted on the faculty system, the teachers being specialists. These schools are well equipped and do strong work.

In 1906 Washington was separated from the county, and Prof. William Krichbaum, principal of the school, was elected superintendent. He is an earnest, energetic schoolman, and the city can count upon her schools rapidly growing in excellence.

Reading, physical culture and writing are taught by specialists in some of our schools. Our educational centers have largely become places of industry. They are filled with little people full of life, energetic and ambitious, desirous of excelling. They are successful because of the energy and good work of the teachers and principals, and the coöperation of patrons and directors. Schools never rise above our efforts, but will continue to rise so long as we are industrious. Our schools must move on. We are lingering some in the background. Conditions change, society changes. Formerly the home was the center of industry. The child attended school to study his books, of which there were but few. He read them at school and studied the simple occupations at home, and in many cases settled there for life.

Conditions have changed. Society has changed. The home is no longer the center of industry, it is now a literary institution. Papers, magazines and books have taken the place of the home industries. The world is offering places for human energy and industry. Man is eager to fill these places. It means a new school, new thoughts and adaptability to meet the new conditions of the always changing social and industrial life. Teaching children how to think and adapt themselves to conditions which they will meet is the future work of the school. To read and "cipher" is no longer an issue. Memorizing statements is no longer power. Much of the work that passes in our schools today is not learning. Alertness, capability, flexibility, adaptability which comes of prompt thinking, thinking, thinking, making cunning the hand in swift execution, that is the work of the schools of today and tomorrow. Directors will have much to do in shaping this work. If in the future, as in the past, they continue to place a high standard upon teaching, and demand of the schools results that will meet the present industrial conditions of life, they will get the teachers that can do the work. Our schools are what those in power are satisfied to have. If they are to make boys and girls capable of adapting themselves speedily to conditions anywhere, it can be done. The sentiment in this county was never so strong for advancement. The patrons as a whole, the directors as a body, teachers, principals and the public press are all asking for the schools a higher standard in the teachers and an advance in wages, a longer term and closer local supervision. All things are tending toward the public

schools becoming the universal workshop to prepare the little folks intellectually, socially, morally and industrially for worthy citizenship.

In 1896 and in 1906, 62 and 72 years, respectively, after the law established the public schools, the following statistics were reported to the state superintendent from this county:

	1896.	1906.
Whole number of schools.....	456	671
Whole number of teachers.....	463	694
Number of borough high schools established .....	5	12
Number of rural high schools established .....	..	9
Length of school term (months)	7.23	7.79
School population.....	18,522	24,457
Schools visited by superintendent	202	510
Educational meetings attended by superintendent.....	10	21
Average male salary per month.	\$44.29	\$60.96
Average female salary per month	\$36.59	\$47.17
Received from taxes, etc.....	\$369,245.04	\$595,622.18
Received by state appropriation.	\$83,044.75	\$91,259.73
In length of term, Washington County ranked in state.....	34.	27.
Wages for male teachers, the county ranked in state.....	21.	10.
Wages for female teachers, the county ranked in state.....	14.	2.
Number of directors in the county	362	411
Number of directors that attended the county institute.....	100	163
Estimated value of school property .....	\$428,050	\$1,610,314

#### COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS.

The county superintendents began to serve at the following dates:

John L. Gow, 1854.	George A. Spindler, 1882
Isaac H. Longdon, 1857.	for vacancy, 1884, 1887.
A. J. Buffington, 1861.	Byron E. Tombaugh, 1890,
J. C. Gilchrist, 1866.	1893.
William G. Fee, 1869.	Frank R. Hall, 1896, 1899,
A. J. Buffington, 1875.	1902, 1905.
J. B. K. McCollum, 1878.	L. R. Crumrine, 1908.
E. W. Mouck, 1881, died.	

#### NEWSPAPERS.

List furnished by M. R. Allen—6 point

Washington County has or has had the following newspapers:



## Beallsville.

Telegram, published by W. E. Robinson from 1886 to 1889. D\*.

## Bentleyville.

Times, established October, 1908. Still continued. Snyder, local editor.

## Burgettstown.

Enterprise, published monthly in 1879 by J. P. Donnan and C. Knepper, and became a weekly in September, 1881, with J. Howard Cramer editor. Now issued by Burgettstown Publishing Company. B. M. Talbot, editor and manager.

The Call was founded by M. R. Allen, August 2, 1881, and was the first newspaper printed in Burgettstown; was consolidated with the Enterprise, December 31, 1887. J. Howard Cramer, editor.

Herald, founded by W. G. Cramer, June, 1909.

## California.

Valley Spirit, established in 1856 by A. J. Gibson. D. in 1857.

The Valley Leader, by Weddell & Patton, in 1876; was of short duration.

Valley Messenger, established in 1884 by William Minehart. This publication was sold to the California Printing Company in 1890, and the name changed to Sentinel. H. L. and A. H. Lamb are the present editors.

## Canonsburg.

The Luminary, published in 1833. D.

The Students' Enterprise, in 1852. D.

The Herald was established by T. M. Potts in 1872.

The Notes was founded in 1875 by Fulton Phillips. Later D. H. Fee purchased the publication and in 1896 established a sprightly daily edition, which still continues. Now issued by the Notes Publishing & Printing Company, D. H. Fee, president.

The Local was established by Sipe & Charlton in 1887, and in 1888 they purchased the Herald and consolidated the two papers and conducted them for a number of years. The publications were discontinued a few years since.

## Charleroi.

Mirror, established in 1890 by J. M. Lang. In a short time H. C. Wilson purchased the publication, and in 1892 sold to E. C. Niver.

The Daily Mail was started in 1900 by W. H. Cramer, and in 1901 sold to the Mail Publishing Company.

The Daily Mail and Mirror were consolidated in 1909,

\* Discontinued.

and the two publications are issued from the same office. E. C. Niver, editor.

The Sun was published weekly for about about six months in 1898 by Frank Smith.

L'Union des Travailleurs, established in 1900 by Joseph Godisart. Only French newspaper in the county. Lewis Goazian, present editor.

## Claysville.

Sentinel, by Horace B. Durant.

Cross and Crown, by Rev. Foulks, about 1884.

Recorder, founded by W. A. Irwin, June 15, 1888. H. L. Melvin and brother are the present owners and editors.

## Donora.

American Herald, founded April 19, 1901, by F. Vernon Hazzard. During the year Roman E. Koeler purchased one-half interest.

The Daily News was established in 1892 by J. McAlvin and A. Calvin.

## Finleyville.

Exponent, published in 1894 by Sid C. Wilson. Discontinued in 1909.

## Florence.

Enterprise, published about 1850 by James Robb, was of short duration.

## Midway.

News, established August, 1908, by August Dailly. D.

## Monongahela City.

Williamsport Chronicle, established 1813. D.

Village Informant, published 1818 by Joseph Celinagan. D.

Pennsylvanian, published 1818, John Bausman. D.

The Phoenix, May 7, 1821, by B. Brown. D.

Williamsport Patriot, 1833, by John Bausman. D.

Monongahela Patriot, 1834, by Sam G. Baily and John W. Hammond. D.

Carrol Gazette, 1838. D.

Neutral Grounds, 1841, by John McNeal. D.

Weekly Republican, 1848, by Solomon Alter.\*

Daily Republican, 1881, by Chill W. Hazzard.

Valley Record, 1876, by William Boggs. About 1890 the Record issued a daily edition, which continued some years. D.

The Juniors' Friend and Pennsylvania Reserve News Letter, 1876, by Chill W. Hazzard.

Monongahela Democrat, 1892. D.

Monongahela Times, 1902.

\* Owned and edited by the Hazzards since 1855.

## McDonald.

Budget, published a short time by Charles Knepper about 1882. D.

Argus, published by John Johnson about 1883. Sold to Fulton Phillips, who changed the name to Outlook in 1885. Now published by the Outlook Publishing Company.

Telephone, founded in 1893 by J. A. Smith and sold to W. H. Cramer in 1897, who changed the name to Record, about 1899. G. C. Kuehnert, the present editor, became the owner.

## Roscoe.

Forum, established by Moses Lowens in 1892.

Sunshine, founded by George Collins about 1893. Later Collins purchased the Forum and the two were consolidated in 1901. Joseph T. S. Cowen purchased the plant and still continues the publication.

Gospel Reflector, paper of the Church of Jesus Christ, published every month. It was started at Roscoe about 1905, by William Bickerton. Alexander Cherry now editor.

## Washington.

Western Telegraph and Washington Advertiser. Published August 22, 1795, by Colenick, Hunter & Beaumont. D.

Herald of Liberty, May 21, 1798, by John Israel. D.

Western Missionary Magazine, from 1803 to 1806.

Reporter, established August 25, 1808, by B. Brown and William Sample. Several changes were made in the ownership up to 1873, when E. L. Christman became editor, and on August 4, 1876, commenced the daily issue of an evening edition. In 1891 the management was changed to the Christman Publishing Company, and in January, 1892, William Christman became sole owner of the stock of the company, and in December, 1892, sold the plant to the Observer Publishing Company, the present owners.

The Western Corrector, 1809. D.

The Mercury, 1812. D.

Washington Examiner, May 28, 1817, by John Grayson.

Democrat Eagle, August 25, 1828, by Thomas Morgan. D.

The Luminary, 1834, by William Appleton and William H. Cornwall. D.

Our County, June 5, 1835, by Thomas Jefferson Morgan. D.

Western Register, February 3, 1837, by Robert Fee. D.

The Patriot, 1843, by Russell Everett. D.

Advocate and Day Spring, 1845, by W. H. T. Barnes. D.

The Commonwealth, 1848, by Seth T. Herd. D.

Washington Review, by William Swan and Ritzel, October 9, 1851; later consolidated with the Examiner.

Washington Examiner and Review, by A. H. Ecker and William Swan.

Collegian, 1852, by B. W. Lacey. D.

The American Republic and Spirit, 1853, by American Association. D.

American Union, 1855, by J. B. Musser. D.

The Tribune, 1856, by John Bausman. D.

The Aurora, May 1, 1857, by Cyrus B. King and Joseph Wilson. D.

Colleaguer, 1859, by J. W. Moss. D.

Maul and Wedge, 1860. D.

The Valley Sentinel, 1860, by Moses T. Scott & Co. D.

Advance, founded in 1871 by Dr. H. B. Durant and Murray A. Cooper. About 1879, E. F. Acheson and James Stocking purchased the publication and changed the name to Observer, which has since continued, becoming a daily publication in 1896. Now published by the Observer Publishing Company, of which Hon. E. F. Acheson is president.

The Advertiser, 1875, by John B. Scott.

Journal, a daily established by George A. Spindler, September, 1885. D.

Democrat, established by Adam Ecker, April 3, 1878. Sold to Hart & Charlton in 1880. A daily was issued by Hart & Foster, June 1, 1892, and continued about four years. The plant was sold to Record Publishing Company, June, 1903, by John Foster, as trustee and surviving partner of Hart & Foster. D.

The Washington-Jeffersonian, a college publication, issued monthly; founded December, 1877, by G. H. Welshons.

The Saturday Evening Supper Table, founded by J. H. Allen, May 30, 1885. D.

The Scotch-Irish Picket, founded by Fulton Phillips, 1885. D.

The Journal, a weekly publication, by J. H. Allen, December 4, 1897. Changed to Democrat April 8, 1909.

Petroleum Exchange, the first morning daily publication in Washington, was established by T. F. Irwin in 1889, and was consolidated with the Observer about 1890.

The Daily Record was established by the Record Publishing Company, June, 1903.

Labor Journal, established March, 1908. W. C. Black, editor.

The Scroll, a monthly publication by the pupils of the Female Seminary, established in 1906 by the class of 1907.

The Red and Black, a weekly publication by students of the college; issued October, 1909. Karl Keffer, editor.

## West Alexander.

Call, established in 1885 by W. A. Barry.



## CHAPTER XVIII.

### PUBLIC BUILDINGS IMPROVEMENTS AND COUNTY ORGANIZATIONS.

*Court Houses—Pennsylvania Reform School at Morganza—County Home—Children's Home—Medical Societies—Daughters of American Revolution—Bar Association—Historical Society—Children's Aid Society—Woman's Christian Temperance Union—Justices' and Aldermen's Association.*

#### COURT HOUSES.

Washington County court houses have all been on the present location.

On the 18th of October, 1781, David Hoge, of Cumberland, to whom we have already referred, conveyed to James Edgar, Hugh Scott, Van Swearingen, Daniel Leet and John Armstrong a piece of land in the town of "Bassett" for the use of the inhabitants of Washington County to erect thereon a court house, a prison, etc. In 1783 a log court house was begun, and in July, 1787, was completed by John Hoge and Andrew Swearingen, contractors, at a cost of £701, 8s and 9¼d. A traveler, in 1788, wrote of the court house and jail as being "handsome buildings, in the center of the little city." In the winter of 1790-91 this court house was destroyed by fire. On the 1st of January, 1792, the commissioners laid a tax of £1,500 to erect a brick court house and other public buildings. This structure was erected in the center of the public square, the site of the present court house. In 1819 the building was improved by an addition. These buildings occupied the following positions prior to the improvement in 1839: Commencing on the corner of Main and Beau streets, and going south was the market house, with a superstructure containing six rooms; next to and adjoining the market house was the engine house; then an alley, which led directly into the kitchen of the sheriff's house, through which access was had to the jail; next was the sheriff's office and the house attached and the prothonotary's office; then came the court house. On the south of the court house were the clerk of the court's and register's offices, adjoining which was a small shop of Alfred Galt, watchmaker, and three offices which were rented.

On the 25th of September, 1839, new buildings being necessary, all the old buildings were removed from the public square, except the offices on the southwest corner, which were continued in use, together with the Methodist Protestant Church, for court and other purposes.

The third court house was completed in 1842, and, together with the sheriff's house, cost \$34,376. In 1867 a new prison and extension to the court house, including sheriff's office, arbitration room, etc., were completed, at a cost of \$48,500. In addition to this, however, there was an additional expense for a stone wall inclosing the public square, for grading and for improvements to the sheriff's house, amounting to \$3,500, making the total expenditure \$52,000. The townspeople built another market house about this date on Cherry alley, on the southwest corner of the public grounds, where it remained until the "Town Hall" was erected, in 1879. The fourth court house, sheriff's office and jail required all the area of the county lot, and more, too.

#### PRESENT COURT HOUSE AND JAIL.

For many years the fact was notorious that the old court house was out of date, too small for such a growing county, and far too inconvenient for the purposes intended, and the jail, also, wholly insanitary and insecure. Among others, the Washington County Bar Association was especially desirous for the erection of suitable buildings. On January 11, 1897, this association appointed a committee from its membership, with power to take action in the matter, as follows: F. F. Birch, L. McCarrell, J. P. Miller, Sr., M. L. A. McCracken and Winfield McIlvaine, esquires. At the November election of 1896 the following named gentlemen were elected as county commissioners: John M. Dunn, W. G. Shillito and John P. Charlton. These commissioners were besieged by many citizens, who urged upon them the advisability of taking immediate steps to secure new buildings. On the 12th of February, 1897, a petition, signed by the aforesaid county commissioners, was presented to the judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Washington County, stating the condition of the old buildings. The petition was referred to the grand jury at the February term, 1897, by the court. On February 12, 1897, the grand jury recommended the erection of a new court

house and jail. A similar recommendation was made by the next grand jury, and on May 24, 1897, the judges, Hon. J. A. McIlvaine and Hon. J. F. Taylor, approved the presentment of the grand juries and directed the county commissioners to erect a new court house and jail.

Upon the public square were erected, at the time of the foregoing proceedings, a court house, the county jail, the sheriff's residence and the town hall—a building used for public meetings, library, police, post office and fire company. The town hall was erected on the part of the public square adjacent to Cherry alley, and was a two-story brick extending back 100 feet. It was built upon that part of the public square by virtue of a lease for fifty years obtained from the county commissioners on March 12, 1869. It being decided that all the public square was needed, the county commissioners paid the borough of Washington \$12,000 for the removal of the town hall and the cancellation of the lease. The town hall was removed during the years 1897-98 to the present location. The removal of the town hall was a marvelous feat. It was lifted from its foundation, moved back to Brownson alley, half a square from Main street, on which the building faced, turned around on a high trestle and then taken across Cherry avenue and placed on the foundation which had been built for it on the A. M. Todd lot, formerly of Rev. James I. Brownson. The commissioners chose the plans of the new buildings as prepared by F. J. Osterling, of Pittsburg, and which had been approved by the judges.

The county lot was 240 feet square. One hundred feet on the west side was obtained by condemnation proceedings. Twenty feet along the south side was receded from to widen Cherry alley. The county lot now occupied, as inclosed by walls, is 220 feet front on Main street and 340 feet in depth.

During the summer of 1898 the brick buildings—court house, jail and sheriff's house—were purchased by William Hockley for \$200.

The statue of Gen. George Washington, which was preserved through the patriotism of Charles F. Wallam, still stands on the corner lot at Locust and Higland, recently sold by him to Dr. W. W. Chalfant. Court was held in the town hall building, and court house offices in the Brownson-Todd building, now standing in its rear, fronting on Wheeling street.

The plans and specifications for the new building being completed, the county commissioners advertised for sealed bids for the erection and construction of the same. The bid of William Miller & Sons, of Pittsburg, for the erection of the building of sandstone, being the lowest bid, viz., \$397,900, it was accepted, and the contract for the new court house and jail let to them.

It having been determined that the necessary sum needed to complete and furnish the buildings, and to

defray all expenses connected therewith, would be \$500,000, the commissioners issued 500 registered bonds of the county, in the sum of \$1,000 each, and bearing interest at 4 per cent per annum, due August 1 in each year, beginning with the year 1901, and payable yearly thereafter to and including the year 1926, when said bonds will have been fully paid.

The Dollar Savings Bank of Pittsburg bought the bonds at a premium of \$48,700, with a proviso for monthly deliveries and the payment to the county of interest on deferred payments.

John P. Charlton, one of the county commissioners, died in the summer of 1898, and the court appointed Hon. J. Murray Clark, Esq., of Canonsburg, to fill the vacancy, "Squire Clark" remaining in office until January of 1900, when Tom P. Sloan, the newly elected Democratic member of the board, assumed his duties.

The erection of the jail is practically identified with the erection of the new court house. The tearing down of the old jail commenced early in April, 1898, and the excavation for the new jail was finished July 20, when the foundation was commenced. There were many unavoidable delays, as might be expected in buildings of that kind, and it was not until June 30, 1899, that the jail was occupied by prisoners. On July 3, 1899, the sheriff, Joseph T. Hemphill, took possession of the sheriff's residence.

Shortly after the excavation for the new jail was started the excavation for the new court house was commenced, and was speedily pushed to completion. In the meantime the tearing down of the old temple of justice was commenced April 21, 1898. The work of removing the town hall from the public square was commenced October 12, 1897, by Messrs. Coughlin and Hollingsworths, of Chicago, and finished January 13, 1898. The last term of court was held in the old court house March 19, 1898, and the May term was held in the town hall. When the corner stone of the court house was laid, March 7, 1899, a copper receptacle, containing relics pertaining to former court houses, photographs of prominent citizens, copies of newspapers, pamphlets, histories, etc., was put in at the northeast corner of the building.

By August of that year changes were recommended and adopted, substituting certain marble floors, instead of wood and other materials, wainscoting with Italian marble and finishing with stucco work and decorations not contemplated in earlier specifications. This increased the original estimates from almost nine hundred thousand by almost fifty thousand dollars, and other finishings and furnishings, which might be called extras, increased it that much more.

The Washington County court house, constructed at a total cost of \$1,000,000, was completed in November,



1900. It has been fittingly described by another, as follows:

"Well may the people be proud of this massive, noble building. It is constructed in Italian Renaissance style of architecture. Its height from the pavement to the top of the dome is 150 feet. It is constructed of Columbia sandstone from Cleveland, South Carolina granite, iron and steel, brick and cement; is entirely fire-proof, and contains fifty-four rooms, including three splendidly arranged court rooms.

"The interior of the building is on a scale of magnificence and artistic beauty that one only expects to see in the great buildings of national reputation. On entering the main corridor a graceful stairway is seen, on either side stretch away vistas of Italian marble corridors; above, supported by twelve immense pilasters, interspersed with Roman arches, hangs the majestic dome, with its jeweled art glass and frescoes in colors and gold. The general finish of the building is exquisite to a degree—the brass work, the bronze, the gleaming stretches of polished marble and the wonderful color scheme of the decorative work all combine in producing an effect that delights the eye and the senses. In every way the Washington County court house ranks as one of the finest temples of justice in the United States.

"The Washington County jail, erected at the same time as the new court house, is located in the rear of that imposing edifice. It is a fine example of a modern bastille, solid in construction, handsome in appearance and complete with all the up-to-date requirements of a house of detention. The sheriff's residence is on the south side of the building."

On November 12, 1900, the first judicial body, the grand jury, William Bamford, of Robinson Township, foreman, sat in this twentieth century court house. Since that time there has been tried in this new court house the largest civil cases and more of the most diabolical criminal cases in the history of the county.

#### PENNSYLVANIA REFORM SCHOOL.

Under the name of the "House of Refuge," this institution was incorporated by an act of the Legislature approved April 22, 1850, being opened on the congregate plan December 13, 1854. Its location was on the site now occupied by the Western Penitentiary, in what was formerly the Ninth Ward, Allegheny. For some years this plan worked very well indeed, but eventually the school outgrew its surroundings.

Five hundred and three acres were purchased at Moranza by the State in the early seventies, for the purpose of removing the reform school from lower Allegheny. The price paid was \$88,621.20. On the 1st of May, 1873, contract was made for laying stone for the foundations of two main buildings and four family buildings. In

July of the same year contracts for the buildings were given out, and on the 15th of July the corner stone of the main building was laid, with imposing ceremonies by Governor John F. Hortranft.

The estimates made for the different buildings were as follows: Main building, \$80,000; girls' department, \$40,000; boys' department, \$25,000; church, \$15,000; workshops and improvement of the grounds, \$40,000; total, \$200,000. Four buildings were completed and ready for occupancy in the autumn of 1876, and on the 12th of December of that year the institution was moved from Allegheny. Later other buildings were erected, but the church building has not yet been built, services being held in the chapel in the main building.

Since then the Pennsylvania Reform School has outgrown its clothes, just as the institution did when it was located in Allegheny, when it was known as the House of Refuge. The Pennsylvania Legislature, at its session of 1907, made a liberal appropriation, after the needs of the institution had been studied by a committee of the legislative body.

The buildings are overcrowded. It has been determined to adopt the group plan of cottages, instead of the old buildings, which were more prisons than homes. This will make, in reality, a new institution. Already the work on two cottages and a gymnasium has been commenced.

The boys of the school have done a vast amount of work within the past few years, forming thereby habits of industry and learning, at the same time, useful trades. The school has an industrial department, teaching stenography, typewriting, telegraphy, bricklaying, blacksmithing, mechanical and architectural drawing, woodworking, turning, printing and domestic science. Religious instruction is also given.

Andrew G. Happer, of Washington, is president of the board of managers of the institution. W. F. Penn, former recorder of deeds, has been superintendent since May, 1905, succeeding J. A. Quay. Since Mr. Penn came into the position he has made many progressive changes, one of which was to grade the schools. The grounds were beautifully laid out, and are kept in perfect order. An additional tract of land was added in the midsummer of 1909 by purchase from David P. Crane.

#### WASHINGTON COUNTY HOME.

The State Legislature passed an act on the 6th of April, 1830, giving authority to the county of Washington to erect a building and conduct an institution for the employment and support of the poor of the county. The first commissioners, Gen. James Lee, Alexander Reed, Col. Joseph Barr, Gen. Wallace McWilliams, Zephaniah Beall, William Patterson and David Eckert, purchased land situated in Chartier and North Strabane Townships

from Robert Colmery, August 19, 1830. This land consisted of 172 acres, and cost \$2,752. Afterwards portions of land were added to the farm until it comprised 209 acres.

In 1831 a building was erected which was superseded by the present building, which was commenced in 1872 and finished in 1874. It stands on the Chartiers Valley Railroad and on the Washington & Canonsburg (electric) Railway, one-fourth of a mile east of Arden station.

This present building is a fine brick structure, with three stories, and contains about ninety-seven rooms and a basement. The building at present is lighted with gas, but arrangements have been made to install an electric plant. There are at present 170 inmates. The largest number was in January, 1907, when the total reached 209. The building is heated by steam and has both hot and cold water. The institution keeps 24 head of cattle, 20 milch cows, 25 hogs and 4 horses. The home employs a practical farmer, who looks after the agricultural work. The crop for 1909 was:

Wheat .....	20 acres
Oats .....	16 acres
Corn .....	17 acres
Potatoes .....	5 acres
Hay .....	40 acres

The work is all done by the inmates of the institution. The water supply is furnished by three wells and two springs, and is pumped into the reservoir on the hill north of the home. There are five fire plugs on the outside of the building, and there are inside connections with 60-pound pressure. Besides the farmer above mentioned, there are employed an engineer, baker, hospital nurse, two matrons and a cook.

The following men have been chosen superintendents of the county home: Dr. John Logan, 1832-1858; John Gamble, 1858-1872; E. G. Cundall, 1872-1891; John Wilson, 1891-1904; J. Vance Dodd, 1904-1907; John W. Quivey, 1907 to the present time.

The mildly insane are provided for, but dangerous wards of the county are sent, at the expense of the county, to State asylums.

#### WASHINGTON COUNTY CHILDREN'S HOME.

The Washington County Children's Home is situated half a mile southwest of the county home, on the Chartiers Valley Railroad and the Washington & Canonsburg Railway.

The homeless children of the county were formerly kept in the county home. On June 13, 1883, the State Legislature passed an act forbidding the county to retain within the poor house for a longer period than sixty days all the children between the ages of two and sixteen years. In order to comply, twenty-one acres of land

situated in South Strabane Township was purchased by the county commissioners from William Hervey, September 19, 1884, for a consideration of \$4,000, a children's home was soon built, and was used until February 12, 1899, when it was destroyed by fire. Almost seventy-five children were in the building, and all were taken out in safety. The children were taken to the A. B. Caldwell heirs' farm, in Buffalo Township, three miles south of Taylorstown. This farm was used as the children's home until the completion of the present building, on the site of the old home that was burned, was finished, March 26, 1907. The new building was erected at a cost of \$60,000. It is a brick structure, two and a half stories high, and includes in all fifty-two rooms, with basement and attic. The boiler house is situated on the outside of the main building, as a protection against fire. There is one large schoolroom, well equipped for teaching the primary grades, and provided with an experienced male teacher. Many of the children in the institution are too young to enter the school, but the latter sometimes contains as many as fifty. The total number during the winter of 1908-09 was 109. There are at present 37 male children and 26 females, making 63 in all. Under the law these children may remain in the home until they reach the age of sixteen years. Homes outside the institution are secured for them as rapidly as possible. The character and conditions surrounding these homes are always thoroughly investigated before the child is permitted to leave the institution. The farm consists of twenty-two acres of land. The Washington County Children's Home and the Washington County Home rent land and farm it jointly. There are six attendants in all. Mrs. Mary Rocky has been in charge since 1904, and there is no better evidence of efficient management than the manner in which the home is kept. Extreme cleanliness is conspicuous everywhere. The institution is well provided with playgrounds for the children. The successive superintendents have been M. S. Pence, David Ross, W. K. Lyle, J. L. Rocky and Mrs. J. L. Rocky.

#### MEDICAL HISTORY AND SOCIETIES.

Dr. Absalom Baird, of Scotch-Irish descent, opened his "doctor shop" in Washington in 1786. Dr. John J. LeMoyné, a Frenchman, followed him about nine years later. An Indian doctor was located and owned a lot in the same village in 1810. Whether he was an Indian or only used Indian methods and medicines we are not told, but between the Scotch-Irish, French and Indian schools of medicine, the people surrounding the county seat needed not for a physician.

By this last date, Dr. Ebenezer Jennings, father of the Rev. S. C. Jennings, was located near Cross Creek and Burgettstown; Henry W. Blachly, father of four



medical sons, near Prosperity; Dr. Ephriam Estep, in Somerset Township; Dr. Hugh Thompson, from whom we have the town named Thompsonville, in Peters Township; Dr. Samuel Murdoch, Dr. James Cochran and Dr. James Warren at Canonsburg. For some unexplainable reason there was no physician at Parkison's Landing—at least, there was none nearer than Greensburg and Brownsville in 1805.

A decade later, Dr. Samuel King, Dr. Pollock and Dr. Brooks were in active practice there, all noted in their profession. Dr. George Linn was for many years, at a later period, in active practice. Between that point and the county seat the name of Dr. Boyd Emery has been a household word for three-quarters of a century, and the name still continues.

All of these and many more were allopathic, and not until forty-two years ago were there any homeopathic doctors. The first is said to have been Dr. Hunter, of California. This school was introduced into Washington by Dr. J. Morgan Maurer in 1877, and he was followed by Dr. Jonas Ely, about a decade later. The osteopathic practice was introduced by Dr. Robert H. Miller, about the year 1900. The Washington County Medical Society has done much to destroy the bitterness among the medical fraternity, and has gone so far as to say, "The school of graduation is no bar to membership. Every reputable physician of the county is invited to become a member."

The physicians from the very first have been more or less in politics. Dr. Baird had scarcely "got his feet warm" until he was in public office, such as justice of the peace, lieutenant of militia, member of the state senate, sheriff of the county and trustee of Washington Academy. Men who knew the needs of the community, as well as the sick patient, were well qualified for office, especially for the Legislature, to which many of them were elected. Among the latest to receive the title of "Honorable" was Dr. D. M. Anderson, Dr. John B. Donaldson and Dr. W. W. Sprowl.

#### WASHINGTON COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

By Dr. John B. Donaldson.

On the 19th of May, 1855, the present regular county medical society was called into existence in the commissioners' office in the court house, in Washington, and the minutes state that a vote of thanks was accorded the commissioners' clerk, Mr. Gamble. Subsequent meetings were held in the town council chamber and at sundry hotels, but, as now, the meetings were generally held in the court house.

The meeting was called by notice sent by some of the Washington physicians through the mail, and by means of newspaper notices.

Twenty men presented themselves, and by signing the constitution and by-laws presented that day, thus became

members of a society which has held together ever since. The meetings were then held semi-annually, in May and October.

The following names are affixed to the constitution, and of these members three are still alive: John W. Martin, of Canonsburg; George H. Cook,\* of McDonald, and J. S. Van Voorhis, of Belle Vernon.

The complete list is as follows:

John Wishart, James Stevens, Boyd Emery, John Weaver, J. S. Van Voorhis, S. S. Rodgers, J. Wotring, Thomas McKennan, John R. Wilson, L. H. Sweitzer, J. Wilson Wishart, John W. Martin, George H. Cook, W. B. Kennedy, Wray Grayson, J. S. B. Kountz, Robert Davidson, James P. Gazzam, John Dickson and W. Addison, the three latter serving as censors for the society.

This meeting was called for 10 o'clock, and after appointing committees on constitution and to nominate officers for the year, adjourned until 1 p. m.

The officers elected at the afternoon meeting were as follows: President, John Wishart; first vice-president, J. Stevens; second vice-president, Boyd Emery; recording secretary, J. R. Wilson; corresponding secretary, J. S. Van Voorhis; censors, Davidson, Emery and Wishart; examiners, John Weaver, J. Wotring and J. W. Wishart; treasurer, Wray Grayson.

During the following years the meetings were increased to four per year, and this was the custom until the year 1903, when they were increased to six, meeting bi-monthly, and in 1905 to ten a year, or monthly excepting August and September.

During the years of the Civil War the meetings of the society were permitted to lapse, but on April 25, 1867, they were again resumed, and from that time to the present the profession has not been without an efficient society, that has done much towards disseminating knowledge throughout the ranks of the profession, and thus doing much good to the whole people.

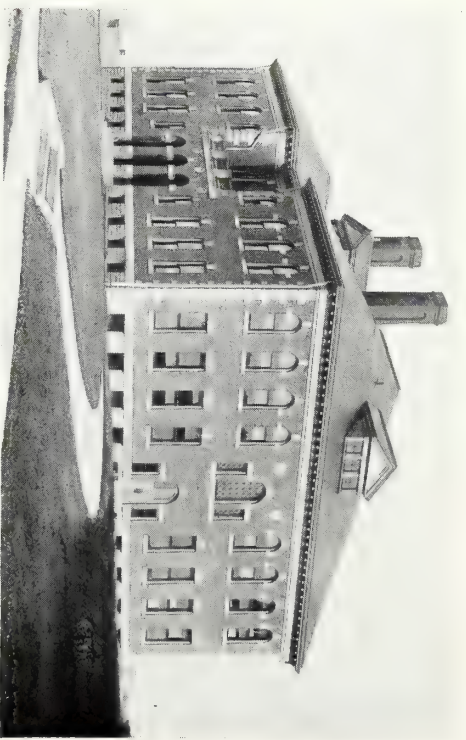
From its inception the best men in the profession have always been numbered in its ranks, and the society now has a name known all over the State as one of the best. During the past two years a system of post-graduate readings has been established, that are attended weekly and much good is done thereby. The membership now amounts to 120, and an effort will be made this year to have every eligible man in the county enrolled.

Of late years the sectarian spirit has almost been abolished, and now members of the other schools are invited to join, and many have so availed themselves of the privilege. Much more liberality is practiced throughout the rank and file of the profession, and in a very few years the medical profession will be rated where it belongs, as the most liberal and altruistic profession in the world.

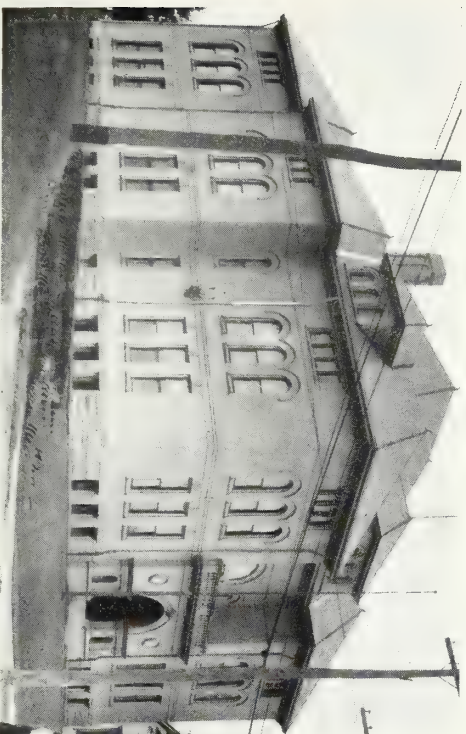
\* Dr. George H. Cook, since the above was written, died December 13, 1909.



HIGH SCHOOL, WASHINGTON



SIXTH WARD SCHOOL, WASHINGTON



TYLERDALE SCHOOL, WASHINGTON



THIRD WARD SCHOOL, WASHINGTON





The following have served as president of the society, and may serve to show the leaders of the society for fifty-five years: John Wishart, '55; John Weaver, '56; Boyd Emery, '57-'67-'72-'78; Ezra Bemis, '58; Thaddeus Dodd, '68; S. L. Blachley, '69; William H. King, '70-'71; W. P. Morrison, '73-'81; George A. Linn, '74; Thomas P. Bradley, '75; John H. Leyda, '76; David McCarrell, '77; Thomas McKennan, '79-'90-'91; F. P. Scott, '80; John A. Patterson, '82; O. L. Blachley, '83; J. Y. Scott, '84; C. B. Wood, '85; H. H. McDonough, '86; John B. Donaldson, '87; Joseph McElroy, '88; Q. C. Farquar, '89; W. V. Diddile, '92; John A. McKean, '93; Wray Grayson, '94; J. N. Sprowls, '95; Boyd A. Emery, '96; W. J. Mitchell, '97; S. A. Lacock, '98; L. C. Botkin, '99; J. B. Irwin, '00; W. R. Thompson, '01; H. L. Snodgrass, '02; R. C. Wolf, '03; U. B. Murray, '04; Harry A. Acheson, '05-'06; W. H. Alexander, '07; T. D. M. Wilson, '08; W. D. Martin, '09; and George B. Woods, '10.

An earlier society of the same name was organized June 10, 1813, in Washington by adopting a constitution and electing Dr. Joseph Doddridge, president and Dr. D. G. Mitchell, secretary. Its members were: Drs. John Wishart, John Warring, John Julius LeMoyne, Robert Glenn, William Warnock, John Byers, William Hamilton, Benjamin Carroll, James Mitchell, William Quigley, H. H. Blachley, John Smith, M. L. Todd, Thomas McGarrrough, James Hayden, James Patterson, David Staunton, John Baird, Alexander Crawford, Thomas Hersey, M. Adams, Shipley Homes, John Mulliken, Samuel Murdoch.

Washington and Allegheny Counties joined in establishing a medical society November 26, 1835. It is not known how long either of these societies continued to meet.

Note—Rev. Joseph Doddridge, medical doctor, deserves more than passing mention, because he was a medical missionary. Born in Bedford County, about 100 miles east of Pittsburg, in 1769, he was removed by his father in 1773 to their settlement in Independence Township. He became a clergyman of the Episcopal Church and spent his life in constant missionary and medical labor in Western Pennsylvania, Virginia and Southern Ohio, and was serving the Methodist Episcopal Church as a circuit rider in 1790. (Warner's History Allegheny County, pages 330 to 350.) He was a doctor in the double sense of the word. Many of the ordained ministers of early days had a medical knowledge and prac-

tice also. Many physicians in Washington County have been a power for moral and spiritual good in their day and generation.

#### OTHER COUNTY SOCIETIES AND ORGANIZATIONS.

Washington County Chapter, No. 27, Daughters of the American Revolution, was the third organized in the state of Pennsylvania, it being instituted in January, 1892. The membership is drawn from twenty-six families. This county had an unusually large number of soldiers of the revolution located within its borders, many settling here after the war ended.

Washingtgon County Bar Association was chartered October 31, 1892. The association has approximately seventy members. Additions are accepted upon application and ballot.

Washington County B Association was chartered Oc- in 1902 and has a present membership of 200. The membership dues are \$1 per year, and this with \$200 granted annually by the county commissioners, under a State law, constitutes the revenue of the society. Quarterly meetings are held at which historical papers or lectures are given by some eminent person. The life of the society is largely due to its very efficient president, Boyd Crumrine, Esq. The rooms of the society are on the third floor of the court house, where are stored many valuable relics and documents, in charge of Mrs. Helena Beatty. The work of the society is handled by a board of management. A hearty invitation and welcome is given to all visitors.

The Children's Aid Society of Washington County provides for destitute and neglected children. It is a branch of the state organization. Since its organization many years ago more than 220 children have been cared for by the society in this county. Mrs. Madaline (LeMoyne) Reed has been a moving power in this most humane work.

The Washington County Woman's Christian Temperance Union was instituted in 1882. The union now has a membership of 225 and has done a noble, unselfish work.

The Justices' and Aldermen's Association of Washington County was organized on May 1, 1906, with the object of assisting the several justices and aldermen in their work. Justice John N. McDowell, of Buffalo, was one of those instrumental in the organization. James A. Magill, the attorney, and many others took an active interest also.



## CHAPTER XIX.

### INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

*ROADS—Early Roads and Road Legislation—National Pike—Washington and Williamsport Pike—Pittsburg and Washington Pike—Pittsburg and Steubenville Pike—Prosperity Plank Road—Local Legislation. RAILROADS—Early Surveys—Hempfield Railroad—Pittsburg-Southern Railroad (now B. & O.)—Pittsburg & Steubenville Railroad (now P. C. C. & St. L.)—Chartiers Valley R. R.—Tylerdale Connecting R. R.—Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston Railway (now Monongahela Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad)—Ellsworth Branch of the Monongahela Division of the Pennsylvania—Waynesburg & Washington Railroad—Wabash Railroad Pittsburg Terminal—Pittsburg & Cross Creek Railroad. STREET RAILWAYS—Lines of Pittsburg Railway Company—Washington Electric Street Railway—Washington & Canonsburg Railway—Pittsburg & Charleroi Street Railway—Charleroi & Allenport Street Railway—Allenport & Roscoe Electric Street Railway. MONONGAHELA RIVER—History of its Developments—Boats and Industries Connected With. TELEGRAPH and TELEPHONE COMPANIES—Early Lines—Bell-Federal—Home-Mutual—National.*

The roads and the weather have been more discussed in this county than any other subject. The first white travelers found only trails or paths. These were supposed to be made by wild animals, and it seems probable that the buffalo may be included with the bear, deer and other wild animals as road makers in Washington County, as they "abounded" in the Knawha Valley as late as 1770. (History of Beaver County, page 103), and General Washington, in 1784, followed the road made by them across the mountains east of Morgantown (Washington and the West, page 67).

Indian trails or paths were here, the most noted being the Mingo path which crossed westward by Catfish Camp toward Steubenville, and others bearing the same as well as other names in different directions, and the very important Old Catawba war path, going southward and crossing the State line west of Mt. Morris, formerly in this county.

Before the erection of Washington County in 1781, roads or trails led from Catfish Camp by West Liberty to the mouth of Short Creek on the Ohio; to Wells Fort on Cross Creek, near the present town of Avella; to Fort Pitt; to Devore's ferry on the Monongahela; to Burgett's on Raccoon, and to Lindleys on Ten Mile Creek. As soon as the county was organized petitions were presented to open a road from Catfish Camp to Pittsburg and from here to Redstone ferry. The Redstone road went up over Gallows Hill, or nearly on South Main street extension. The road to Wheeling was shifted to the north and passed between Bellevue and Kalorama. The Grave Creek road led toward Wheeling.

The early roads went over the hills or along the ridges if possible, but after the Indians were driven off the travelers sought the valleys. Streams were crossed at fordings and for many years no bridges were erected either over small streams or rivers. Fordings were found on the Ohio near Beaver, and on the Monongahela at Pittsburg, McKeesport and elsewhere above. Much of the time these could not be used.

The Augusta District Court, the Yohiogania County Court and the Washington County Courts when first opened had many petitions for roads, and it is probably safe to say that every term of court since has had its road proceedings. The township supervisors opened and cared for them by calling out the neighbors to work out their road tax. This was necessary, as money was too scarce to waste.

It was sufficient if the roads were made passable. This was done by throwing the dirt from the roadside gutters onto the road, making them worse, if possible, than before. If travelled sufficiently the roads became smooth and were good enough until broken up again by rain and frost.

This was sufficient for horseback and wagon travel in summer and sledding in winter when the simple needs of the times could not be met by long walks across fields.

Buggies were almost unknown until after the middle of the century, when they were being introduced very slowly by S. B. & C. Hayes, who began their manufacture on a lot in the rear of the court house in 1841. Carriages or surreys were seldom seen prior to the Civil War. The idea of a farmer boy having a horse and buggy he-

could call his own was not thought of until within the last quarter of a century.

The bicycle had come into quite general use and the country boy and the town man began to get away from home. Bicycling became a fad, and organizations were formed in the eighties to learn of the best roads and to obtain better roads by legislation. Ten years later the automobiles appeared on the roads and the influence of the manufacturers and purchasers went lobbying for good road legislation.

The "Flinn Road" Act, passed June 26, 1895, gave the county commissioners power under certain regulations to improve a road or roads and call them "county roads."

The "Sprowls Road" Act, passed April 15, 1903, established a State Highway Department, and authorized the improvement of roads under certain regulations by a state highway commissioner, the roads to be known as "state highways."

In 1905 the cash-road-tax law was enacted, giving townships the right to vote and to decide that their township road tax should be paid in cash instead of by work. All but six of the thirty-three townships have voted to pay in cash; induced by the clause that 15% of this cash tax shall be annually repaid to the township. The townships hire roadmasters to superintend the work.

Under the Flinn Act the townships thought they were to be relieved from repair of county roads, but late enactment has placed this burden on them. Under the cash tax law the 15% is not being paid by the State for lack of appropriation for that purpose. The farmer is taxed heavier than ever before for the construction, and is yet to feel a much heavier burden because of the very great cost of keeping in repair in addition to the great expense of roads yet to be built.

The first move in the County to construct county roads under the Flinn law was made by Canton and Hopewell Township residents in January, 1903.

Flinn roads were built the next year and Sprowls road commenced in 1905. J. Russell Wilson, C. E., a native of Washington, has represented the Highway Department since it was organized, and has charge of the roads and construction in Washington and Green Counties, and of that portion of the old National Turnpike road extending through Washington and Fayette Counties. Reports to this department show Washington County has 2,558 miles of public roads.

#### OLD NATIONAL PIKE.\*

The greatest American road project of the century was the National Turnpike road.

The palmy days of the Old National Pike are referred to in the annals of local history as the days of events and stirring times. Washington was then undoubtedly more

\* Extract from address of Hon. E. F. Acheson, delivered before the Daughters of the Revolution.

in the public interest and public eye than it is today. It was a stopping place on the old road and through here came all the stage coaches, the United States mails for the great western country and all that travel which was the start of the founding of the great states of the west. There is undoubtedly no more important period in the town's history than the days of the National Road. Clustering around this road are the tales of the taverns, with their distinguished guests. Here many receptions were given to presidents of the United States, eminent statesmen and others of note.

The history of the National Road, its early waggoners and stage drivers are all part of the history of Washington County and its people. They form one continuous story of an interesting period of the town's history and during a time when history of the most important character was being made.

General Washington was probably the first man to appreciate the importance of building a road across the mountains to what was called the western country. He came out into this section after the close of the Revolution in 1784 and made a personal examination of various routes. It was on this trip that he first met Albert Gallatin, a young German, who had located a few years before on the eastern bank of the Monongahela at New Geneva. Gallatin is credited with having pointed out the first practical way to secure the construction of a public road. In 1802 Ohio asked for admission as a state and Gallatin, who was Secretary of the Treasury in Jefferson's cabinet suggested that ten per cent of the proceeds of the sale of land in the new state be applied to laying out and making of roads leading from the navigable waters emptying into the Atlantic to the Ohio and continued afterwards through that state; such roads to be laid out under the authority of Congress with the consent of the several states.

Gallatin's plan was adopted with the exception that five per cent was to be devoted to road building instead of ten, and three-fifths of this amount was to be used within the state of Ohio. This created the fund for the inauguration of work on the road and constituted the compact between the United States and Ohio which led to so much discussion afterwards. The first legislation on the Cumberland road was in 1806 when an act was passed authorizing the president to appoint three commissioners to lay out the road. He was also to secure the consent of the states through which the road would pass and to take such measures as he might think wise in constructing it. The sum of thirty thousand dollars was appropriated for this survey. It was to extend from Cumberland to a point on the Ohio River somewhere between Steubenville and the mouth of Grave's Creek.

When Jefferson transmitted the first report of the commissioners to Congress he stated that the consent of the



legislatures of Maryland and Virginia had been received, but the consent of Pennsylvania had not yet been granted. The commissioners wanted "the shortest distance, the best method of diffusing benefits and to give consideration to the comparative merits of towns and settlements." These commissioners, two of whom were from Maryland and one from Ohio, decided to recommend a route which would have been practically direct from Cumberland to the Ohio. This would have carried the road far south of Washington, through Greene County. Every effort was made by the people of Uniontown and Washington to have the road take a more northerly course. They induced the legislature to insert in the act granting the consent of Pennsylvania to the construction of the road, a provision that its route be altered so as to pass through Uniontown and Washington. This change was brought about largely by political influence.

It should be remembered that 100 years ago this corner of Pennsylvania was densely populated for that day. When the first census was taken in 1790 Washington County had a population of nearly 24,000 and the four counties west of the Alleghenies, a total of 63,000. Washington County's population was greater than that of any other county west of the Alleghenies and it continued to hold this place until 1830. In 1800 its population was 28,000 though portions of the county had been cut off by the erection of Greene and Beaver Counties. The Panhandle counties of West Virginia had a population of about 10,000 and Jefferson County, Ohio, of 8,000. That part of Ohio was being rapidly settled. The region south of this was comparatively sparsely populated so that as the road was to accommodate as many people as possible, Washington County had a good case.

Our population gave the county at that time for members to the legislature, a state senator and a member of Congress. It had almost one-half the population of Philadelphia and one-seventeenth of that of the entire state. Our town was fortunate also in having a friend at court. Gallatin had been elected to Congress in 1794 through the influence of Dr. McMillan, to represent the Washington and Allegheny district, although he resided in Fayette County. He was re-elected in 1796, 1798 and 1800 from this district which then embraced all the territory west of the Monongahela and the Allegheny north to Lake Erie. To be chosen in a district in which he did not reside was about as high a compliment as could have been paid. He had many friends in this town and was favorable to the route proposed through Washington. As a member of the cabinet charged with the execution of the work he was in a position to wield great influence.

After the Whiskey Insurrection when the laws were strictly enforced by the Federalist officials, Washington County became practically solid in support of the old Republican party. In 1804 not a single vote was cast in

this county against Jefferson. Before the decision as to the route of the Cumberland Road between the Monongahela and the Ohio was made, Gallatin wrote to Jefferson, in 1808, saying that Washington County uniformly gave a majority of about 2,000 votes "in our favor" as he put it, and if the road did not pass through this county Jefferson's party would lose the State of Pennsylvania at the next election. This indicates how strong public feeling was here. He enclosed to the President a letter from a man whom he said was an influential and steady Republican of this county. This letter was written by David Acheson and Mr. Gallatin's reply has been preserved. Jefferson, though he deprecated the political influence which was brought to bear upon him, ordered a survey of the road through Washington. The commissioners reported against this route. Our people persisted and a long struggle ensued.

In 1811, however, Congress passed an act authorizing the president to permit deviations from the courses already run and under this act the line was changed to pass through Washington. Gallatin was still Secretary of the Treasury in Madison's cabinet, a position he held continuously for thirteen years, or longer than any one else has occupied a cabinet position.

Then a spirited contest arose between Steubenville and Wheeling. Each wished to be the terminus on the Ohio. Henry Clay who had early become an ardent advocate of the Cumberland Road, personally investigated both routes. In one of his first speeches in Congress Clay stated that he was accustomed to come up the Ohio to Wheeling and go east through this section to the national capital. On one of these trips the roads were so bad that he could make no more than nine miles in a single day. Clay drove over the route between Washington and Steubenville, stopping at West Middletown. He threw his influence in favor of the Wheeling route. The grateful citizens of Wheeling and vicinity erected a monument to his memory on the line of the road near that city. Claysville, Washington County was called in his honor and Fayette County gave his full name, Henry Clay, to one of its townships.

The first contracts for work on the Cumberland Road were let in 1811. They were for the section extending ten miles west of Cumberland. The United States mail coaches were running from Washington, D. C., to Wheeling in 1818. The road was sixty-six feet wide and stoned thirty feet. When work actually began there was great enthusiasm along the line of the road. Laborers rejoiced at the prospect of work and many farmers found employment for their teams. The first appropriation made in 1810 was for \$60,000. The next year \$50,000 were appropriated. Appropriations were made by each subsequent Congress until 1838.

Though spoken of as completed through this county in 1818, the road was really not finished. In many places

only a single layer of three inches of broken stone had been spread. With the great travel over it the road was soon in bad condition. In order to secure money to repair it Congress passed a bill in 1822 authorizing the erection of toll gates. President Monroe held that the law was unconstitutional and vetoed it. He thought that the government did not have the power to pass such a measure for internal improvement. The friends of the road then planned to have it put into repair by the government and turned over to the several states. This was done. The macadam system was adopted and the bed of the road made thirty feet wide. Ohio accepted the road but Pennsylvania would not do so until several hundred thousand dollars had been expended in putting the portion of it in this state in thorough repair. The legislature in 1831 authorized the erection of six toll gates; three of these were within the limits of Washington County. On April 1, 1835, Pennsylvania formally accepted the road and the gates were opened.

When the road was finished to Wheeling a flood of travel and traffic set in over it. As many as twenty four-horse coaches were frequently seen in line going east or west. Innumerable droves of horses, cattle and sheep passed over it. The stage houses were located at a distance of about 12 miles apart and the taverns for the accomodation of drivers of the conestoga wagons averaged one for every mile of road between Cumberland and Wheeling. An old driver said about 15 years ago, that he had sometimes seen thirty-six six-horse teams, a hundred mules, a thousand hogs and a thousand cattle from Illinois at one of these old taverns in one night.

In a speech in Congress in 1832 T. M. T. McKennan said that before the road was built it cost \$120 to \$200 per ton to bring goods from Baltimore to the Ohio River and it took from four to six weeks. After the road was built goods could be brought in half the time and at one-half the cost. It now costs \$3. Before completion it took eight days to carry the mail from Baltimore to Wheeling on horseback once a week. After it was finished mail stages made the trip in forty-eight hours, and two went each way a day.

"The most important official function of the Cumberland Road was to furnish means for transportation for the United States mails. The strongest constitutional argument of its advocates was the need of facilities for transporting troops and mails." The great mails of that time were conveyed over the road much as they are now over the railroads. The postoffice department advertised for bids and let contracts. Great stage companies took these contracts. Through mails and way mails were established. Express mails, similar to our fast mails on the railroad, were inaugurated. These mails were conveyed in remarkably fast time for that date. In 1837 the contract for carrying the great western express mail over the

Cumberland Road provided, that it should reach Wheeling in thirty hours after leaving the National capital, Indianapolis in sixty-five and St. Louis in ninety. Mails also came through this place for Kentucky, Tennessee and points as far south as Mobile and New Orleans; also for the great northwest, which was then being opened. The Washington postoffice was a great distributing office. Mails were sent from here to Pittsburg and points in northwestern Pennsylvania and in northeastern Ohio. As late as 1840 the Washington postoffice was one of the largest and most important west of the Alleghanies. On special occasions remarkable time was made by the mail coaches. Polk's message declaring war against Mexico, was conveyed from Cumberland to Wheeling, a distance of 131 miles in twelve hours. The time from Uniontown to Washington was three hours; from Washington to Wheeling it was three hours. This was by the National Road Stage Company, conducted by L. W. Stockton, father of Mrs. Dr. Thomas McKennan and Mrs. Rebecca Wishart.

In 1825 Congress authorized the extension of the Cumberland Road through Ohio. This act was greeted with intense enthusiasm. It had been feared that the road would be allowed to stop at Wheeling as the Ohio River could be used for navigation a good part of the year. The road was projected almost in a straight line. A large portion of it was located by Jonathan Knight, United State Commissioner, who was a resident of this county. He was afterwards the first chief engineer of the B. & O. railroad. The acts admitting Indiana, Illinois and Missouri contained the same provision as the act admitting Ohio. Five per cent of the receipts from the sale of lands was to be devoted to the extension of this road which was to pass through the capitals of Indiana and Illinois to the capital of Missouri. The road was actually completed only to Springfield, Ohio. It was partially completed from there across Indiana to Vandalia, Illinois, which was then the capital of that state. Two surveys were made from Vandalia to Jefferson City, Mo., the northern by way of Alton and the southern by way of St. Louis. No work was ever done, however, on either one of these surveys.

The construction of the National Road put Washington on the principal highway of commerce and communication between the east and the west. It brought through the county many distinguished persons. No less than nine presidents of the United States passed over this road. President Monroe was here in 1817, while the road was building; John Quincy Adams in 1837 and again in 1843; Jackson, Harrison, Polk and Taylor on the way to the National capitol, to be inaugurated. Lincoln on his way to Washington to take his seat as a member of Congress. VanBuren and Tyler. Other men of note were Webster, LaFayette, Crittenden, of Kentucky, Sam Hous-



ton, Texas; Gen. Santa Anna, of Mexico; Senator Benton, of Missouri; Gen. Scott, Davy Crockett, Blackhawk, Lewis Cass. P. T. Barnum brought Jenny Lind through here on her famous tour. Washington was in touch with the busy world. The Old Pike gave our people an opportunity to see many noted persons. It also brought some visitors not so desirable. The Asiatic cholera came here more than once, following the line of travel up the Mississippi and Ohio and along the Cumberland Road. These visitations put the entire population into a panic. Whole families were sometimes wiped out by the dread disease.

The Old Pike, as Colonel Searight loved to call it, continued to be a toll road for 70 years, from 1835 to 1905. While the amount of toll collected was considerable, being \$10,000 annually in Washington County, where, as many as seven gates were in operation during its later years, it was not sufficient to keep the road in proper repair. Friends of the old highway here concluded to ask the state to make it free and put it in first class condition. A bill was drawn by James I. Brownson, Esq., of Washington, which was introduced in the legislature by Representative D. M. Campsey, of Claysville. At first it met with little favor. Governor Pennypacker, always interested in historical subjects, thought well of the measure, and it finally passed and was approved by him. It appropriated \$100,000 to repair the old bridges and roadbed. The legislature of 1907 appropriated another \$100,000 for the same purpose. State Highway Commissioner Hunter estimates that it will take an additional \$600,000 to put the road within the state in first class condition. Eighty and four-tenths miles of the old road are within the limits of Pennsylvania so that it will cost about \$10,000 per mile to restore the old pike.

The total cost of the Cumberland Road to the government was \$6,824,919.33. The part of the road between Cumberland and Brownsville cost \$632,425 or \$9,745 per mile. The section between Brownsville and Wheeling cost \$1,069,575, or \$17,313 per mile. The average cost of the road between Cumberland and the Ohio River was \$13,000 per mile. West of the Ohio the cost was less than half this. While the total cost of the road seems small in these days of great enterprises, the undertaking was a bigger task to the United States 100 years ago than the digging of the Panama Canal is now. In 1809, the year before the first appropriation for the road was made, the total receipts of the United States were \$7,261,000. Last year the receipts were \$762,000, or more than one hundred times as much as in 1809. One hundred years ago our country was so poor that statistics of wealth were not compiled. When the first returns were made in 1850 the total wealth was only \$7,000,000,000. In 1904, the last year for which statistics are available, the wealth of the country was one hundred and

seven billions. It is safe to say that the wealth of the United States is fully one hundred times greater than it was when work on the Cumberland Road began. The cost of the Panama Canal is not likely to exceed one-third of the income of the United States at this time, while the cost of the Cumberland Road about equaled the entire income of the country at the time it was started.

#### WASHINGTON AND WILLIAMSPORT TURNPIKE ROAD.

The road known as the Washington and Williamsport Turnpike runs east from Washington to Monongahela City. It was built under the terms of a statute passed in 1816 to construct a series of four roads leading to Williamsport, Robbstown, Mount Pleasant, Somerset, White Horse Tavern on the top of the Allegheny Mountains, to intersect the Harrisburg and Pittsburg Turnpike near the town of Bedford.

On the 18th of March an Act of Assembly was passed authorizing the construction of a turnpike "between the town of Washington and the bank of the Monongahela River at the town of Williamsport." The commissioners appointed to open books for subscriptions were Alexander Murdoch, Joseph Pentecost, Thomas H. Baird, James Mitchell, David Hamilton, Alexander Reed, John Hill, Jacob Kintner and Andrew Monroe. The company was required to commence the road within five years and to complete it within ten years; the work was commenced within the required time, but not completed and several extensions were obtained, the last on February 7, 1831. It became a very valuable road for convenience of travel.

On May 12, 1894, a largely signed petition was presented to the Quarter Sessions Court of Washington County, alleging that "the Washington and Williamsport Turnpike Road, upon which tolls are charged to the travelling public, is located wholly within the said county and extends from the Borough of Washington, Pa., to Monongahela City, and that it would be for the best interests of the people of the said county, for said turnpike road to become a public road, free from tolls and tollgates.

It was alleged by some of the witnesses that the turnpike was not well kept in repair. Some witnesses testified that the Dry Run Road from Monongahela City to Valley Inn, connecting with another township road from Valley Inn to Ginger Hill and this with another road from Ginger Hill to a mile and one-half east of Washington, were parallel and very close to the turnpike and were in much better condition and more travelled than the turnpike.

On the 17th of August, 1894, the viewers reported that it was for the best interests of the people of the county of Washington that the part of said turnpike road between the eastern corporate limits of the borough of East Washington, and the western corporate limits of Monon-

gahela City, should be made free from tolls and toll-gates, and recommended that said road be condemned and made free to the public travel. The viewers allowed no damages to the turnpike company. An appeal was taken from the report of the viewers and the case was finally closed June 4, 1895, by decree which gave the turnpike company \$650.00 damages and condemned the turnpike road from public use, free from tolls and toll-gates.

Since the passage of the general law of 1905 relating to turnpike roads it has been taken over by the county. Fifteen miles and 3,979 feet of the Washington and Williamsport Pike are to be improved by the county at a cost of \$151,629.

#### OLD PITTSBURG AND WASHINGTON TURNPIKE.

(From the Canonsburg Notes, D. H. Fee, editor.)

The old Pittsburg and Washington Pike was no mean highway in its day, however deficient it may later have become. Its glory, whatever it amounted to, faded with the coming of the railroad, and the old pike became little more than an ordinary country road.

The Washington and Pittsburg Turnpike Road was built by a company of the same name and style, which was chartered under an act of incorporation passed March 25, 1817, which required the company to commence the road within three years, and complete it within ten years from the passage of the act. Books were opened for subscriptions on the 16th of June in the same year. The route having been located and surveyed under direction of John Hoge and Col. John Morgan, of Washington County, and John William Baldwin and Mr. Cowan, of Pittsburg, work was commenced and pushed with considerable vigor, but financial difficulties intervened, which were only slightly relieved by a state subscription of \$12,000 to the stock, authorized by act of the legislature passed March 26, 1821. By the report made to the state department, dated March 23, 1822, it is shown that ten miles of the road was then completed of the entire distance of twenty-five miles. Individual subscriptions had been received to the amount of \$50,000, and the state subscription of \$12,000.

At the expiration of the ten years allowed by the charter for completion, only seven miles out from Pittsburg, and ten miles northeastward from Washington, or to a point just east of Morganza were opened to travel, and tolls were taken on them. To prevent a forfeiture of the charter the company procured the passage of a supplemental act (March 20, 1827) extending the time two years, and a further extension of two years was granted by act passed March 19, 1829. This was found insufficient. Further extensions of time were obtained by Maj. John Ewing, of Washington, superintendent of construction.

Meanwhile the state had made further subscriptions

to the stock of the company, aggregating about \$40,000, the last installment of which was dated February 18, 1836. In 1843 the stock owned by the state was sold to Judge Thomas H. Baird, of Washington, Judge William Wilkins, of Pittsburg, and others. Soon after the completion of the road the property of the road was sequestered, Maj. John Urie being appointed sequestrator, and so remained for many years. The building of the Chartiers Valley Railroad destroyed all hope of more prosperous times for the turnpike, and it was finally surrendered to the townships on its route, except the seven miles between Canonsburg and Washington, which for some years later was maintained as a toll road.

After the retirement of Major Urie from the office of sequestrator, Aaron Bebout was appointed to the position. The company about this time erected a toll-house and toll-gate just outside the western limits of the town, near the intersection of the pike and what is now Highland avenue. But the people did not take kindly to the move. They said, what was true, that the pike was not in good enough condition to warrant the company in demanding toll, or the people in paying it. As time went on, and it was found that all the money collected was used in paying the toll-keeper, the opposition of the people became more pronounced. Some would endeavor to pass the toll-gate without paying toll, and a number succeeded in doing so, at least on several occasions. Others would drive a long way around rather than pay toll, the taking of which they characterized as an outrage and an imposition.

Indignation meetings were held, more than once the toll-gate was removed and the toll-house set on fire, and finally the house was upset, and it began to look as though there might be a turnpike rebellion to add to the whisky rebellion. Who committed the outrages against the pike company's property was never known to the general public, and no arrests were made of persons charged with the unlawful acts.

A little later the Washington and Pittsburg Turnpike Company abandoned the road, and it was thrown back on the townships and boroughs through which it passed for maintenance, and its condition became worse, and not better, although in the boroughs and certain sections in the country districts, the authorities made some effort to keep the road in fairly passable condition. But better days were in store for the old highway, and they came sooner than was anticipated. In 1903 Canonsburg borough paved with brick that portion of the road—a little more than a mile—lying within her limits. In the fall of 1906 petitions asking that the pike be taken over by the county, under the act of 1905, entitled "An act to provide for counties taking over and maintaining abandoned pikes," were circulated along the valley from the Allegheny County line, west to Meadow Lands, and several hundred people attached their signatures to these



petitions, and early in 1907 they were presented to the county commissioners in Washington by a committee of citizens. The commissioners had their solicitor look into the matter, and he discovered that the old pike had never been legally condemned, although it was generally known that it had many times been condemned in every other sense—and acting on his advice, the board of commissioners decided that they could do nothing, so informing the petitioners. The matter of having the county take charge of the road was in this way blocked for the time being, and nothing more was done until the next legislature met in January, 1907, when largely through the efforts of Dr. W. W. Sprowls, member from this county, an act was passed making it obligatory upon counties to take charge of abandoned turnpikes and maintain them, when petitioned to do so, no matter whether they had been legally condemned or not. When this act had been signed by the governor, and had become a law the people along the Washington County section of the pike again circulated petitions asking that the county take over the road and improve and maintain it. These were presented to the board of commissioners in July, 1907, and the board at once informed the committee which presented the petitions that under the law as amended they could do nothing but accept the road for the county—and this they did.

In the meantime, however, the county commissioners, in response to petitions from the citizens, had decided to improve two miles of road, beginning on the pike at the west end of the borough of Canonsburg and extending to the borough line of Houston; and again beginning at the borough line on the west side of Houston, on the Canonsburg and West Middletown Road, and extending to a point on the James D. Little farm about a half mile east of McConnell's Mills; but the refusal of a number of property owners to sign releases from damages prevented the commissioners from going ahead to contract for the work even after it had been approved by the grand jury and court, and the pike end of that road is not built yet.

However, early in 1908 the supervisors of North Strabane Township petitioned the State Department of Highways through the board of county commissioners, to permanently improve that section of the pike beginning at the borough line on the east side of Canonsburg and extending to Murray Hill, and to improve the clay road from that point east to the south branch of the Chartiers Creek, at the line between the Snodgrass and the VanEman farms. The prayer of the petitioners was granted by the State Highway Department, and the road was contracted for and built during the summer and fall of 1908. It is a Telford pike, 16 feet wide, and is a splendid highway.

In the autumn of 1908 the citizens living along that section of the pike extending from the Allegheny County

line to Murray Hill signed petitions asking the county commissioners to permanently improve that section of the pike mentioned above. These petitions were presented to the board of commissioners, and it is probable that the prayer of the petitioners will be granted in the not distant future. The road is already completed to near VanEman station.

In January, 1909, the road supervisors of Chartiers Township petitioned the State Department of Highways to improve that section of the pike from the south borough line of Houston to Meadow Lands. No action has as yet been taken by the department with regard to the matter, but probably will be in the near future. During 1908 there was built a section of road from the Washington borough line on the north, to McClain's bridge, on Chartiers Creek. This work was done by the county. In building this section of road a small section of the pike, viz. that portion extending from the Washington borough line to the "upper tollgate," was improved.

It is the intention of the road supervisors of Chartiers Township to have the state or the county—when the state has improved the pike from Houston to Meadow Lands—build a road from Meadow Lands to connect with the county pike at or near McClain's bridge, and by so doing a continuous road to Washington from points along the upper Chartiers Valley will be secured. This will avoid the hard steep climb up over "Hoge's Hill," on the pike above Meadow Lands. That section of the pike would undoubtedly be kept open, but it would not be necessary to put a great deal of work on it, as by far the greater part of the traffic would go by way of McClain's bridge, by reason of the better grade.

The only remaining section of the road to be taken care of would be that in the borough of Houston. But as the spirit of public improvement is bound to strike that growing borough in the near future we can safely take it for granted that seven-eighths of a mile will be "made good" at an early day.

From the above account it will be seen that the old Pittsburg pike which some years ago was abandoned by the company that built and maintained it for years, is in a fair way to be rebuilt all the way from the Allegheny County line to Washington, and that at no distant day.

#### PITTSBURG AND STEUBENVILLE TURNPIKE.

The Pittsburg and Steubenville Turnpike crosses Robinson, Smith and Hanover Townships in the northern part of Washington County and was built by the Pittsburg and Steubenville Turnpike Company, chartered March 3, 1818. About \$30,000 was subscribed for the stock by individuals and \$12,000 by the State of Pennsylvania. The road after much delay was completed and was

much used by stage coaches and travelers from the west until about 1855, but ceased entirely as a through line when the Pennsylvania Railroad was built between Pittsburg and Steubenville in 1865. One of the earliest telegraph lines followed this pike, but it was abandoned and the poles were still standing badly decayed in 1860.

On Saturday, May 1, 1909, the county commissioners took over the 12 miles of the old Pittsburg and Steubenville pike which is within the limits of Washington County. This was in accordance with an arrangement made by the commissioners last year with citizens of Robinson, Smith and Hanover Townships who petitioned for the acceptance of this road by the county under the provisions of the act of 1905.

The authorities of Allegheny County have arranged for the improvement of the part of the turnpike bed which is within the limits of that county. It was expected by the townships that the county would hereafter maintain this road according to the act passed in 1895, but by enactment of 1909 the burden is thrown upon the townships.

#### PROSPERITY PLANK ROAD.

The Upper Ten-Mile Plank Road Company was authorized by act of Legislature, dated 15th April, 1851. The ten persons named in the act were to receive subscriptions and organize a company to construct a plank road from the south end of Main street in Washington to the village of Prosperity on the farm of R. Wallace in Morris Township, with power to extend to Waynesburg, Greene County. The road was soon completed to Prosperity, but never extended farther. Toll was collected for many years. This road was among the first pikes or toll roads to be taken over by the county.

This road was kept in the best condition of any road leading out of Washington, but was condemned by a petition to the court and report of viewers thereon to May Term, 1905. The proceedings were under the Act of Assembly, dated June 2, 1887. The viewers reported that "it is for the best interests of the people of Washington County that the said turnpike to the village of Prosperity should be made free from tolls and toll gates," and filed a plot of the road. They recommended \$9,000 damages to the corporation, the Upper Ten-Mile Plank Road Company.

The proceeding was approved by the court January 24, 1906, and after some objections were disposed of, the damages were paid by the county.

This condemnation act provides that the turnpike shall be properly repaired and maintained at the expense of the proper city, township or district as other public roads or streets therein are by law repaired and maintained.

#### LOCAL LEGISLATION.

Prior to the State constitution of 1874, a state road was a highway laid out by the direct authority of the State, usually by a local or special law. State roads usually extended across one or more county lines to supply a want felt by a large district of country, and which the diversity of local interests was not always willing to supply. This plan of establishing main thoroughfares was frequently employed from 1820 to 1840. Among these are the Washington and Georgetown, Mt. Pleasant (Hickory) and Clinton, Noblestown and Burgettstown and Washington and Wellsburg. The maximum limit of width was 50 feet.

The roads constructed under the law of 1895, or "Flinn" law, have been entirely under the control of the county commissioners, while the work being constructed under the law of 1903 or "Sproul" law is under the control of the State Highway Department. The commissioners in the construction of all this work have had in view, and it has been their purpose, to have this work constructed at the lowest possible cost, and yet maintain a standard of work that would be first-class. They have not been willing to sacrifice the quality of work for a low price, believing that cheaply constructed roads are dear to the taxpayers at any price. The entire plan of construction, including grades, subgrades, rolling, macadamizing, bridges, sewers, etc., are the standard plans, as adopted by all engineers with road experience, and have been highly commended and approved by the State Highway Department, and are identical with the plans of construction used by that department.

In constructing roads in a country like Washington County, many difficult situations are encountered; this is especially true as to grade. The grade of the roads constructed have been changed in many places. In some instances the grade has been reduced from 8° to less than 4°. This is one of the large items of cost in the building of an improved roadway in this county; for instance there might be constructed continuously three miles of roadway, the first mile might cost \$8,000, the second \$10,000 and the third possibly \$15,000, and yet when completed the \$8,000 per mile road would be just as good, and as well constructed as the mile costing \$15,000, yet the matter of grades, bridges, etc., make this difference in the cost absolutely necessary, in order that the work may be constructed in a satisfactory and permanent manner. As to the cost of road building under the act of 1895, or "Flinn" law, in the county, about which so much has been said recently, we find by comparison that the cost of the roads now being constructed by the State under the act of 1903, or Sproul law, is very much the same. The plan of construction



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is almost the same; the grading, sewerage, bridges and on some parts of the work macadamizing, is exactly the same. It is true the width of the roads differ. The Flinn roads being 9 and 10 feet wide, macadamized, while the State roads are from 12 to 14 feet macadam. The Flinn roads are all 10 inches deep consolidated macadam while the State roads are 8 inches deep, so it will be seen that there should be very little difference in the cost of constructing these two classes of roads.

The lowest possible cost for which a certain road may be constructed can be determined by only one man, and that man is the contractor. No official or set of officials can say that the work shall be built for a fixed sum per mile, and even after the contractor has prepared his estimate of cost, and has submitted his bid, using in the preparation of this bid all of his past experience and knowledge of the work to be done, he still assumes many risks that cannot be foreseen and in some instances puts in more money in order to complete the work than his contract amounts to when completed. In fact, there are

many things connected with road building that to the inexperienced look easy, which are in reality serious matters to the contractor.

The most serious matter, however, is the constant repair required, and the sentiment is growing strong in favor of brick roads instead of top dressing with pulverized limestone. These require less foundation and have been used with gratifying results on several portions of roads; one instance is given in the sketch of Mt. Pleasant Township.

Washington County is making good headway in the matter of improved highways and is building up a complete system in the county. The past few years a large amount of road has been built both under the State and county. The close of the year 1908 found 34 miles 452 feet of county road completed or under contract and 22 miles 859 feet of State road in the same condition.

The following is a table of all the Flinn roads built by the county under the recent legislation up to July, 1909:

COUNTY ROADS UP TO 1909.									
Road July, 1909.	Construction cost.	Length in ft.	Width stone.	Width grading.	Width Engineers cost, etc.	Date constructed.	Total cost.	Contractor.	Township.
Flinn Road.									
Washington—W. Middletown.....	\$ 37,716.83	15,900	10	23	\$ 1,942.51	1904-5-6	\$ 51,486.35	Hallam Con. Co.	Canton
Claysville—Burnsville .....	37,911.66	15,840	9	19	1,905.58	1904-5	59,785.38	Zelt & Bros.	1 E. F. 2 Don.
Beallsville .....	20,794.63	9,700	10	23	1,059.73	1904	27,147.02	N. C. Hunter.	W. P. Run
McDonald—Primrose .....	18,887.58	5,280	10	23	1,029.90	1904-5	22,208.82	Zelt & Bros.	Robinson
Burgettstown—Florence .....	21,806.84	10,560	10	22	1,427.40	1905-6	23,398.86	N. C. Hunter.	Smith
Labratory—Lone Pine .....	17,911.48	10,560	10	20	1,080.49	1905-6	21,616.80	Hallam Con. Co.	Amwell
Zollarsville .....	33,165.19	15,840	9	19	1,668.26	1904-5	43,310.00	N. C. Hunter.	W. Bethlehem
W. Middletown Ext.....	30,295.84	10,860	12	24	1,534.79	1907-8	31,830.63	W. E. Howley & Co.	Canton-Hopewell
Water Works .....	8,754.58	3,700	12	24	457.73	1907-8	9,212.31	N. C. Hunter.	N. Franklin
Burgettstown—South .....	14,188.22	5,450	12	24	729.41	1908	14,917.63	N. C. Hunter.	Smith
Taylorville Road .....	13,387.29	4,800	12	24	684.36	1908	14,076.65	Hallam Con. Co.	Blaine
Washington—McClain's Bridge.....	25,591.79	11,200	12	24	1,289.59	1908	26,881.38	Hallam Con. Co.	S. Strab
Houston—Westland .....	18,308.74	7,600	12	24	925.44	1908	19,234.18	Hallam Con. Co.	Chartiers
Point Lookout .....	3,718	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....		
Totals .....	\$298,720.67	127,290	..	..	\$15,740.19	\$50,645.21	\$365,106.07		

In addition to these the following roads are practically completed and ready to turn to the County, some of them having but a little work to be done before final completion:

Road	Length Miles	Feet	Est. Cost
Monongahela-Ginger Hill.....	3		\$31,904.68
Finleyville-Library .....	2		22,803.00
Finleyville-Library No. 2.....	1	1,274	17,529.34
Lone Pine.....	3	3,432	40,000.00

The following county roads have been approved by the grand jury, but the contracts have not yet been let:

Road	Length Miles	Feet	Est. Cost
Claysville-Prosperity .....	2	1,499	\$ 21,949.04
Prosperity Dunns Station.....	2		18,527.61
Monongahela-Donora .....	2	957	27,294.02
Roscoe-Stockdale .....		1,120	2,205.48
Charleroi-Beallsville .....	2	5,271	29,377.62
Washington-Meadowlands .....		5,240	8,965.20
Canonsburg-Westland .....		2,640	4,958.16
McDonald-Venice .....	1		10,598.72
Washington-Williamsport Pike...	15	3,979	151,629.00
Totals .....	27	4,066	\$275,504.85

The following is a statement of all the State Highways or Sprowl roads constructed in the county under the recent enactment:

STATE ROADS.									
Total mileage, 24.11 miles. Average cost of construction, \$12.389.58 per mile. Average of total cost to date, \$15.143 per mile.									
Road July, 1909.	Construction cost.	Length in ft.	Width stone.	Width grading.	Eng'r cost, etc.	Date constructed.	Total cost.	Contractor.	Township.
Sprowl's road.					Engr. .... \$389.78	1905	\$19,166.28	Hallam Con. Co.	S. Stra.
Midway Road..	\$18,329.80	9,740	14-16	22-24	Adv. .... 455.70			Hallam Con. Co.	S. Stra.
					Insp. .... \$836.48				
Hickory Road..	14,762.76	7,500	14-16	24	Eng. & Adv. ... 785.07	1905	16,227.70	Hastings & Barrett.	Fallow
					Insp. .... 679.87				
Beallsville Rd..	17,453.91	8,359	14-16	28	Insp. .... 550.90	1907	18,420.31		
					Eng. & Adv. ... 415.50				
Claysville Road.	15,580.16	5,900	12	23	Insp. .... 455.35	1907	16,632.80	Contractor.	Beallsville
					Eng. & Adv. ... 293.69			F. Feekel & Son.	
Quail Road....	37,330.52	17,100	14-16	28	Insp. .... 946.87	1907-8	39,026.20		E. Finly
					Eng. & Adv. ... 754.81				
Meadow Lands.	17,728.46	9,205	14-16	26	Insp. .... 596.02	1907-8	19,018.48	F. Feekel & Son.	Twp.
					Eng. & Adv. ... 194.00				Rob
Maple Creek....	35,579.38	15,944	16	26	Insp. .... 1,071.29	1905	37,317.05	N. C. Hunter.	
					Eng. .... 666.38				
					\$1,737.67			N. C. Hunter.	Mt. P.

The following State Highways are under contract:

	Township	Width, Length,		Est. Cost
		Feet	Feet	
Hill Church....	N. Strabane...	14	16,680	\$41,193.90
Morganza .....	N. Strabane...	16	13,200	29,468.30
Ellsworth .....	Ellsworth .....	16	3,240	5,621.00
Bentleyville ...	Bentleyville ...	16	10,150	21,261.20

Total under contract....8 miles, 1,030 feet \$97,544.40

#### RAILROADS.

The first railroad surveys in Washington County were those of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad soon after the organization of that company in 1828. The main line of the railroad was planned to run through Washington, but the scheme failed like many others for want of sufficient funds and also because of opposition by those who believed that the railroad would ruin the traffic on the National Pike, which was a great source of profit to this county.

#### HEMPFIELD RAILROAD.

The old Hempfield Railroad, now part of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, originally ran from Washington to Wheeling. The Hempfield Railroad Company was organized under the State of Pennsylvania May 15, 1850. On April 12, 1851, the Legislature passed an act authorizing the company to construct branches in Washington County. The borough of Washington and Monongahela City were authorized to subscribe for stock of the company not exceeding \$50,000, Washington County 4,000 shares at \$50 per share, the borough of Greensburg not exceeding 500 shares. The company was chartered under the laws of the State of Virginia March 14, 1851, and allowed to extend the railroad from the Washington County line to the Ohio River. The proposed routes were surveyed by Jonathan Knight of this county, who afterwards became chief engineer of the company. The construction of the heavy portion of the road was let in 1852. The road was completed early in 1857, but trains were not running regularly until the fall of the year. It was originally intended to extend the road to Greensburg, Westmoreland County, some work was done on this part of the road, but it was never finished. The estimated cost of the road was \$1,434,000. In 1871 the road having previously been mortgaged and for some years in the hands of trustees, it was purchased for \$131,000 by John King, Jr., vice president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. The company was reorganized under the name of the Wheeling, Pittsburg and Baltimore Railroad Company. This company intended to connect the road with the main lines of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Dawson station. To carry out this intention the Ohio and Baltimore Short Line Railway Company was organized and construction commenced in 1873, but soon suspended on account of

the money stringency of the times. On May 5, 1881, the company was reorganized with a capital of \$1,000,000. This company resumed the construction of the road again. The road bed of the old Hempfield Railroad was followed from Washington until about four miles from that place and from thence across the country to Coal Center, where it was to cross the Monongahela River. The work advanced rapidly and almost the entire road was graded and the piers built across the Monongahela River by the spring of 1882, when work was suspended. Since then nothing has been done towards the completion of the railroad. It is believed that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company or interests at Pittsburg secured the suspension of the construction of the road, since if it had been built it would have shortened the distance between Wheeling and the seaboard by many miles and much of the traffic that now goes through Pittsburg would have been turned aside from that city.

#### PITTSBURG SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

The Pittsburg Southern Railroad connected Washington, Finleyville and Pittsburg.

The Pittsburg, Castle Shannon and Washington Railroad Company was organized in 1876 and construction commenced in July, 1877. In 1879 the name was changed to the Pittsburg Southern Railroad, and the road completed. An extension was planned to run from Virginia Junction east of Thomas Station southward through Bentleyville and Hillsboro to Morgantown, W. Va. After some work on this branch, construction was suspended and never recommenced. This railroad was narrow gauge at first, but this part between Glenwood in the Twenty-third Ward of Pittsburg to Washington was changed to broad gauge.

The Pittsburg Southern was largely the result of efforts of George P. Hays, president of Washington and Jefferson College, and of Frank Kammerer. President Hays believed that such a road, especially the branch from Virginia Junction across by Hillsboro into Virginia would be a great feeder for Washington College and to bring business to Pittsburg. Today a branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad lines crosses the National Pike where Dr. Hays had projected his road 30 years before. The company met financial difficulties and was soon sold to James H. Hopkins at sheriff's sale. It later passed into the hands of trustees.

The Pittsburg Southern Railroad Company was sold to Thomas M. King, an official of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, by trustees January 7, 1885, for a consideration of \$50,000. This railway consisted of "all the road of the late Pittsburg Southern Railway Company, extending from the point of connection with the railroad of Little Saw Mill Run Railroad Company at the town of Banksville, in Allegheny County,



thence by way of Library and Finleyville to and into the borough of Washington, to a point of connection with the Wheeling, Pittsburg and Baltimore Railroad Company, including the relocated portion thereof between Gilkeson Station and Clokeyville in Washington County and also the Streets Run branch thereof extending from a point on the said main line at or near Finleyville in Washington County by way of the valleys of Peters Creek, Lick Run and Streets Run to a point of connection with the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad at or near Glenwood, in the Twenty-third Ward of Pittsburg, including the standard track from Glenwood to Washington, a distance of 34.3 miles, and the narrow gauge from Finleyville to West Pittsburg, a distance of 16.2 miles.

The road soon passed from the hands of Thomas M. King to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, by whom it is now owned and operated as a standard gauge road with many curves eliminated. The narrow gauge branch from Finleyville to West Pittsburg has been out of operation for many years.

#### PITTSBURG AND STEUBENVILLE RAILROAD.

The Pittsburg and Steubenville, now part of the P., C., C. & St. L. R. R., traverses the northwestern corner of Washington County from McDonald past Hanlin station.

The Pittsburg and Steubenville Railroad Company was chartered the 24th of March, 1849. The road was to be finished in Pennsylvania in eight years. The work of construction was commenced in 1852, but was suspended about 1855 and again recommenced in 1857, by King & Thompson, contractors for the Western Transportation Company. The work after many delays and another change of ownership was completed in October, 1865. In May, 1868, the company having previously undergone financial difficulties, and the road being sold out in 1867, the Pittsburg and Steubenville, the Panhandle, the Holliday's Cove and the Steubenville and Indiana Railroads were consolidated and formed the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad. Other railroads were purchased by the company and on June 10, 1890, the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company was chartered. What was formerly the Pittsburg and Steubenville Railroad bed, now being part of the main lines, has been widened and put in the best of condition. Several coal branches have been extended from the main lines of the P., C., C. & St. L. R. R. in recent years.

One runs from Midway north to the Shaw mine of the Pittsburg Coal Company. At Burgettstown two branches, constructed in 1903-4, leave the main tracks. One runs through the borough of Burgettstown up the "Burgett's Branch" of Raccoon Creek to the Armedi mine. The

other road is the "Cherry Valley Branch," which runs to mines Nos. 1, 2 and 3 of the Pittsburg and Eastern Coal Company.

The P., C., C. & St. L. R. R., known as the Panhandle because it crosses that part of West Virginia called the Panhandle, carries an immense tonnage, more than 100 trains passing over it daily, 36 of these being passenger trains.

#### CHARTIERS VALLEY RAILWAY.

The Chartiers Valley Railway, one of the best-paying roads of its length in the United States, was first surveyed in 1831 by Charles De Hass, who was backed in the enterprise by Judge Baird, of Washington, one of the most enterprising citizens of the county in his day, by Hon. John H. Ewing, of Ewings Mills, and a few other men of progressive ideas. At that time there were but a few short stretches of railroad in operation in the entire world; so that Washington County made its first push for a steam road almost as early as the best of them.

It was not, however, until 1853, or 22 years after the first survey, that the Chartiers Valley Railroad Company was chartered by the Pennsylvania Legislature. The act, which was approved on the 7th of February, 1853, conferred on the company the right to construct a railroad "from the city of Pittsburg, in the county of Allegheny, by way of Canonsburg, to the borough of Washington, in Washington County"; also to connect with the Pittsburg and Steubenville Railroad at a suitable point, and with the Hempfield Railroad at or near the borough of Washington.

The authorized capital was placed at \$500,000. The incorporating act authorized public subscriptions to the stock as follows: By the city of Pittsburg, 5,000 shares; Birmingham, East Birmingham and South Pittsburg, each 500 shares; the borough of Canonsburg, 500 shares; the borough of Washington, 500 shares. The commissioners of Allegheny and Washington Counties were also authorized to subscribe on behalf of their respective counties upon recommendation of the grand jury. The construction of the road was required to be commenced within three years, and completed within seven years from the date of the enactment of the act of incorporation.

The route of the road was surveyed and permanently located to connect with the Pittsburg and Steubenville Railroad at Mansfield in Allegheny County. The road was laid off in one mile sections and the work of grading begun all along the line. Up to the beginning of 1857 some \$250,000 had been expended, and the work of grading was progressing when the "panic of 1857" struck the country; money became hard to obtain, and many weak companies and corporations went to the wall,

among them the Chartiers Valley Railroad Company. After efforts to get the company on its feet had been made and failed, the road was finally sold to William H. Howard of the Pennsylvania Company for the sum of \$45,000.

Work on the road had stopped some time before the sale, and was not soon resumed. The war came, disarranging almost everything, making it impossible to secure capital for additional enterprises, and nothing more was done on the road until late in the sixties, when the Pennsylvania Railroad, proposed to those interested in its construction in Pittsburg, in the Chartiers Valley and in Washington that if they would take stock in the re-organized company to the amount of \$250,000, the Pennsylvania Company would build the road. Public meetings were held in Washington, Canonsburg and other points, and it was decided to try to secure the stock. Committees were appointed to solicit subscriptions of stock, and these committees labored perseveringly and earnestly, and finally the required amount was taken and the work of construction begun some time later. In the meantime the road originally known as the Pittsburg and Steubenville Railway had been built from Steubenville to Pittsburg; so that Mansfield (now Carnegie) was the point at which the work of the construction of the Chartiers began. The work once begun by the strong Pennsylvania Company was pushed forward rapidly, and about the middle of December, 1870, the first train, a gravel train, steamed into Canonsburg and created more interest and excitement than would the arrival of an airship in the town today. Passenger trains began to run from Pittsburg as far as Canonsburg on the 15th of December, and the stage coaches from Washington connected with the train at this place.

But the work of completing the road to Washington was steadily going forward, and early in May in the spring of 1871, it was completed, and on the 18th of May, 1871, the road was formally opened.

On the 8th of December of 1871, the Chartiers Valley road was leased to the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company, and the impression went abroad that the stock in the Chartiers Company would never be worth much if anything, and that the best thing that the holders could do was to sell it for whatever they could get for it; many did so—some selling as low as \$2.50 a share, the par value being \$50. As late as 1883 the price was \$5. Everything possible was done to keep from declaring dividends even to the running of weakening cars and engines onto the Chartiers branch from the main line, that they might be condemned and charged to the Chartiers branch. Later as the business increased the company began to pay dividends and today stock sells for more than \$100 per share.

During the first year of the road's existence only three

trains each way were run, and one of these was a "mixed train," i. e., carried both freight and passengers, and the "mixed trains" would sometimes stop long enough at the Canonsburg station to have allowed the passengers to go uptown and get a lunch.

As time passed, however, the business on the road became heavier and heavier; and finally, in the spring of 1883, the last of the "mixed trains" was dropped and later additional passenger trains, including the express, were put on. At present the train service is good. Nine regular passenger trains each way pass over the road, the run from Washington to Pittsburg being made in 55 minutes.

When the oil and gas boom came to Washington County it brought a great increase of business to the Chartiers road. Oil trains from a quarter to a half mile in length were seen winding up and down the valley, and talk began to be heard of double-tracking the road. This work was soon after begun at Carnegie, and inside of two or three years was completed as far west as Boyce station. Then as the oil and gas business decreased the work was allowed to lag for a time, but when the coal boom set in about the year 1900, the managers saw that there was a necessity for quick work, and in the autumn, of 1902, the contract for putting down the double track from Boyce station to a point between Houston and Shingiss station was let to the Columbia Construction Company, and the work was begun with all the improved machinery, including steam shovels and patent drills. It was only about 18 months until the contract was completed and the double track put in operation, beginning at a point a short distance east of Houston station.

#### WESTLAND BRANCH, ETC.

The work was completed none too soon, for the Midland Coal Company had opened mines on Plum Run, in the Little Chartiers Valley; extensive mines had also been opened at or near Meadow Lands; and the single track road would have been unable to handle the business.

A few years earlier, or in 1901, the Midland Coal Company built the Western Washington Railroad from Houston on the Chartiers Valley road to Westland, in the Little Chartiers Valley, a distance of about four miles, to a point about two and one-half miles east of Hickory, with a branch a mile long to the Midland coal mines in the Plum Run Valley. This road a little later was sold to the Pennsylvania Company and became a branch of the Chartiers.

Other branches have been built recently. One runs from the County Home to No. 2 mine of the Meadowlands Coal Company. Another branches off from the Chartiers Valley Railroad at Meadowlands and extends



to the Manifold mines 1 and 2 of the Y. & O. Coal Company.

Another of the recently constructed branches opening up coal territory is that running from the main line of the Chartiers Valley Railroad at Bridgeville, Allegheny County, to Cecil in Washington County. The spur there divides into two branches, one running north to Reissing and the other west to Bishop. It was built about 1890. The branch is sometimes called the Bridgeville and McDonald and sometimes the Millers Run branch.

The Washington Connecting Railroad was chartered December 17, 1895, to cover the extension from the Chestnut street depot to the main street in Washington, a distance of about half a mile, and to permit of obtaining switch room and certain rights of way.

#### TYLERDALE CONNECTING ROAD.

The Tylerdale Connecting Railroad Company was incorporated June 8, 1899, by William P. Tyler and certain associates to run a line about one and a half miles from Tylerdale station to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at or near the McGovern farm. The purpose was to connect with the Pennsylvania lines at Tylerdale and following up the Chartiers Creek, make connection with the Baltimore and Ohio, near Hazel No. 2 factory of the Atlas Glass Works. It is a very valuable road for the community by forcing the two large companies to receive shipments from each other, thus placing Washington on two trunk line systems and giving the shipper the advantage of shipping on either road, although his factory may be located on only one.

#### PITTSBURG, VIRGINIA AND CHARLESTON RAILWAY.

On April 8, 1867, the Monongahela Valley Railroad Company was organized. This company was authorized to build a railroad from Pittsburg to or near Rice's Landing, Greene County. The name of the company was changed to the Pittsburg, Virginia and Charleston Railway Company February 4, 1870. Construction of the road commenced in 1870 and in 1873 the road was put in operation between Pittsburg and Monongahela City. The construction of the road was slow after this and it was not until May, 1881, that it was completed to West Brownsville. The road was surveyed to Rice's Landing, but not constructed. The Pennsylvania Railroad purchased the franchises of the company in May, 1879, and began operating it under the name of the Monongahela division, which is still held. On the 11th of January, 1905, the Pittsburg, Virginia and Charleston Railroad was merged with the Pennsylvania. In January, 1881, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company had begun the construction of the Uniontown branch. This branch crossed the Monongahela River at West Brownsville Junction and ran to Hogsett's cut, a short distance north of

Uniontown, where it joined the Southwest Pennsylvania Railroad.

October 27, 1902, the Pennsylvania, Monongahela and Southern Railroad Company was organized with the intention of building a railroad along the west bank of the Monongahela River from West Brownsville to Rice's Landing over the same course as that surveyed by the Pennsylvania Railroad many years before. Immediately a contest arose between this newly incorporated company and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as to who should have the right to build a railroad on the west bank. It was decided by the court that the Pennsylvania Railroad company had forfeited its right to the west bank by building on the east bank. The Pennsylvania, Monongahela and Southern Railroad was soon built between West Brownsville and Rice's Landing with a branch from Millsboro's mill up Ten-Mile Creek to the Bessemer Coke Company's works at Besco. Not long after the completion of the road it was taken over by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, who now operates it as agent.

#### ELLSWORTH BRANCH OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The Monongahela and Washington Railroad Company was organized July 20, 1899. The road was built from a connection with the Monongahela division of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Monongahela City to Ellsworth about the year 1900 and later extended to Cokeburg. It soon passed under the operation of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and became known as the Ellsworth branch. In 1903 an extension of the road was surveyed and in 1907-8 it was constructed from Ellsworth to Marianna and Zollarsville, crossing the National Pike just east of Hillsboro Scenery Hill.

#### WAYNESBURG AND WASHINGTON RAILROAD.

The Waynesburg and Washington Railroad Company was organized May 18, 1875, to build the only narrow gauge railroad ever in the county. Work on the construction of the road commenced and in October, 1877, the railroad was completed to Waynesburg. It is now under the control of the P., C. & St. L. R. R. Co. and it is the expectation to make it standard gauge shortly and the roadbed changed somewhat. Proceedings recently in Washington County courts failed to compel this company to reduce its rates for transportation.

#### WABASH RAILROAD PITTSBURG TERMINAL.

Engineers surveyed the line of the Wabash Railroad through Cecil, Mt. Pleasant, Cross Creek and Jefferson Townships, Washington County, in 1903. Work on the construction of the road was begun shortly afterward and in July, 1904, it was completed. The road was built to open up the undeveloped coal territory along Millers

Run and Cross Creek, and runs across the county from the West Virginia State line through Avella, to Bishop and on to Pittsburg. Some of the coal along this road sold as high as \$275 per acre as soon as the road was completed.

The ties and tracks were spiked and laid by modern methods and at the most rapid rate ever known in this county.

The Pittsburg and Cross Creek is a coal road running from the main line of the Wabash at Avella to the coal works of the Washington County Coal Company on the Studa farm in Cross Creek Township. It was built in 1906.

### STREET RAILWAYS.

#### PITTSBURG RAILWAY COMPANY'S LINES—WASHINGTON ELECTRIC STREET RAILWAY.

The Washington Electric Street Railway Company was organized in 1889. James B. Wilson was president of the company. The line originally ran from Main street depot of the Chartiers Valley Railroad up Main street to Walnut, thence by way of Highland and Locust avenues to Wilson and thence to the western end of Wilson avenue. A branch line started down West Chestnut street and branched off that street and crossed the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at grade at the east end of the railroad cut and ran around the front of the Bellevue plot along Baltimore avenue to near its southern end. The company did not flourish and the road was taken over by the contractor for its erection. The part of the line between the Main street depot and Maiden street and the portion west of Jefferson avenue and that north of Chestnut street were all abandoned and torn up and the line extended out Maiden street and Jefferson avenue.

#### WASHINGTON AND CANONSBURG RAILWAY COMPANY.

On June 2, 1902, the Washington Electric Street Railway Company had its charter amended and the name of Canonsburg incorporated in the title. The line between Washington and Canonsburg was first surveyed to Canonsburg in 1900, and the final surveys made the following year. W. C. Wiley, of Washington, was the engineer in charge of the work.

Grading for the road was commenced early in 1902, and was pushed with considerable vigor. The company had a number of difficulties to overcome; much trouble was encountered at different points over securing rights of way at various places; the financing was no small task. But gradually all these were overcome, and the construction of the road was carried on through the entire year of 1902 and the spring and summer of 1903. Litigation over securing the right of way through the county home property and through other farms delayed the work for a time, but the company always managed

to gain the question in contention, so that the completion of the seven-mile line from Tylerdale to Canonsburg became merely a question of time.

The steel viaduct 700 or 800 feet long was necessary at Houston in order to carry the railway over the two railroad lines, a public highway and the west branch of Chartiers Creek. The contract for the construction of this piece of work, including the erection of the viaduct, was awarded to the Fort Pitt Bridge Works of Canonsburg, which completed the structure in August of 1903.

The first car to enter Canonsburg was run over the line early in September, 1903, before the road had been entirely completed. Within a short time the cars began running regularly between Washington and the East End of Canonsburg. From the first the service was largely patronized, and business on the steam railroad diminished correspondingly.

In 1905 the service was improved by placing on the Canonsburg end of the line a local car, which ran between the East End of Canonsburg and Houston.

A franchise has been granted the Washington and Canonsburg Railway Company on May 20, 1901, by Canonsburg Borough, with the provision that the road be completed and cars running within one year from that date. The company, later, asked for an extension of six months, alleging that it was impossible to complete the road within the year. The extension was granted by the town council. By terms of the ordinance the railway company agreed to pave Pike street between the rails and one foot on either side. During 1902, after the railway company had begun to lay its rails in Pike street, the town council objected to the use of the T-shaped rails which the company was using. The rails were ordered removed, on the ground that they would prove a great detriment to vehicles in turning out of the railway tracks. The railway company complied with the order of council and hauled the rails to a point near the railroad station.

However, the differences between council and the borough were adjusted August 12, 1902, the railway company agreeing to pay the borough \$3,000 for the privilege of using these rails. This was only one of many delays encountered by the railway in completing its line.

At first cars left Canonsburg and Washington at intervals of one hour and twenty minutes, but later the service was made an hourly one, and has since been so maintained.

November 1, 1906, the cars began running as far east as East College street. The work was completed in 1908, and the service extended as far as East Canonsburg. At Washington much work was done during 1907. The Washington and Canonsburg Railway Company extended



its line out West Chestnut street to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad crossing under a charter granted to the Washington and Claysville Street Railway Company September 26, 1905. Another extension was made out East Beau street to the terminus of the paving, and up North College street and out Locust avenue to the end of the street. These lines contain over four miles of new track and cost \$130,000.

In 1906 the Washington and Canonsburg Railway Company changed ownership, the Pittsburg Railways Company securing a controlling interest in the local company. The purchasing company soon made it known that plans for extending the line to Pittsburg, or rather to Castle Shannon, there connecting with the Charleroi line, would be carried out. The work of securing rights of way was commenced, and by the end of 1907 nearly all of these had been secured.

The construction of the line through to Castle Shannon was begun in the latter part of 1907 on the eastern end of the line, but on the western end no work was done until January, 1908, when W. H. Murdoch, who secured the contract of grading the Canonsburg section, put a force of men at work. Everywhere along the line work was begun in earnest in the spring of 1908, and the grading was practically completed at every point by the first of October. However, there were numerous delays, and the service did not begin until February 15, 1909.

The building of the 12-mile link between Canonsburg and Castle Shannon puts Canonsburg into direct communication with Pittsburg, and brings, also, the Monongahela Valley into much closer connection.

The electric road to Pittsburg traverses a rich farming country. It nearly parallels the old "clay road," which was the highway most generally used in the days preceding the construction of the Chartiers railway. The line leaves the main Chartiers Valley beyond Murray Hill, and goes by way of Thompsonville and Upper St. Clair, passing within sight of the latter village. The road has opened up a section of country which was more or less remote from a railroad, and affords the people an easy and cheap outlet to neighboring cities and towns. Time from the center of Washington to the center of Pittsburg is one hour and fifty minutes; to Monongahela City two hours.

#### PITTSBURG AND CHARLEROI STREET RAILWAY.

The Pittsburg and Charleroi Street Railway Company was organized April 14, 1901. The line, although contemplated for many years, was not built and completed for running cars until 1903. The line was built by the Flinn and Mellon interests, but after its completion was taken over by the Pittsburg Railways Company. The line extends 14 miles from North Charleroi through

Monongahela City and numerous other smaller towns by way of Finleyville to Pittsburg.

#### CHARLEROI AND ALLENPORT STREET RAILWAY.

The Charleroi and Allenport Street Railway was built by the Mellons in 1899 and later taken over into the control of the Pittsburg Railways Company.

This road is five miles in length and connecting with the Pittsburg and Charleroi line at North Charleroi extends to Allenport. This has been said to be the best paying short line in the State.

Before the opening of the line it was necessary for the residents of along the river, in order to reach Washington by rail, to go around by way of Pittsburg. Now they can either go to Washington Junction and change from the Pittsburg and Charleroi line to the Washington and Canonsburg trolley line or go to Finleyville by street car and on to Washington over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

#### ALLENPORT AND ROSCOE ELECTRIC STREET RAILWAY.

The Allenport and Roscoe Electric Street Railway Company was chartered December 8, 1903, and built during the summer of 1906. It is three miles long. It is operated by the Pittsburg Railways Company. This company now operates the three railways between Pittsburg and Roscoe, making a continuous trolley line of 37 miles, which is one of the longest continuous trolley lines out of Pittsburg. A street railway was built in the town of Donora and is in operation there, but has not yet been connected with the lines of the Pittsburg Railways Company.

#### MONONGAHELA RIVER.

The Monongahela River is one of the great commercial arteries of the United States. Along its shores mills, mines and factories furnish a tonnage equaled in no other territory in the world. The great bulk of this freight is bituminous coal, the hills on either side of the river its entire length being underlaid with the famous Pittsburg vein of gas and steam coal, while at a lower depth, and which some day will come upon the market, the Freeport vein lies dormant and ready to be placed before the consumer.

The mining of coal by the drift system has been in vogue along the Monongahela Valley for many years, operations beginning near Pittsburg, and conducted with such persistence that the supply in that vicinity and in close proximity to the river is practically exhausted.

As we proceed up the river the unmined deposits become greater in extent, at some points the virgin coal even yet awaiting the miner and his machine. For years the great industry of the valley was coal mining, but

gradually as the manufacturer realized the importance of being near his supply of steam coal, mills began to be erected which brought here diversified industries, until today mills and furnaces of almost every description supplement the immense tonnage of coal that is annually produced from the wealth-laden hills.

The Monongahela River is 128.5 miles in length. It is formed by the junction of the Tygarts Valley and West Fork Rivers in West Virginia, and flows in a northerly direction, through one of the most beautiful valleys in the world, to Pittsburg, where it unites with the Allegheny, the two rivers forming the Ohio, which flows in a southwesterly direction and empties into the Mississippi at Cairo. At its source the Monongahela is 420 feet in width, gradually assuming larger proportions as it flows on its way, reaching 550 feet in width at the Cheat River junction, 750 feet at a point further north, and reaching its maximum at McKeesport, 900 feet, where the Youghiogheny contributes its quota of water from the hills of the Blue Ridge range of mountains. The Monongahela drains an area of 7,391 square miles of territory, this being its water shed, and which contributes the water to bring on the periodical freshets during the fall, winter and spring months, and which are harbingers of prosperity to the coal mining industry of this great valley. The length of the river, via the Tygarts Valley is 235 miles, and by the Cheat River 240 miles. Its source on the Cheat River is exactly two degrees south of Pittsburg.

The slope of the Monongahela for nearly 70 miles above Pittsburg is not more than 8 1-2 inches per mile. The Monongahela, in its 90 miles within the limits of Pennsylvania, has no islands or bars dividing its channel. On the whole the river is easy for navigation, having ample width for steamboats with fleets or barges to pass each other with large margins for safety, the river averaging a somewhat greater width than in 1883. This widening of the stream is without doubt due to the wave action of steamers undermining the clay banks, causing them to cave in where the docks and dams have increased the volumn of water in the channel. In the lower reaches of the river the caving of the banks has practically ceased, many miles of the shore being prevented from further erosion by the almost vertical walls of slag or other protection.

The Monongahela was always a stream of ever-changing volume. In the summer, sand bars here and there glistened in the sun, past which a slender stream gurgled over ripples too shallow for any craft save those especially constructed for the purpose. The bark canoe, so light that it could be carried past the swift or shallow water, comes first on the list of boats.

Instead of these, the early settlers made their canoes of logs hewn to a semblance of the birch canoe, then

hollowed them out, giving the name of "dug-out." From one log they grew in size by being made of two logs pinned together and hollowed out in the same way. The small ones were paddled, the larger ones poled or even drawn up stream by a tow line. In different sizes they were used for every purpose by the pioneers who, lacking roads through the densely-wooded country, turned to the streams as their one means of transporting merchandise. The "dug-outs" continued to be used until a slight improvement in the river channel allowed of larger boats. This change was first inaugurated by the river mills.

In 1770 steam was, of course, unknown, and power for driving machinery was obtained either by treadmill, in which horses or cattle were made to walk over an ever-turning wheel, by wind, or by water: the latter being used wherever there was a stream with fall enough to turn a wheel.

Owing to the shrinkage of the creeks and rivulets in dry weather, rivers were used where possible, but owing to the great cost of damming them and the risk of destruction of both mills and mill dams by ice or floods, it was a great undertaking to build a river mill. Once in operation, however, they were a source of profit. The unlimited power that drove them constantly night and day through the driest summers, attracted the settlers from a great area surrounding. Such a mill was built by Benjamin Parkison in 1772, opposite the mouth of Mingo Creek. In turn, there were many others, above and below the Ferry, which we now call Monongahela City. "As the mill-dams were built to take advantage of a slight fall or ripple an improvement in the channel was the result, when most of the river was forced into the narrow chute. Wing walls of boulders were thrown up at other places where there were no mills, and in a short time after the river mills came they had an improved channel from Pittsburg to Redstone or Brownsville. It was then practicable to navigate the Monongahela with an improvement on the dug-outs, and the flat boats came next, followed by keel boats, so called because they were sometimes timbered and built on a keel, instead of hewn from single logs, or planked crosswise on gunals or "gunnels."

The keel boats, with a regular crew, carried a captain, and when the National Road, the great thoroughfare between the "far east" and the unknown west, began to heap the landing at Brownsville with freight, or throng it with passengers from the stages and Conestoga wagons, there were always two personages of more than ordinary importance on hand. These awe-inspiring mortals were the stage driver and the keel-boat captain.

The National Road was completed to Brownsville in 1819, to Wheeling two or three years later, and from that date until the Pennsylvania Railroad, in 1852, en-



tered Pittsburg, the freight and passenger traffic was immense.

Over this limestone ribbon the travel of the divided continent surged for 30 years. The stages carried annually more than 20,000 people, while 4,000 freight wagons a year hauled enough to load a modern train each day, the greater portion of which passed up or down the river, and until after the dams were completed, keel-boats had most of this trade to themselves.

Capt. Caleb Harvey, ran a keel-boat called the Reporter, from Pittsburg to Brownsville, making quite regular time. A selected crew were carried, who from long service became expert in poling. As several men on each side set their poles and ran the boat forward at the same time, it was necessary to act in concert. The unfortunate man who made a misstep was often thrown overboard by the pole in his hand being struck by the boat.

Previous to this date little had been done towards the permanent improvement of the Monongahela. A few wing-walls of boulders gathered the water into a deeper channel in places the mill dams with chutes through them also contributed to the same end, but when the river grew low in summer even the lightest keel-boats could not get through to Brownsville, and the National Road, completed to Wheeling, diverted the travel to that point on the Ohio, where the water was deep enough at all seasons for flatboats.

Kentucky was attracting emigration, the lower southwest country was being populated and an increasing traffic demanded a better route from the East than the long haul from Cumberland to Wheeling.

In 1782 the State of Pennsylvania had enacted that the Youghiogheny and Monongahela, as far up as they were navigable for canoes, within the bounds of the Commonwealth, were public highways. In 1814 the Assembly passed an act which provided that the Governor should appoint three competent men, one of whom was to be an engineer, to examine the different ripples, the distance apart, and estimate the cost of constructing dams.

The survey was not made as contemplated, and on the 15th of March, 1815, another act reviving that of 1814 for three years, was added. The examination of the river was made, but nothing resulted in the line of improvement by the State. In 1817 still another act was passed authorizing the Governor to incorporate a company to make a lock navigation of the river. This act appointed twelve men from Washington County and seven from Allegheny County to open subscription books for stock, which was to be \$78,000, in 2,600 shares of \$30 each. As soon as five hundred shares were subscribed the Governor was directed to issue the charter. The conditions of the act were not complied with, and forfeiture of the franchise resulted in 1822.

A few days after the expiration of the charter another act of assembly took the improvement of the river into the hands of the State and appointed three commissioners, with power to remove all obstructions which impeded or injured navigation, to employ suitable persons to perform such work, and \$10,000 of the money previously subscribed by the State was to be used for this purpose. The earliest suggestion of an improvement of the river by a system of dams and locks was in the report of a survey made for the State by E. F. Gray, a civil engineer, in 1828. Nothing further was done until 1832, when Andrew Stewart made an effort in Congress to have it done by the Federal Government. A public meeting at Waynesburg, Greene County, November 18, 1835, recommended and urged an improvement by the State, as Congress had declined to do it. Then came the Monongahela Navigation Company, authorized by act of Assembly of March 31, 1836. The stock was to be \$300,000, in shares of \$50. The company started in 1837 upon the following subscription of stock:

Citizens of Allegheny County.....	\$ 47,400
Citizens of Fayette County.....	25,400
Citizens of Washington County.....	1,000
Citizens of other counties.....	4,300
Monongahela Bank of Brownsville.....	5,000
Bank of U. S.....	50,000
To which the State added.....	125,000
Total .....	\$258,100

This, until after the work was completed to Brownsville, was its entire capital basis, and much of this was never realized.

The river was surveyed in 1838 by Milnor Roberts, and the length and altitude was found as follows: To Brownsville, 55½ miles, altitude above Pittsburg 33½ feet; Virginia State line, 90½ miles from Pittsburg, altitude, 74½ feet. Several changes were made in the different laws that had established the height of the dams, and work was commenced.

Dam No. 1 was let by contract to J. K. and J. B. Moorhead, December 17, 1839; No. 2 to Corey and Adams, and on October 18, 1841, both dams were put in use. July 15, 1840, No. 3 was let to Bills & Foreman, and No. 4 to Fenton & Patton, but in May, 1841, work on these two locks was suspended for lack of funds.

The two lower locks were completed for use October 18, 1841. A most disheartening crisis in the company's undertaking came up in 1842. The U. S. Bank broke up and failed to subscribe its second \$5,000 and the State had to give the company its bonds for a large portion of its subscription, these having to be sold for one-half their nominal value. In 1842 the State's financial condition was so low that the Legislature directed the sale of all its corporation stocks. This induced a number

of men of enterprise and capital to buy and complete the work to Brownsville. These men deserve to be held in high remembrance. They were James K. Moorhead, Morgan Robertson, George Schnable, Charles Avery, Thomas M. Howe, John Graham, Thomas Bakewell, J. B. Moorhead and John Freeman. On November 13, 1844, the entire improvement was completed to Brownsville. Before the work had been completed the B. & O. Railroad had been built to Cumberland, 75 miles distant, over a fine road. The Pennsylvania Railroad did not reach Pittsburg until 1852. Here was a great harvest for the slack water and the Eastern division of the National Road to Cumberland. It taxed the road to its greatest capacity. It was literally crowded with stage coaches and wagons. In 1850 the Navigation Company carried 18,379 stage passengers and in each of the preceding years a greater number.

In 1852 the Pennsylvania Railroad was completed to Pittsburg and carried the travel and much of the freight previously carried by boats on the Monongahela. But by this time the local business of the valley had so developed that it made no serious drawback.

Then began the actual development of the Monongahela Valley, which has continued with uninterrupted progress from that day until the present time.

The construction of locks and dams Nos. 5 and 6 followed in later years, the Legislature by enactment in 1854 making it incumbent upon the company to put them under contract. Lock No. 7 was not to be completed until the United States Government had commenced work on the upper part of the river. Locks and dams 8 to 14 inclusive were built by the general government, thus giving the river a navigable stage to Fairmont, W. Va., to which point packets can now run during the entire year, except during freshets and freezeups.

Steamboat navigation began on the Monongahela River in 1814, when the *Enterprise*, which was built at Brownsville, left that place under command of Capt. Henry M. Shreve, and passed down the Monongahela, Ohio and Mississippi to New Orleans. This was the first boat to make the trip to the Crescent City and return. Since that day the development of navigation on the three rivers has assumed mammoth proportions, as shown by the reports of the United States Engineer's office at Pittsburg, and in other cities along these great rivers.

In 1845 there were 4,605,185 bushels of coal taken through the locks; in 1872, 54,208,800, and in 1902, 170,000,000. The traffic on the Monongahela River for the last fiscal year amounted to 12,772,508 tons, an increase of almost 1,000 tons over the previous year.

Other boats followed the *Enterprise*, and their success no doubt stimulated boat building everywhere, and Elizabeth, Monongahela, Belle Vernon, California and

West Brownsville became centers of shipbuilding, from whose yards many fine steamers were turned out.

One of the best known boat yards was located near the site of the present paper mill in Monongahela City, from which the commodious packet, *Belle of Memphis*, was launched many years ago.

At Elizabeth, in 1801, the steamer *Monongahela Farmer* was built, being owned by the builders and farmers of the neighborhood. The boat was loaded with a cargo of flour and she sailed via New Orleans for New York. In 1803 the brig *Ann Jane*, of 450 tons, was built for the Messrs. McFarlane, who loaded her with flour and whiskies and sailed her to New York. This vessel was one of the fastest packets of her day, and was run as a packet to New Orleans for some time.

Passenger steamers were not neglected by these boat yards, and many fine packets were cradled on the ways along the valley, the business finally centering at Brownsville, where the Jacobs family had large interests, and who for years controlled the passenger steamers on the rivers. Up until 1867 but one line of steamers was in commission, when opposition steamers, the *Christian* and *Elector*, made their appearance. During the life of the old line such steamers as *Josephine* and *Consul* in 1844 were followed in regular order by the *Louis M'Lain*, *Baltic*, *Atlantic*, *Jefferson*, *Luzerne*, *Gallatin*, *Elisha Bennet*, the line including the *Chieftain* and *Elector* after the consolidation. After that time the *Geneva*, *Germania*, *James G. Blaine*, *Adam Jacobs*, the *I. C. Woodward* and the *Columbia*, the last two boats being still in commission, and making regular trips between Pittsburg and Fairmont.

Development of the bituminous mines along the valley naturally resulted in the building of steamboats of a more powerful pattern. The boats of the olden days were good in their class and transported millions of bushels of coal to the southern markets. Many of the boats built over 40 years ago are still in commission, although in some cases nothing but the name survives. New boilers replacing the old ones, new engines, replaced piece by piece, while the woodwork renewed from year to year has completely transformed the old timers.

Of later years boat building, especially of the towing steamers, has made great strides. Unfortunately the industry has for the time being disappeared from the Monongahela River, and the only yard that makes any pretense to ship building is the one located at Elizabeth and owned by the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal & Coke Company. While boats are repaired at this plant, new work is the exception, but one new boat, to the writer's knowledge, ever having been built at these yards, the new "*Enterprise*," successor to the boat of the same name formerly owned by the W. W. O'Neil Coal Company, and sold to the Monongahela River Con-



solidated Coal & Coke Company at the organization of the corporation nine years ago.

As to the later boats on the river, the "J. B. Finley" and "Sprague" offer the most advanced type. Both steamers are of the low pressure pattern, with great power, capable of handling immense tows of coal on the southern rivers, for which they were especially designed. The "Sprague" in particular offers many features not found in any other towing steamer in the world. Built in Dubuque, Iowa, in 1902, of steel hull, and compound machinery, she has been capable of developing sufficient power to easily handle 50,000 tons of coal in one tow on the Mississippi River. Her scene of action is between Louisville, Ky., and New Orleans, La., towing coal to the southern ports and bringing immense tows of empties north. An idea of the immensity of this towing steamer is found in the fact that her wheel, which is 40 feet wide and 36 feet in diameter, equals in weight some of the smaller towing steamers now in use on the Monongahela River.

These immense boats handle the products of the Monongahela Valley almost exclusively. Coal is the principal item of freight, but of recent years big trade has been developed in shipping steel rails, wire nails, and other bulk freight to the Southwest, and from there distributed to the various centers.

On a smaller scale the development of the towing steamers on the Monongahela River have kept pace with the traffic. Many improvements have been made on these smaller boats, which have been important advancements over the old time steamboat, as exemplified in those of earlier days. The dimensions of the hull have been increased, until the ideal towing steamer at the present time, in view of the increased dimensions of the locks, measures 150 feet on deck, with 28 foot beam, and 4½ feet depth of hold. Engines capable of developing from 500 to 600 horsepower are installed, which makes them capable of handling tows of good size in the upper Ohio River, as well as caring for all the pool traffic. Late boats of this character are the "Monitor," formerly the "W. H. Flint," and the "Rival," both fine examples of their class.

The development of coal in the upper pools is keeping pace with the advance in boat building. Since the completion of the locks and dams above Morgantown the slack water system is extended to Fairmont.

Notwithstanding the increased rail traffic, the traffic the transportation by water will always be a factor in the commercial life of the nation. The United States Government has finally come to the realization of this phase of national life, and ultimately the Ohio River will be canalized its entire length with a nine-foot stage of water, making it navigable for large shipments at

all seasons of the year, instead of during freshet periods, which at times come with great irregularity.

At the present writing there awaits shipment in the Pittsburg harbor and the pools of the Monongahela River about 15,000,000 bushels of coal, destined for the southern markets, and which will be placed as soon as navigation will permit. From the Monongahela River to the coast country, in the immediate vicinity of New Orleans, is a matter of 2,000 miles. Over this long stretch of natural canal, only a small portion of which at the present time is improved, boats and barges containing from 750 to 1,000 tons of coal are transported at a small comparative cost, delivering it to the customer in the southern land at a reasonable figure, making it possible to develop the great industries of that country. Without this means the southland would never have been able to make the development she has in the past years, especially in the growing of sugar cane, which forms such a prominent part of the agricultural development of many of the southern states.

Time and space forbid an extended history of the various boats that plied the Monongahela River, and assisted so materially in its commercial development. The pioneers in the coal trade, the firms established over forty years ago, did much to bring to the valley that supremacy which its products justified. The Browns, the Waltons, the O'Neils, the Gilmores, of which Capt. John Gilmore was the controlling factor, all did great work in this development. This latter firm began coal developments in Rostraver Township, below Webster, before the outbreak of the Civil War. Capt. John Gilmore opened the Wildcat mine, in the lower end of the present town of Donora, in 1863, and ten years later opened a tract of coal in the town of Webster. In the vicinity of Monogahela City the late Lewis Staib did much to develop the coal trade, operating at one time the present Catsburg mine, as well as many others in this immediate vicinity. The late James Warne was another pioneer in the coal trade, the Ivil mine being originally opened by him, to be sold later to the Jones interests, and later by them to the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal & Coke Company.

In conclusion. Recent years have found the Monongahela Valley making great strides. In 1892 Monongahela City celebrated the centennial anniversary of its founding. At the time Cherleroi was but a small village. It is true its promoters had great faith in its future, but its growth has surprised even its most ardent supporters. Monessen was not thought of, and not even a shadow indicated that Donora would ever exist. Like water seeking its level, modern business demands have made it imperative that industrial establishments locate near their fuel supply, and the result is the towns which have just

recently become such prominent features in our everyday life.

One hundred years ago the forest, lonely and unbroken, the river shallow and useless. Today the valley teeming with thousands of operatives, pulsating with the ceaseless throb of commerce, as it takes from the hills its "sunbeams in carbons," or fashions in the mill the mighty structures which assist in the development of other lands, bringing in exchange the many blessings we enjoy.

#### TELEGRAPH LINES.

Among the very early telegraph lines was that constructed between Pittsburg and Steubenville along the old turnpike. It was dismantled about the middle of the last century and its stock was worthless before 1860.

The first telegraph office in Washington was opened in 1849, the line following the National Pike. It was a private enterprise and was in charge of Operators Alexander Wilson and Freeman Brady, Jr., both of whom in after years became prominent attorneys. The enterprise was soon abandoned.

A telegraph line was put in successful operation again between Washington and Pittsburg in 1863. The line had been removed from the Cumberland Road about eight years previous to that time, and the people of Washington "were isolated from the rest of mankind as far as intelligence was concerned." The line was soon completed through to Wheeling. Washington County is now served by the Western Union Telegraph lines.

#### TELEPHONES.

The first telephones to enter the county were familiarly known as the Bell. In 1884 its rights of way and franchises were obtained under the name of the Central District and Printing Telegraph Company. Its introduction was slow and rates high.

The Federal Telephone Company secured franchises and rights of way in the eastern part of the county and through Washington and bid fair to be a strong competitor with the Bell. It was either originated by the latter company to prevent real competitors or was absorbed by it. Many of its poles are still standing and in use with the electric lighting company under a restriction not to permit any telephone company to use them. This restriction has encumbered several streets with twice as many poles as would otherwise be needed.

While the Federal company was being gradually strangled the service of both companies was extremely unsatisfactory, affecting the eastern and middle portions of the county. Other companies had been formed and attempted to reach the center of the county, but were discouraged and defeated in their plans. Some of these were promoted by citizens of Washington County and

the dates of their organization and tendency of their short life, as well as their extinction, is indicated in the following sentence. The Federal company has ceased to operate and an ordinance was passed by the Washington council December 23, 1907, granting its petition and repealing among other ordinances the grant to the Washington Telephone Company dated April 16, 1894—to the West Penn Telephone Company, January 24, 1902—to the Home Mutual Telephone Company, May 9, 1899—to the Washington County Telephone Company, June 21, 1898. The final clause of the ordinance shows a part of the consideration for this surrender to be that the Federal company "shall leave standing all its poles, to which are now attached the wires of the Fire Alarm System of said borough, and release and relinquish its rights and property in said poles to said borough for its sole and only use and remove the remainder of said poles by the first day of February, 1908."

Notwithstanding this contract, certain poles which were left standing were sold to the electric lighting company at \$5 each with restriction they should not be used for telephone purposes.

In 1904 and 1905 franchises were granted to the American Telegraph and Telephone Company and the Pittsburg and Allegheny Telephone Company, respectively, over the streets of Washington. This was followed soon by underground conduits laid on Main Street, Washington, and the National Telephone Company taking advantage of the above mentioned grant to the P. & A. was admitted to a direct competition with the Bell.

In 1905 the Bell Telephone Company enlarged the capacity of its exchange in Washington and installed the central energy system by which one calls "Central" by removing the receiver instead of cranking a bell as formerly. At this time the long distance service was improved by the addition of two new lines to Pittsburg, making five lines to Pittsburg, two to Wheeling and one to Waynesburg. On July 1, 1903, there were 563 Bell telephones in Washington and 72 in Canonsburg. Now there are almost 2,000 in Washington and nearly 400 in Canonsburg.

Telephone communication in the country districts has also taken remarkable strides since the Farmers Mutual Telephone Company was organized in 1904, backed by local capital, headed by J. Miller Munce. A contract was entered into with the Bell Telephone Company, which agreed to confine its business to the corporate limits of the towns, while the Farmers Mutual has care of the entire outside districts. The Farmers Mutual has constructed more than 40 miles of circuit, making it possible to gather at least 500 subscribers around Washington and Canonsburg, the most of which is already accomplished. The following telephone companies are connected with the Bell company: Beallsville, Buffalo,



Hickory, Martins Mills, McMurray, Old Concord, Prosperity and Scenery Hill telephone companies.

The National Telephone, after laying its conduit on Main Street, was delayed in getting funds, but its appearance not only caused the Bell to improve its plant and service, but to reduce its rates after its officers had met once or twice with committees appointed at a citizens' town meeting. In announcing to the citizens' committee in 1907 that a reduction of rates had been decided upon, the officers would not admit that the citizens' meetings had any influence, but stated that the company had decided of its own free will to reduce rates—they were going to reduce anyhow.

The National had commenced stringing wires and to exhibit their automatic phones, with which the citizens were much pleased, as it gave instantaneous connection without ringing up an intermediate party.

This led to much competition in securing subscribers' contracts by both companies in the winter of 1907-8.

The National has now P. & A. connection throughout Pittsburg and connections at Wheeling and at many points in Washington County, as well as a goodly subscription list in Washington. The interesting contest for the county seat which is the key to a large part of the surrounding country is not near its end, and some future historian will record the result.

Other companies have operated in portions of the county and other contests have taken place, but the greatest and the deepest laid schemes are those briefly indicated above.

The Bell rate for single line before 1908 was \$54 per year. They reduced this service to \$42 and made other reductions. Their rates are now, for business single line, \$42; two party line, \$33; for family lines, \$27; two party, \$24; four party, \$18. This company met the prices set by the National company for family service but have not yet met the rates set by that company for business service, which are \$36, \$30 and \$24.

## CHAPTER XX.

### GEOLOGY.

*The Pittsburg Coal—Origin of Coal—Varieties of Coal—Geological Divisions with Respect to the Coal Measures—Upper Coal Beds—Pittsburg Coal Bed—Geological Strata under Burrough of Washington—Monongahela River.*

The geology of Washington County is interesting not only because of oil and gas rocks and sands, but because of the coal. The Pittsburg or River vein of bituminous coal is one of the best defined and easiest found geological formation in the county. Some knowledge of geology seems necessary for those interested in coal or engaged in mining.

In common with the larger part of the workable coal of the world, the Pittsburg coal was accumulated during what is known to geologists as the Carboniferous period. As the Carboniferous period is but one of the three periods of the Carboniferous age; and as the Carboniferous age is itself but one of three ages of the Palæozoic era, which is one of the four great eras in the recorded history of the earth, it will be seen at once that the period during which the coal was formed was comparatively short. The Pittsburg seam (incorrectly styled "vein") covers an area of 14,000 square miles, and is the principal seam of the so-called coal "measures," which range in thickness from 4,000 to 4,500 feet.

The Pittsburg coal district is a part of the great Appalachian coal field—the largest in the world—and Washington County lies in the heart of the northern part of this Appalachian district.

That all coal is of vegetable origin is no longer doubtful. The best and most structureless peat may, by hydraulic pressure, be made into a substance having many of the properties and uses of coal.

Coal consists partly of organic or combustible, and inorganic or incombustible matter. Thus, when it is burned the organic or combustible matter is consumed and passes away in the form of gas, while the inorganic, or incombustible, is left as ash. As the percentage of ash rises the coal becomes poorer, and the so-called "bony" coal, which contains 30 to 40 per cent ash, is the valueless refuse of the mines. If a coal contains more than 10 per cent of ash it is probably impure, that is, mixed with mud at the time of its accumulation. Coal, even when pure and thoroughly carbonized, consists still of many varieties, having different uses, depending upon the

proportions of fixed and volatile matters. In pure and perfect coal, then, the combustible matter is part fixed and part volatile, which may easily be separated by heating in a retort. By this means the volatile matter is all driven off and may be collected as tar, oil, etc., in condensers, and as permanent gases in gasometers. The fixed matter is left in the retort as coke.

As the proportion of fixed and volatile matter in the coal varies the uses to which the coal may be put are affected. For example, when the coal consists wholly of fixed carbon it is called "graphite." This is not usually considered a variety of coal, because it is not readily combustible, but it is evidently only the last term of the coal series.

When the combustible matter of coal contains from 90 to 95 per cent of fixed carbon it is called "anthracite." This coal burns with almost no flame, produces much heat, and is admirably adapted to all household purposes. With a hot blast it may be used in iron smelting furnaces. The Pennsylvania anthracite field is in the eastern part of the State.

If the combustible matter contains 80 to 85 per cent fixed carbon, and 15 to 20 per cent volatile matter it becomes semi-anthracite, or semi-bituminous coal of various grades. These are free burning, rapid burning coals, producing long flames and a high temperature, because they do not cake and clog. They are admirably adapted for many purposes, but especially for rapid production of steam, and therefore for locomotive engines. Hence they are known as "steam coals."

Again, when the volatile matter rises to the proportion of 30 to 40 per cent the coal becomes "full bituminous," which burns with a strong, bright flames, and often cakes and forms clinkers. This is perhaps the commonest form of coal and may be regarded as typical coal.

If the volatile matter approaches or exceeds 50 per cent then it forms "highly bituminous" or fat and fusing coals. This variety is especially adapted to the manufacture of gas and coke, and of this coal the Pittsburg seam is constituted.



Geologists have called that portion of the earth lying on top of the Pittsburg, coal approximating 487 feet, the upper productive series. The portion lying above the Waynesburg sandstone, above the upper productive series, they speak of as the upper barren series. Below the Pittsburg coal they speak of as the lower barren series, which continues to the Mahoning sandstone, 602 feet. Next below this lies what is called the lower productive series.

These names are given for the sake of convenience of reference, in order to divide the rocks of the coal measure. The distances, of course, are subject to great changes in different localities, because the Pittsburg coal as well as all other strata lying above and below, rises and falls. These rises and depressions occur sometimes toward the north or south as well as from east to west. In geological language the earth waves are called "anticlines" or anticlinals and the troughs or depressions are known as "synclines" or synclinals. The line along the top of the wave from which the rocks tip or slope each way, corresponding to the comb (as the top of a house roof) is called the crest or "axis" of the anticline. The bottom or trough between the anticlines are called synclines. In addition to the variations indicated by the dips and rises of the various waves, there is a general dip of 16 feet to the mile toward the south, which seems to be quite regular. The principal geological lines reported by geologists run almost parallel to the ridges of the Allegheny Mountains.

The surface of land in the county shows much variety. It is abrupt and rough on the river front, with fine rolling ground with good sized hills back until near the West Virginia line. The southwest and northwest corners are considerably broken and hilly because of the streams running westward. In the northern part of the county the rocks of the hills belong to the lower barren series, but in the southwestern part of the county the upper barren series become prominent. Throughout the county the great limestone of the upper barren series is a surface rock.

The Belle Vernon anticline runs under the county east of Charleroi, cuts through East Bethlehem Township and passes into Greene County just across the creek east of Clarksville.

The Pigeon Creek syncline (so called in the Brownsville quadrangle) passes at the eastern edge of Hazzard, which is the eastern part of Monongahela City, strikes Pigeon Creek  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles southwest, follows along and near the creek, passes at the western edge of Bentleyville, where it is known as the Waynesburg syncline,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile east of Scenery Hill, on through the Amity quadrangle and goes out into Greene County  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile east of Bissel or Martins Mill. There is some discussion among geologists whether this is continuous or whether

there is not a too decided break in the line near Bentleyville, to warrant it being considered the same geological wave.

The Amity anticline, sometimes called Pin Hook or Lone Pine, crosses the B. & O. Railroad track at Venetia, extends between Kammerer and Dunningville, through the village of Lone Pine  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile east of Amity, and into Greene County  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile east of the corner of Morris Township and two miles southeast of Conger Station on the W. & W. Railroad.

The Nineveh syncline starts from the eastern side of Thompsonville, continues  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile north, then passes 1 mile east of Zediker,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile east of Chamber's Dam,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles west of Baker's Station and out under Greene County, three miles west of the corner of Amwell and Morris Townships.

The Washington anticline has not been fully reported, but the indications are that it comes under the county about one mile west of Hill's Station, crops out on "Dam Hill" across the creek from Canonsburg, passes  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile west of the old Enterprise mine, continues near Tylerdale Station, through West Washington, touches the southeastern corner of Buffalo Township, continues close to the Pleasant Grove Baptist Church, thence by East Finley Postoffice, passing out of the county  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles west of Simpson's Station and Postoffice, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile east of the corner of the two Finley Townships.

The bottom of the Finley syncline lies almost parallel to the Washington anticline and rises near the junction of Rocky and Templeton Runs. Its bottom is broad and irregular toward the south but rises and narrows abruptly to the northeast. The greatest contraction occurs one mile south of Fargo, where there are certain changes which raise the bottom of the syncline sufficiently to form a small basin to the north.

There is a shallow trough or depression again where Buffalo Creek crosses the Buffalo and East Finleyville Townships. Then there is a rise of 60 feet to the next basin, which extends from Coffeys Crossing to Woodell, from the northeastern end of this basin. The bottom of the syncline swings northward, rising about 100 feet to the mile, passing through Chartiers Township, west of Arden.

The Claysville anticline is traced under the county passing near Good Intent, near Claysville, passing northeast by Claysville and west of Taylorstown, to the north of Gretna.

The Bulger anticline is a gentle wave passing in this general northeastern direction close to the large cut at Bulger, formerly Bulger Tunnel. It is well defined but has not been traced to great length.

The Burgettstown syncline, mentioned also as the West Middletown syncline, passes a short distance east of West Middletown and thence across the northwest corner

of Hopewell Township, near Cross Creek. It is sometimes called the Cross Creek syncline. It passes on west of Burgettstown and seems to culminate near Five Points in Hanover Township. Of all the wave lines in the county this one is nearest north and south.

Upon all these lines indicated there are rises called domes and drops called basins, and crosscuts frequently called troughs. These facts and many more relating to the surveys and underlying strata of Washington County have been obtained at a large expense and a great expenditure of time and energy by geologists walking over the country, making surveys and looking for rocks. There are geological indications upon the surface which are entirely unknown to nearly all those who have spent their lives in the county.

#### UPPER COAL BEDS.

The Washington coal bed, Little Washington coal, Waynesburg B coal, Waynesburg A coal and Waynesburg Main coal are names given to indicate veins found in Washington County, as we descend from the highest points towards the Pittsburg coal bed. The first mentioned is said to be from 6 inches to 11 feet in thickness and is mined in Amwell, Morris, Donegal, Buffalo, Canton, Franklin, South Strabane townships and is of workable thickness in several localities in Jefferson, Hopewell, Mt. Pleasant and Independence Townships. The last vein mentioned is found in thicknesses varying from 6 inches to 11 feet and is mined at Lone Pine, in Amwell Township, where it is 5½ feet thick. Three other veins have been traced as lying below the Waynesburg coal, but we are informed that all these veins above the Pittsburg coal have but little commercial value at present.

#### PITTSBURG COAL BED.

This famous bed needs no description. Geologists state that with rare exceptions this bed is double, consisting of a roof and a lower division, separated by a clay parting, which varies in thickness from one-fourth of an inch to nearly three feet, and frequently contains thin strings of coal which are connected with the roof division. The lower division of the Pittsburg coal is from three and one-half to nine feet thick and contains three persistent partings, usually thin, which divide it into four benches, known as the "Upper," "Bearing-in," "Brick," and "Lower Bottom." The coal from the lower division of the Pittsburg coal is somewhat brittle, caking, rich in volatile combustible matter and containing a variable percentage of sulphur. In some portions of the district it exhibits layers of cannel along the top, and occasionally, as along the Panhandle in Washington County, it becomes a very superior block coal.

The Pittsburg bed is exposed in East Bethlehem, East and West Pike Run, Allen, Fallowfield, Carroll, Union, Peters, Hanover, Robinson, Smith, Jefferson, Chartiers and North Strabane Townships in Washington County.

It is interesting to know the foundation under the Borough of Washington and we give the geological strata in the coal shaft dug in 1864-65, a few rods from the Chestnut Street depot.

Surface soil and clay.....	depth not given
Blue clay.....	4 ft.
Gravel .....	5 ft.
Black slate, like roofing slate.....	18 in.
Limestone .....	4 ft.
Blue clay or shale, like fireproof brick is made of	15 ft.
Coal .....	8 in.
Gray shale, like fireproof clay.....	6 ft.
Freestone .....	5 ft.
Gray limestone, between beds varying from six inches to three feet.....	175 ft.
(About the center of this 175 feet is 20 feet of white limestone in which are salt springs.)	
Black slate, such as is found at Arden Mill, two miles north .....	12 ft.
Gray soft limestone.....	8 ft.
Very hard, gray, flinty limestone.....	5 ft.
Blue shale, mixed with iron.....	50 ft.
Sandstone, mixed with fossils.....	15 ft.
Slate .....	3 ft.
Pure bituminous coal.....	5 ft. 6 in.

#### MONONGAHELA RIVER.

A study of this river shows that in the vicinity of Lock No. 5 the river at one time cut westward about one mile into Washington County. At Stockdale and at other points it was far off its present location. Belle Vernon was at one time west of the river. These abandoned channels and river changes are said to have their causes in the near approach of glaciers from the north. The glacial ice-sheet came from the north almost onto this county. The Monongahela River, which formerly flowed northward through the Beaver River to join Lake Erie, was evidently changed by the arctic conditions. It seems probable that when a portion of Allegheny County was under the glaciers, the short summers which then prevailed kept the rivers which flowed north dammed with ice. It would break first near the heads of the streams and the broken ice would tend to form jams or gorges which in time compelled the streams to find a new outlet. This is the only apparent theory to explain many peculiar things, including certain clay beds and sand beds along the Monongahela, in some of which large blocks of sandstone from the mountains of Virginia are found. Geologists say that not only the Monongahela but the Allegheny and Beaver Rivers formerly flowed northward to the St. Lawrence basin.



## CHAPTER XXI.

### OIL AND GAS.

*The First Gas Well—First Oil Operations in Washington County—Oil Companies—Gordon Sand—Big Injun Sand—Productive Wells—Expenses and Profits—McDonald Oil Field—The Matthews and Mevey Wells—Late Operations and Production—The Dornan, Cross Creek, Cherry Valley and Burgettstown Fields—Measurement of Wells—Gas Fields and Gas Companies—The Washington and Zollarsville Gas Fields—The Amity and Somerset Gas Fields—Uses of Gas—Reckless Use and Waste—Value—Oil and Gas Sands with Table of Measurements.*

Encyclopedias refer to the first gas well as being drilled in 1824 at Fredonia and used for illumination, but in 1821, three years before this date, Messrs. McCook and McClelland, while engaged in boring for salt water on Little Chartiers Creek, about six miles from Washington, toward Canonsburg, found gas at about 210 feet, in very large quantities. This gas well was considered a phenomenon and was not piped because that was the wooden age, and not the age of coal nor the succeeding age of natural gas.

Operations for oil in Washington County began in 1861. The Eureka Oil Company, a local organization, sunk a well in Amity on the property now owned by the heirs to John Johnson. It was sunk to a depth of 900 feet and abandoned. Operations by other companies were carried on without success near Prosperity, Lone Pine and South Strabane Township and a well was dug 6 or 8 feet square in Smith Township, about 75 feet deep, on the lot about a mile west of Candor on a branch of Raccoon Creek. This excitement was caused by oil produced in wells from 100 to 400 feet deep near Georgetown in Beaver County, which in those days were "kicked down" with a spring pole.

These unsuccessful attempts were of short duration. In 1880 C. D. Robbins, Harry Robbins, his son, and C. O. Patch, his son-in-law, came from New York State and located in Burgettstown. The Niagara Oil Company was incorporated and many leases were obtained under that name. Within a short time two wells had been drilled on the Alexander McGugin farm in Mt. Pleasant Township, and the largest flow of gas in the world was then struck at 2,245 feet. The persistent energy of C. D. Robbins and friends soon resulted in two companies being organized, one piping gas to Pittsburg from the

high pressure wells and the other to Steubenville from those of low pressure.

Stimulated by the operations in the northern part of the county, the People's Light and Heat Company was organized by local men of Washington, Pa., and their drilling under the guidance of William G. Gibson struck gas on the Hess farm, one mile from the Court House, on April 30, 1884, at a depth of 2,068 feet. This led at once to piping gas into Washington.

Another organization, the Citizen's Oil and Gas Company, drilled a well on the Gantz mill lot at Washington and struck oil at 2,191 feet. This set the oil operators to the northeast, as well as the people of Washington, on fire with excitement. Other wells had been drilled but under very discouraging circumstances and some were already shut down. The town became almost immediately filled with oil operators and speculators and agents of every description. A guard was set upon the Gantz well, and to his credit it should be related that he refused \$3,000 from secret messengers, who wished to look at the oil. Upon this report being made to some members of the company, this honest man was discharged almost immediately. It is not definitely known who, if anyone, received the amount which had been previously offered him. This well gave rise to the name "Gantz sand." It is pumping yet, but from a lower sand.

On August 22, 1885, a well drilled by the People's Light and Heat Company on the Gordon farm, a half mile west of the Gantz mill lot struck oil at 2,392 feet, giving origin to the name "Gordon sand." It flowed 25 barrels an hour and was then the deepest producing well in the world. Later during the year it averaged 124 barrels a day for 39 successive days.

Drilling became an energetic and exciting business at a number of places in the county. 10,500 barrels were produced that year. The farm owner usually got one-eighth of the oil. On January 6, following, the Alvin Smith well, two miles northeast of town, produced 1,500 barrels in one day. Two months later the Manifold farm well, two miles east of town, opened up a good pool of oil at 1,405 feet. This sand was the nearest the surface of any yet struck and it was called the "Big Injun." This was followed by a few other wells in that locality in this sand, and a few other wells have been producing in the different parts of the county in the "Big Injun." The well produced 700 barrels the first day. In April, 1886, a well on the Clark heirs farm, near the Fair Grounds, led the pace by blowing out 2,000 barrels daily. Two four-inch pipes were kept busy most of the time delivering the oil into the tank. Sixteen producing wells and 4,000 barrels daily production was the result at the close of May. In the next month production rose to 10,120 barrels, and the month of October it was 17,549 barrels daily.

The Standard Oil Company reduced the price to 60 cents, which was a cut of almost one-half. This did not prevent active operations and both oil and gas were being produced in large quantities and the waste of gas was enormous. South Strabane came to the front again with wells on the George M. Cameron farm, the Berry farm, the William J. Mountz farm, the William Davis farm and others. The large well on the Clark heirs farm seemed to be excelled by the well on the George M. Cameron farm. This had flowed 140 to 170 barrels per hour and in November was producing 125 barrels per day. Other wells produced large quantities, one of them producing as high as 1,258 barrels in one day. According to the Washington Reporter, the number of producing wells up to September 13, 1886, was 61 at the average cost of \$8,000, which would make a total of \$488,000. Twenty-five dry holes were found. The bonuses and purchases of land for oil experiments amounted to \$466,000. The estimated expense of running the wells was \$75,000. The total estimate of cost for the entire year was \$1,184,700.

A most interesting book could be written upon the fortunes won and the fortunes lost about this time. One company had nine wells operating at different points near Washington very soon after the excitement began, but none of these wells were ever completed. The drilling of this field was learned by experience and many wells got into trouble in the red sand at 500 or 600 feet which was so soft that the drilling could not be stopped until through the sand and the casing placed. The hotels and many private houses were filled with men from the "upper oil country." The greatest production was confined to a very few farms, some had from 10 to 30

wells apiece and some which made a good showing were operated with only one or two wells.

Town lots became an attractive location and the eastern part of the town, much of which is now built up, was drilled closely until injunction proceedings were started in court which prevented further drilling within the town limits. Many wells were close to private dwellings and one or more were so close that one could almost step from the back porch onto the derrick floor. The sound of the anvil and sledge and the puffing of steam engines were heard on all sides day and night.

All this has passed, but many wells are still operating, although few are being drilled. By the year 1889 drilling had been extended as far east as Linden and on the west a large pool had been opened at Taylorstown and beyond. The fourth and fifth sands were by this time found below the Gordon sand. At Ewing Station, now Meadowlands, on the Chartiers Valley Railroad line, the South West Penn pipe lines established a pumping station and pumped oil out of Washington County from their large tanks into Beaver County. Some 30 or 40 iron tanks were erected, mostly on the farm obtained from John H. Ewing, and these had a capacity of almost 30,000 barrels each. The effect on the town was magical and houses large and small went up rapidly.

The oil field known as the McDonald Oil Field was opened up about the year 1890. It was the greatest white sand pool ever discovered. The upper or younger sands are usually white, the older or lower beds are of brown or reddish sandstone and are usually more regular than the upper sands. The McDonald field lay both in Allegheny and Washington Counties and covered almost 12,000 acres. The wells were considered expensive but their production was enormous and depressed the market. Low prices prevailed during the three years of the McDonald climax in operations, and in the older section of the region where nothing but 5 or 10 barrel wells were expected, drilling came almost to a standstill. The oil producers who followed the business looked upon the field as being a losing one because so many town lots were drilled upon that the closeness of the drilling and the depression in the market made a loss to many operators instead of a gain. Heavy bonuses and large royalties were paid to add to the losses. Upwards of 60 wells were drilled upon town lots.

It was in this pool that the famous Matthews well was struck that produced more oil than any well previous to the Texas gushers, and when first drilled during the early part of 1891 was rated as a 50 or 60 barrel well. On July 17, 1891, it was drilled deeper and increased its yield from 60 barrels a day to 40 barrels an hour. In September of the same year the production of this gusher was increased from 20 to 240 and then to 600 barrels an hour. On October 17 the well was still further



increased to 720 barrels an hour, but in a few days it dropped off to 450 barrels an hour, and its production during five years was close upon 800,000 barrels. The famous James Mevey well followed the Matthews, and at one time had a production of 650 barrels an hour. Such phenomenal producers could not fail to exercise a most depressing influence upon values.

In less than three years the McDonald field had yielded up over 22,000,000 barrels, with the drilling of 1,266 wells, 121 of which were non-producers of oil. The amount and value of the production of the McDonald pool, as shown from the pipe line runs down to the close of 1893, follows:

1891.....	6,376,187	\$ 3,843,577
1892.....	9,672,044	5,428,923
1893.....	6,046,089	3,941,475
Total .....	22,094,320	\$13,213,975

Since 1893 1,000 more wells have been drilled in and about the McDonald pool, and 200 of the number were dry, but the production has been constantly on the wane and the output is around 3,200 barrels a day, which is less than a five hours' yield of the Matthews gusher at the height of its career.

On the first day of September, 1891, the McDonald pool production was 13,000 barrels a day. By November 1st it had increased to 77,000 barrels, and on November 5th to 84,300 barrels a day, which was the high-water mark of the pool. The enormous increase in production required quick work on the part of the pipe line to care for the oil. Very little was wasted.

The Murdocksville field in the north corner of the county was opened and made considerable production. In 1901 the Dornan field was opened by a producing well starting off with about 50 barrels, on the farm of Silas Dornan, two miles northwest of Burgettstown. The Cross Creek field followed a few years later and the Cherry Valley field began producing also. These three fields found their oil in the 100-foot sand. Gas was also struck at a number of wells and a large one was struck on the Thomas Coal farm west of Burgettstown several years before the opening of the Murdocksville oil field.

A new field has been opened up in the Burgettstown vicinity and several good wells are being found on the A. H. Kerr farm near the fair grounds. Three wells have been drilled by the Lawrence Oil and Gas Company, which are making about 15 barrels per day. The Harvey farm, adjoining, found a 20-barrel producer, and Joseph E. Donaldson and brothers obtained two pumpers on their farm adjoining the Kerr. The Kerr farm was formerly the property of Andrew Boyd. The farm of J. Murray Clark, Esq., near the Francis coal mine, at the western edge of Burgettstown, found a 10-barrel producer. These new wells are opening the land which

was condemned 20 years ago by the drilling on the Lilburn Shipley farm and also by some later dry holes. The most recent excitement was occasioned by drillings in East Finley Township and especially on the farm of W. L. McCleary, of Washington. The farms in that neighborhood being largely in the hands of a few operators, little will be known of this field and the production will create no great excitement.

Much of the talk of the oil men was bewildering to the novice. The "forty-five degree line" and the "twenty-two degree line" sounded mysterious. The geological books published by the Government, mainly since the oil development, aimed to show the result of the drilling. It proves what the drillers said, "the drill alone will tell."

The geologists have recently traveled all over the county and mapped it into what they call quadrangles, which are made without regard to county and state lines. In Washington County the oil is found principally in what is known as the Burgettstown, Claysville and Amity quadrangles. These are so named because the towns mentioned lie almost in the center of the quadrangle, each of which contains 227 square miles and is a little longer north and south than it is east and west. They are based on north and south lines and the western boundary of the Burgettstown quadrangle cuts through Hanover Township, half way between the farm of James P. McCalmont and Paris, and passes about a mile east of Eldersville. The east line cuts half way between Primrose and McDonald. The north line extends one and one-half miles into Beaver County, and the south line runs one mile south of West Middletown.

The Claysville quadrangle starts at this south line, one-half mile south of Old Concord, and extends well into Greene County. The Amity quadrangle lies immediately east of the Claysville. Anticlinals are indications of rock formation which have been traced on the surface at various points in the county, upon lines which run usually 45 degrees east of north and sometimes 22 degrees east of north. Their general course follows the line of the Allegheny Mountains, and the rise at the anticlines with the drops at the synclines or troughs appear as if the mountains had been caused by an explosion, causing them to rise up and the wavelike motion receding from them caused these anticlinal rises and the syncline drops, which seem to gradually decrease until they are apparently lost in the more level country in western Ohio. This idea of an explosion is not presented as the origin but merely as an illustration to indicate the wavelike formations which extend northeast and southwest through Washington County, and which are more distinct in some places than in others.

The oil bearing strata does not underlie the entire county. The lines of the different beds are fairly well



TRINITY HALL, WASHINGTON



NORTH MAIN STREET, WASHINGTON



WASHINGTON TRUST BUILDING, WASHINGTON



CHILDREN'S HOME, WASHINGTON





known by the records of the drillers. Very much important data was lost by neglect in keeping records of wells. It often happens that gas is produced in a number of sands in one locality, and sometimes in the same well. In some localities two or more sands produce oil, but as a usual thing this is not the case.

The most important feature of the Burgettstown quadrangle is the Burgettstown syncline. It extends from West Middletown through Five Points near the northern boundary, where there is a peculiar formation of a shallow syncline east and west. The next basin to the south is at the bottom of the most pronounced east-west break of the Burgettstown syncline. The next basin to the south is named from Cross Creek village, although its center is more than a mile east of that place. Near the south end of the quadrangle is the Claysville basin, which extends into the Claysville quadrangle, its center is a little east of Middletown.

In the Burgettstown field few wells are drilled below the 100-foot sand. In the McDonald field most of the oil and gas comes from the Gordon and the fifth sands, by a comparison of a large number of records it is found that the Big Dunkard sand is from 35 to 100 feet thick and is known to drillers as the gas sand. The average distance of the Big Dunkard sand from the Pittsburgh coal is 600 feet. In Amity quadrangle this sand is frequently found on top of the upper Freeport coal and is, on an average, 500 feet below the Pittsburgh coal. About 840 feet below the Pittsburgh coal is the salt sand, often a gas producer. About 1,050 feet below the Pittsburgh coal is the Big Injun, which was so named by a driller in Washington County, on account of the thickness and hardness of the sand. A break in this sand causes it to be found sometimes a little lower and has given it the name of Squaw sand. This sand has shown signs of oil at different places in the Burgettstown quadrangle but no productive wells have been reported. This is the same sand from which the freak Manifold well, east of Washington, produced 700 barrels daily.

In measurement of wells sea level is taken as a common basis, or the Pittsburgh coal, which is one of the most regular and easily ascertained geological formations. Variations in sands and inaccuracies in many measurements permit only approximate statements of depths.

About 1,500 feet below the Pittsburgh coal the Bitter Rock sand is found, heavily charged with salt water. Between 1,600 and 1,700 feet below this same vein of coal is the Berea sand of Ohio, sometimes called the 30-foot shells. One hundred feet further brings one to the Red Rock and 100 feet more to the Hundred-foot sand, which is the most prolific sand in the Burgettstown quadrangle. The Hundred-foot sand and those above it,

up to and including the Big Injun sand, belong to the so-called Pocona formation, which geologists say was formed at a different period from the lower formation.

About 100 feet below the Hundred-foot is the 30-foot, which has produced oil in a portion of the Burgettstown field and yielded gas at other places. About 210 feet below the Hundred-foot sand is the Gordon sand, which is the principal producing sand toward McDonald and Westland. Sixty feet below the Gordon in the Fourth, and 120 feet below the Gordon is the Fifth sand. The Gantz is not reported around Burgettstown, but it is about 100 feet above the Gordon sand in other places. The distance from the Gantz to the Pittsburgh coal seems to vary more than that of any other persistent sand. It runs from 1,790 feet in the Ross well in Chartiers to 1,985 feet in the J. L. Thompson well in Zollarsville. It is like the upper sands, having a gradual increase in the separating distance from northwest to southeast.

The gas fields occur generally in anticlines, the oil fields, part way down the slope if water is present, and in the bottom of synclines if water is absent. To this there are some few exceptions, but the general belief is that the most favorable location for oil seems to be on the flanks of the anticlines. Gas is found either on the broad anticlinal arches or the synclinal slopes—always, however, higher up the slope than where oil is found. If the sand is dry or free from water the oil may be found at the bottom of the trough or syncline. If the sand contains salt water the oil if found would be above it and toward the top of the wave or anticline. The dip from the crest of the anticline to the bottom of the syncline is often at the rate of 200 feet to the mile. Wells were sometimes spoiled by drilling through the oil into salt water.

The line between the Claysville and Amity quadrangles cuts through Washington. The Gordon sand in the great Washington-Taylorstown pool is from 1,000 to 1,200 feet below sea level. It is impossible to learn how much oil was taken from this field. Almost all the oil of Washington County was bought by the subsidiary concerns of the Standard Oil Company. The oil is of a high grade petroleum, with a paraffin base and quite pure. It is generally black, but in a few cases amber or even transparent.

#### GAS.

Twelve important gas companies are producing natural gas in Washington County. In order that they might find gas below, they have frequently cased off the oil in higher sands, which might have made paying wells. Fields of moderate wells may yet be found in localities drilled over for gas. One of these may yet be opened in the Hundred-foot north of Gretna.

The Buffalo gas field includes all the gas territory on



the high dome north of the Washington-Taylorstown oil pool. From it has been produced an enormous quantity of gas, which comes in varying amounts from all the principal sands below and including the Gas sand. Most of it, however, is obtained from the Salt, Gantz, Gordon, Fourth and Fifth sands. Southwest of Buffalo and in one or two wells to the north the Salt sand is a heavy producer. Northeast of Buffalo most of the gas comes from the Gordon sand, though some is from the Fourth and Fifth sands. Farther east the Gordon seems to be the most productive, so far as is shown by the records. Many of the wells in this sand are still producing.

On the small dome north of Claysville are located a number of wells which obtain gas from the Gordon sand. The majority of the other wells in this vicinity are obtaining their gas from the Fifty-foot and Big Injun sands.

About three miles west of Prosperity gas is obtained from the lower portion of the Hurry Up, or the Big Dunkard sand, and also from the Fifty-foot sand. On the eastern slope of the Washington anticline, near the south end of the dome south of Washington, are a number of gas wells.

Since oil and gas were discovered in the Amity quadrangle twenty years ago, drilling has been conducted on a large scale and very profitably. There are no large towns in this quadrangle and it has not been closely drilled or had much excitement in producing.

The Washington field extends in a northeasterly direction from a point near Claysville, in the western part of the county, through the town of Washington and across South and North Strabane Townships to the vicinity of Linden. This field includes the Morgan, Willetts, Davis, Taylor, Barre, Smith, Manifold, Munce, Cameron, Thome, Wright, Linn, Rooney, Martin, Wade, Kuntz, LeMoyne and other farms, which were widely known at the time of the oil excitement for their many producing wells. This field contains many gas wells also.

The principal and only large gas field in the Amity quadrangle is the Zollarsville field, which contains about 70 wells, located mostly in West Bethlehem Township and the borough of Deemston. It has a length of five miles and a breadth of about two miles. In the Waynesburg quadrangle south of Zollarsville there are a few wells in this same belt. The yield is principally from the Elizabeth and Bayard sands.

In general, producing gas wells are much more scattering than oil wells and are spread widely over the area. To a few wells in the central part of Amwell Township, between Hackney and Lone Pine, the name "Amity" field is often applied. Along this same line to the northeast a small group is encountered west of Odell, in West Bethlehem Township; and in Somerset Township there

are a number of good wells, referred to as the "Somerset" field.

Many gas wells as producing along the Monongahela River. These are in what geologists call the Connellsville quadrangle and are very valuable. Other facts relating to coal, oil and gas will be found among the history of the townships.

The principal company doing business in Washington County is the Manufacturers Light and Heat Company, which during the past few years has merged most of the smaller companies which operate in this field. (See history of Washington Borough.) During the past few years hundreds of miles of additional pipe line have been constructed from the natural gas fields and indications are that the pressure and volume will be maintained for many years to come.

As a source of heat it is unrivaled in the household, as it is also in the workshop for the generation of steam and in various metallurgical operations, and as a source of light even in its crude state it will in many cases give good illumination, which is much improved by the use of an Argand burner and chimney. However, it remained for the Wellsbach mantle, now in universal use throughout the area supplied by natural gas, to produce from natural gas the most perfect and economical of lights.

As a source of power it stands at the head of the list for economy, both as to expense of installation and expense of operation. The natural gas engine is used most extensively in the petroleum fields, for pumping the petroleum to the surface in the thousands of small producing wells. In very many instances the flow of natural gas from the upper strata above the petroleum-producing rock in the well is sufficient to supply a gas engine to pump a cluster of from six to thirty wells.

It has been supplying the power for a large number of factories and operations in the gas field and lately it is extensively applied in creating the power by which the natural gas is compressed from a low to a high pressure when the original pressure has failed and the pipes are insufficient to deliver the necessary quantity of gas at the well pressure. A number of these compressors work up very closely to a thousand horsepower. The saving by using the natural gas engine over the steam engine is from 40 to 50 per cent.

At Finney Station was built one of the first electric power pumping plants ever used. It was erected by the South Penn Oil Company in 1901 or 1902. This method is very much cheaper than by steam boilers and engines and less liable to accident. Over 100 wells can be pumped at one time and the cost per well per hour has been estimated at less than 10 cents.

The heat produced by natural gas with its forced pres-

sure is much more intense than is produced from generated gas. The original pressure of gas in Washington County district was about 500 pounds to the square inch, minute pressure, and the annual rental of a well \$500. Since its discovery every gas field in the State has shown a constantly declining pressure.

The value of the natural gas supplied in 1901 was greater than that of any preceding year, though the quantity was greatly exceeded when it was first introduced extensively, from about 1883 to the close of 1889. During this period of six years it was used in the most extravagant and reckless manner, with many crude appliances, and it was paid for at a rate that in many instances was less than one-half the price of the equivalent of coal. Large quantities were allowed to escape and go to waste from the mouths of hundreds of standing pipes from Saturday evening to Monday morning. It is highly probable that in these six years of reckless consumption four times the present production was consumed annually.

As the visible supply grows less the value becomes more apparent and the appliances for consuming the gas were greatly improved after the introduction of the meter. The pipe line companies greatly improved their methods in securing better joints, in shutting off wells that were not needed to keep up the pressure in the mains and in manipulating the wells themselves.

## OIL AND GAS SANDS.

*Drillers' Names.*—In Washington County all the oil and gas yet discovered have been produced from beds of sandstone, or "sands," as they are called. The various sands penetrated by the drill have been given common or fanciful names by the drillers, and these names have come into common usage as descriptive of the various beds. Their relations are shown in the following table, which is from the measurements of the Amity quadrangle, or southeast of Washington:

Geological Formation.	Drillers' name for sand rock.	Geologists' name for rock.	Average interval to top of bed from Pittsburgh coal, feet.	Approximate maximum thickness in this area, ft.	Correlation with sands in neighboring fields.
Washington	Bluff sand	Waynesburg sandstone	60	+ 390	
	Waynesburg or Pinhook coal	Waynesburg coal	5	+ 330	
Monongahela	Mapletown coal	Sewickley coal	6	+ 110	
	Pittsburg coal	Pittsburg coal	10	0	
	Murphy	Morgantown sandstone	100	— 200	
Conemaugh	Little Dunkard sand	Saltsburg sandstone	30	— 370	
	Big Dunkard sand	Mahoning sandstone	100	— 500	Hurry-up sand.
Allegheny	Connellsville coal	Upper Freeport coal	6	— 600	
Pottsville	Gas sand	Kittanning or Clarion sandstone	70	— 800	
Mauch Chunk	Salt sand	Pottsville sandstone (Homewood + Connoquenessing)	180	— 900	
	Red rock	Mauch Chunk red shale	100	— 1,050	
Pocono	Big lime	Greenbrier limestone	60	— 1,150	
	Big Injun or Manifold sand	Burgoon sandstone	300	— 1,200	Mountain sand.
	Squaw sand		130	— 1,530	
	Thirty-foot sand		170	— 1,750	Berea or Butler County gas sand
	Gantz sand		60	— 1,900	First sand—Hundred foot sand
	Fifty-foot sand		100	— 1,950	
	Nineveh Thirty-foot sand		30	— 2,050	Second sand.
	Gordon Stray sand		30	— 2,100	Gray or boulder sand.
Chemung	Gordon sand		50	— 2,130	Third sand.
	Fourth sand		50	2,200	
	Fifth sand		50	2,300	McDonald sand.
	Bayard or Sixth sand		50	2,400	
	Elizabeth sand		20	2,500	
			30	2,700	Warren First sand.
				2,750	Warren Second sand.

+ indicates above Pittsburg coal; — indicates below Pittsburg coal.

Following is a table of sands as they may approximately be found below the Pittsburg coal in Jefferson Township, well to the northwest of the county:

Pittsburg coal, 0.  
 Real Freeport coal, 360 feet.  
 Freeport coal or Hurry Up sand, 600 to 640 feet.  
 Salt sand, 810 to 840 feet.  
 Big Injun, 1,000 feet, 200 feet thick.  
 Squaw sand, 1,300 to 1,330 feet.  
 Berea or Thirty-foot shells, 1,600 to 1,650 feet.  
 Hundred-foot sand, 1,780 to 1,850 feet.

Thirty-foot sand, 1,880 to 1,950 feet.  
 Gordon stray sand, 1,951 to 2,020 feet.  
 Gordon sand, 1,973 to 2,043 feet.  
 Fourth sand, 2,035 to 2,215 feet.  
 Fifth sand, 2,128 to 2,298 feet.

The well records of Smith Township show the top of the Salt sand to be between 850 and 940 feet below the Pittsburg coal, the Big Injun about 1,050 feet below the coal and is from 230 to 290 feet thick. Below the Big Injun is a fairly regular stretch of 540 feet to the



Hundred-foot. This interval contains the Squaw, the Thirty-foot shells and the Red Rock. The top of the Red Rock is less than 100 feet above the Hundred-foot sand. There is some doubt whether or not the Thirty-foot shells represent the Berea sand in this township. The driller in Smith Township might be deceived by what is known as the Bavington vein of coal, five feet thick on the

McBride farm along the creek east of Bavington, and 26 inches thick at the iron bridge above Bavington, where it is 115 feet below the base of the Pittsburg coal. Two other veins of coal in a well one-half mile northwest of Burgettstown, at 385 and 550 feet below the surface of the ground, were found. The mouth of the well was less than 100 feet below the Pittsburg coal.

## CHAPTER XXII.

### COAL.

*First Coal Bank in Washington County—Early Coal Operations—Early Mines—The Coal Industry Stimulated in 1841-44 by the Building of Locks—Value of Coal Lands near the Monongahela River—Coal Operators—Opening of new Mines due to Railroads—Recent Coal Development—Coal Companies and their Operations—Vesta Coal Company—Ellsworth Collieries Company—Pittsburg and Westland Coal Company—Development in Western Part of County—The Coke Industry and the Companies Engaged in this Business—Production for 1907—Tables of Statistics—Some General Facts of Interest in Regard to the Quantity of Coal in Different Parts of the County and its Quality with Table by Mr. J. W. Bealeau.*

The earliest coal bank in Washington County of which we have any knowledge was the one marked on the original plot of Bassett Town (now Washington) made in 1781, at the edge of the present college athletic grounds. The next one mentioned is the one at Canonsburg, which, when John Canon laid out the town in 1788, was given for the use of the inhabitants. Dr. Absalom Baird had a coal bank in Washington, in the Kalorama addition, prior to 1800. James Allison opened a bank near McGovern in 1802.

In the first twenty years of the century the new industry assumed greater importance. Steam engines were introduced into manufacturing; industries requiring considerable coal were established, and the population that was attracted to the rapidly growing villages found coal so cheap that it was used with a freedom in the household scarcely known in other and less favored localities. However, the principal fuel—wood—was very abundant and no other fuel was known in the country.

In 1820 coal mining was commenced on a small scale at Coal Center, and three years later to a considerable extent at Limestone, both places on the Monongahela River. Among the pioneer coal operators in this region were John Jenkins, Enoch Cox, Samuel French and Jesse Bentley.

Isaac Harris in 1837 makes mention of the fact that between Pittsburg and Brownsville there are 35 to 40 coal railroads reaching into the coal region in the hills on each side of the region proper. These roads brought the total production up to nearly 12,000,000 bushels, which he estimated to be worth 5 cents a bushel.

The product of these small operations, the early types of any of the small country pits of today, was transferred to boats, usually from 68 to 79 feet long, 16 feet wide and from 4½ to 5 feet deep, holding from

4,000 to 6,000 bushels of coal; and floated to Pittsburg or the Ohio River cities.

The following description is given of the typical mines of the time: "They are worked into the hill horizontally, the coal is wheeled to the mouth of the pit in a wheelbarrow, thrown upon a platform and from thence thrown into wagons. After digging in for some distance, rooms are formed upon each side, pillars being left at intervals to support the roof. The coal is, in the first instance, separated into solid masses, and is afterwards broken into smaller pieces for the purpose of transportation. A laborer is able to dig upward of 100 bushels per day."

The beginning of the construction of the Monongahela Navigation Company's system of locks in 1841 and their completion to Brownsville in 1844 incited a wonderful development of the coal industry, which has steadily increased through every decade, notwithstanding the competition of other regions and the use of other fields.

The early river mines were the Harlem coal mines, opened up by Judge Thomas Baird and H. H. Finley in 1844; the Catsburg mines at Monongahela City by H. H. Finley in 1857; Victory mines about 1860 by Rodgers, Rea & Co.; Warne mines by Crowthers, Coulter & Warne at Monongahela City in 1862; Dry Run near Monongahela City by Biddle & Tower in 1862; Mingo coal mines below Monongahela City; New Eagle mines, 1863; Barr mines, 1863, by J. D. Johnson & Co.; Black Diamond mines at Monongahela City by Robert Robison in 1863; Shire Oaks mine, 1864; Stockdale mines, by John Stoaf and Charles Cokain about 1875; Courtney mines, 1878; Garfield mines by Holmes Bros. & J. S. Neel, one-half mile below Courtney in 1881; Banner mines Nos. 1 and 2; Cincinnati mines above Courtney; Cliff mines at Shire Oaks; Old Coal Bluff mines early owned by William and Samuel Bossley; Buffalo mines a mile above Shire Oaks; Black Hill mine;



Gilmore mines; American Works; Wood's Run mine at Elco; Champion mines at Elco; Eclipse mines at Stony Landing near Elco; Caledonia mines; Globe mines; Neel's mine and the Karob mines above West Brownsville.

Many of these mines have long since ceased operating. The Diamond Coal Company, which has just opened up a mine at Huston Run, is now developing the last of the virgin coal in the lower pool of the Monongahela River. The heavy draft on the coal seam has practically exhausted the coal adjoining the river, and it is now necessary to go back many miles in some cases to reach the vein. Within a few years all the coal to be delivered to the river tipples must be hauled, as some of it is now, through underground tunnels to reach the place of loading. The coal close to the river has sold in late years at as high as \$1,800 per acre.

A shaft mine, probably the first in the county, was opened three (town) squares from the court house in Washington in 1864.

The north section of the county was opened up by the P. C. & St. L. R. R., finished in 1865. In 1863 \$100 per acre for surface mostly underlaid with crop-coal was an enormous price. The early mines on this road were Brier Hill, Primrose, Walnut Hill, Midway Black coal mines east of Bulger, and Whitestown and Keystone west of what was then Bulger Tunnel.

The pioneer coal operators in this section were J. D. Sauters & Co., T. Burr Robbins & Co., Thomas Taylor, and G. W. Crawford & Co.

The Chartiers Valley Railroad was completed in 1870 and the Allison coal mine, of Jonathan Allison, the Locust Grove mine, of Albert Shupe & Co., and the mine of J. V. H. Cook were opened up.

The Pittsburg Southern Railroad was finished in 1879 and among the early mines on it were the Union Valley mines, of Florsheim & Young, mine of David M. Anderson, and the shaft mine near Washington, by V. Harding.

The Millers Run or Bridgeville and McDonald branch, was built to Reissing probably a little before the year 1890, and extended to Bishop in 1891. This began the opening up of coal in that region, and demonstrated what could be done by active deep shafting.

#### RECENT COAL DEVELOPMENT.

The remarkably prosperous condition of the country since 1897 and 1898, has been the wonder of at least the younger generation and it is doubtful if the men of maturer age have seen anything to equal the period through which the nation in general has just passed. It is true there has been a wonderful revival of activity in the business world, during the last century, one of the greatest issuances of greenback money. However, these

bonds have been comparatively short lived, while the ones now commanding attention have come apparently to stay.

Washington County real estate has been a vast asset to its owners during these good times, and prices were eagerly paid for both surface and coal, which fifteen years ago would have been considered fabulous. The boom came in a calm, quiet way, but with irresistible force, and before those who had not kept in touch with the situation knew what had happened, the county was in the grasp of the boom.

The Monongahela branch railroad was opened through Bentlysville to open up the Ellsworth mines for operators from Cleveland and Chicago about the year 1900.

Pittsburg-Buffalo Coal Company. One of the first coal firms on the scene of action was that of John H. Jones & Company, formerly independent operators at Monongahela, who seeing the possibilities of a railroad along Ten Mile Creek, took up immense holdings of coal in Clark Township, Greene County, and the Zollarsville section. Thousands of acres were taken up at an average of perhaps \$18 per acre, much of it was at \$16, and some at \$20. By 1904 this company had 18,000 acres of coal included in three fields. One at Zollarsville, one at Venetia opened on a small acreage, one at Canonsburg on excellent coal said to have been sold by the farmers at from \$40 to \$100 per acre. They soon held a large tract at Burgettstown costing \$100 per acre.

In 1896 James Jones and Sons had formed a company to purchase the extensive interests of T. M. Jenkins and John H. Jones. In 1901 The Pittsburg and Buffalo Coal Company was organized, consisting of about the same people, and the next year the Manufacturers & Consumers Coal Company was formed. In 1903 the Pittsburg-Buffalo Coal Company absorbed the last two named companies. In 1907 and 1908 the Monongahela and Washington Railroad or the Ellsworth branch of the Monongahela Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was extended from Ellsworth to Marianna and Zollarsville. In 1906, previous to this, the Pittsburg-Buffalo Company had purchased a 13,000 acre block of coal in what is called the Ten Mile field at a cost, it is said, of \$1,800,000. This contained 900 acres of surface land. The company's block of coal fronts a mile on the Monongahela River and 5,000 acres can be operated for river shipments. Three of the most modernly equipped mines have been opened, one with a capacity of a million tons and the others 500,000 tons per year. The first, the one at Marianna, is said to be the largest mine in the world. The Pittsburg-Buffalo Company is one of the most important coal producing companies in the Pittsburg district and is managed by some of the most skilled and successful men in the industry.

The Pittsburg Coal Company or its operating concern, the Pennsylvania Mining Company, is the present owner

of a vast acreage of Washington County coal. The Pittsburgh Coal Company, or as it is sometimes called, the "Railroad Combine," has immense holdings all over Pennsylvania, and to Francis L. Robbins, a Washington County man, is the credit. Mr. Robbins grew up in the coal business at Midway in Robinson Township, his father, T. Burr Robbins, being a well known operator. The Robbinses evidently kept their ears to the ground, for before the first indication of a boom in coal F. L. Robbins had laid his plans to form a huge company. This he did and the Pittsburgh Coal Company, with its constituent companies was formed. The company is assessed with thousands of acres of coal in Washington County. The value of the assessed coal is over \$10,000,000. This company's holdings probably cost it more than the assessed value. Although much of the coal bought from the farmers was at low prices, it would even up, however, when the company came to purchasing coal from such veterans in the business as J. V. H. Cook, the late Dr. D. M. Anderson and E. T. Hitchman.

In the spring of 1907, L. A. Russel optioned for Pittsburgh capitalists a block of some 3,000 acres of coal in Plum Run and Little Chartiers Run vallies, west of Huston. The prices paid for the block ranged from \$35 to \$100 per acre. The average being probably in the neighborhood of \$60. The entire block cost about \$200,000. The Midland Coal Company was formed and a mine opened at Plum Run, a mile above Huston. In 1901 the Western Washington Railroad built its line from Huston to Westland. At the terminus of the Western Washington Railroad, the Midland Company opened up another mine. After successfully operating the mines for several years the Midland Coal Company sold both of them together with the block of coal, to the Pittsburgh Coal Company. In about 1899 the Pittsburgh Coal Company came into Chartiers Valley and purchased the Hitchman and Upstill mine. In the summer of 1899 E. T. Hitchman bought a block of coal lying on either side of Chartiers Creek and extending from Canonsburg east to Hill's Station, a distance of about six miles. This block embraced in all about 6,000 acres and was later purchased outright by the Pittsburgh Coal Company, the average price for the block being \$40 per acre. The entire block cost almost \$300,000. The Pittsburgh Coal Company was organized with a capital stock of \$64,000,000 and was provided with a working capital of \$25,000,000 and \$1,200,000 of common and the same amount of preferred stock was kept in the treasury to purchase additional mines and plants. The Union Trust Company, of Pittsburgh, several years ago advanced money on a \$25,000,000 bond issue which is a bare hint at the worth of these holdings. The Pittsburgh Coal Company purchased in Chartiers Valley besides the mines of the Midland Co

Company the mine of E. T. Hitchman, J. V. H. Cook's Sons mine at McGovern, the mines of the Miller's Run Mining Company, the Bishop Mining Company and other mines. In the northwestern part of the county on the main lines of the Pennsylvania, the Brier Hill, the Jumbo, the Ridgway and the Shaw mines were among those purchased. On the B. & O. Railroad, the Nottingham and Eclipse mines and on the river, the Banner, Courtney and Little Squaw mines.

#### MONONGAHELA CONSOLIDATED COAL AND COKE COMPANY.

The story of the formation of the Monongahela Consolidated Coal and Coke Company is a familiar one to most people but nevertheless interesting. Hon. J. B. Finley, at that time residing in Monongahela City, was the guiding spirit of this movement and when the company was formed was made its president. Mr. Finley literally took the "word for the deed" and early in 1897 began agitating a combination of the independent interests on the river front. He met with considerable opposition, but with the able help of a number of business associates overcame all obstructions and welded the river interests into one harmonious whole.

On October 2, 1899, the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke Company, in its plan of consolidating, as far as possible, all the coal mines, steamboats, coal craft, docks, yards, etc., engaged in or connected with the river shipping interests of the Monongahela Valley, bought the plants with all the fixtures and personal property of the best mines along the river. Those operated by this company are the Black Diamond, Catsburg, Coal Bluff, Cincinnati, Eclipse, Crescent, Knob, Vigilant, Beaumont and Champion.

Of this coal but little was purchased from the farmers. That which was bought this way cost the company from \$150 to \$300 per acre. Recently the Pittsburgh Coal Company and the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke Company, familiarly known as the River Combine, have practically been and now are, under one management. The Pittsburgh Coal Company secured the majority of the stock of the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke Company in October, 1903.

Vesta Coal Company.—The only other big coal companies operating a number of mines along the river are the Pittsburgh Coal Company and the Vesta Coal Company. The Vesta Coal Company started operation more than ten years ago and the controlling stock in the company was owned by the Jones and Laughlin Steel Company. In 1903, the United States Steel corporation absorbed the interest of the Jones and Laughlin Company. Six mines are operated. Numbers 1, 2, 5 and 6 are located near Allenport and Elco, and Nos. 3 and 4 at California and Coal Center. Very large shipments are made by river to the steel plants of Jones & Laughlin at South Side, Pittsburgh, and the coal is turned into coke before being



put into use. The Vesta Coal Company has 6,000 acres of coal along the river.

Few people who are unacquainted with river business realize the importance and value of a stream like the Monongahela. It is by many times the cheapest method of transportation of coal and other heavy freight.

When the river is at a shipping stage the firm of Jones & Laughlin alone take from 60,000 to 70,000 bushels down the river daily. A load of this kind can be hauled from the up-river mines to the coke works below at a cost of about \$100. To carry this same amount by rail would require about seventy of the largest freight cars in use at a cost of \$10 per car or a total of \$700 for the load.

Ellsworth Collieries Company.—Another large concern operating in Washington County was the Youghiogheny Monongahela Coal Company, whose coal and shafts were in the region of Bentleyville, in the eastern section of the county. About 15,000 acres of coal was conveyed to John Simpson, May 1st, 1899. An average of \$30 per acre was paid for this coal. After blocking the property, Mr. Simpson transferred it to J. W. Ellsworth, who later conveyed to the Commercial Coal Company. This was on May 1st, 1901. On the 15th of May, of the same year, this coal was deeded by the Commercial Coal Company to the Youghiogheny Monongahela Coal Company. No consideration above \$1.00 is given in any of these deeds, but the Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh held mortgages against the property for more than \$500,000. Thus it will be seen that an increase of over a million dollars has passed to the land owners; this banking house considered that it could with safety make the loan. It then became the property of the Ellsworth Collieries Company. It is doubtful if \$10,000,000 would be any inducement for the present owners to sell.

The Ellsworth Collieries Company is now making coke, which fact has increased wonderfully all the properties in the southeastern part of the county, good coking coal bringing from \$1,000 to \$1,900 per acre. The Ellsworth Collieries Company is now under the control of the Lackawanna Steel Company.

Pittsburg and Westmoreland Coal Company.—Soon after the Monongahela and Washington Railroad, or the Ellsworth Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, as it is now known, was constructed, from Monongahela City to Ellsworth, about 1900, several coal companies opened up mines in the Pigeon Creek Valley. The Dunkirk Coal Company opened a mine at Frye Station. The Hazelkirk Company opened two shafts at Hazelkirk and one at Van Voorhis Station, and the Braznell Coal Company opened one near Bentleyville. These mines were all purchased by the Pittsburg and Westmoreland Coal Company by whom they are now operated.

The western part of the county has been the portion most recently developed. The Wabash Railroad, Pitts-

burg Terminal, was constructed across Washington County and new mines have been opened up, especially in Jefferson, Cross Creek and Independence Townships. The towns along the Wabash have grown rapidly since the building of the road and Hickory and Avella are now good sized communities. Woodrow and Rea have also made great advances. The price of real estate and coal land has accordingly risen. One farm, before the railroad was constructed, was bought for \$40 per acre and now the present owners have refused \$250 per acre several times. About the time of the completion of the railroad, the Penobscott Coal Company, composed of Pittsburg capitalists, purchased about 1,000 acres of land in Jefferson Township. Farms extending along the Wabash Railroad towards Bethel Ridge were sold at a consideration of \$100 per acre. A switch from the main line at the Kline tunnel to the works, a distance of nearly one-half mile, was built. The opening was made on the John Buxton farm, which was purchased in fee. These works are large and equipped with modern mining facilities. The Prior Coal Company, which purchased a large acreage in Jefferson and Cross Creek Townships at a price reaching from \$100 to \$250 per acre, opened a mine near the village of Avella, in November, 1907. The Pittsburg and Cross Creek mine was opened up in 1906 near Avella, close to the Pennsylvania state line. The Washington County Coal Company's works are situated on the Studa farm in Cross Creek Township. They were started in 1906 and a branch railroad built to the mines. This is called the Pittsburg and Cross Creek branch. The Pittsburg and Washington mine was situated near Avella station, and was opened up about 1905. The Rex Carbon mine is just over the West Virginia state line in Brook County at Virginia Station. The Pittsburg and Southwestern mine was also opened up in 1905. This makes a group of seven mines about Avella. The Flinn Coal Company began operations in 1908 on the Jones place near Avella, but the works were soon closed on account of the financial stringency, as are some of the other new enterprises.

Since the opening up of the early mines on the old Pittsburg and Steubenville R. R., now the P. C. C. & St. L. R. R., and especially within the last eight years, many new mines have been put in operation. The Primrose of the Carnegie Coal Company, at Primrose Station; Nos. 1, 2 and 3 of the Pittsburg and Eastern Coal Company at Cherry Valley, on the short branch road; the Francis Mine of the Pittsburg-Buffalo Coal Company, at Burgettstown; the Verner Mine of the Verner Coal Company at Bulger, and the Raccoon Number 1 Mine of the J. A. H. Stanford Company at Raccoon Station are among the latest operations. These made necessary the establishment of a large system of railroad yardage at Burgettstown and two branch railroads from there. In the year

1892, William Condit, one of the best known men on the south side of the county, conceived the idea that a field of coal surrounding Amity would sell. He was agreeing to pay at an average of \$9.00 per acre, and was optioning as fast as he could reach the farm houses and close the deals. He obtained several thousand acres. A year or two later he died and the incident was forgotten.

No one again appeared in the coal business in this section until about 1899, when John Kerr, of Greensburg, started his agents through that part of the county, asking the farmers to sign the now famous "string options." Instead of being an option, it was merely an agreement to option. Over 50,000 acres of land were signed up for the uniform price of \$16 per acre. However, before Kerr could get the papers drawn, the farmers refused to go on with the contract. It was thus that John Kerr, whoever he may have been, lost a fortune, for at that time no one believed the coal out there, if there was any, possessed any value.

Hundreds of acres of this same land have since been sold for \$40 per acre. It is on an average of 850 feet under the surface. Much of it still remains in the hands of the farmers and this is being held at \$100 and upward.

Many small independent companies have started up,

but the great majority of the coal is owned by the few large corporations.

The outlook for the development of the coke industry in Washington County is encouraging. It is only within the last four years that much progress has been made in the manufacture of this very useful product. In 1890 only 2,700 tons were produced in the county, while in 1905 the total output was 41,853 tons. During the years 1892 to 1895 inclusive no coke was produced in the county, but in 1896 the same number of tons as in 1890 was produced.

The companies now making coke are the Ellsworth Collieries at Ellsworth and Cokeburg, and the Bessemer Coal Company at Besco. The coal of the Vesta Coal Company on the river is manufactured into coke at South Side Pittsburg by Jones and Laughlin. The Pittsburg-Buffalo Company is building coke ovens at Marianna, and the Pittsburg & Westmoreland Coal Company in the region of Bentleyville. Within the last few years the coke industry has grown in the county and the indications are that within the next few years this will be one of the leading coke manufacturing counties in the state. Mining engineers now state that by a washing process coke can be successfully made from coal which heretofore has been considered too high in sulphur.

#### PRODUCTION FOR 1907.

The latest figures showing the production of coal in this county are taken for the year 1907. Washington County belongs to five different districts in the bituminous coal field, the first, seventh, thirteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth. In the table below the production is given for the mines in each of these districts and also the total for the county with the number of men employed.

It will be seen that Washington County ranks fifth in the state in the production of bituminous coal, and also in the number of men employed. Over 16,000 men in this county were engaged in this industry. The Pittsburg Coal Company is the largest individual producer of coal, although the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke Company is a close second.

The following tables give some idea of the rapid increase which this county has made in the production of coal during the past eighteen years and the output from the various mines of the operating companies. These tables follow:

#### FIRST BITUMINOUS DISTRICT.

Operator.	Mines.	Tons.	Men.	Location and Railroad.
Monongahela River C. & C. Co.	Black Diamond.	344,447	359	Monongahela City, Mon. Div. of Penna.
	Catsburg	243,471	259	Monongahela City, Mon. Div. of Penna.
Pittsburg Coal Co.	Little Squaw.	265,984	228	Dunlevy, Mon. Div. of Penna.
Pittsburg & Westmoreland Coal Co.	Acme	124,376	146	Bentleyville, Ellsworth Branch of Penna.
	Dunkirk	293,125	291	Frue Sta., Ellsworth Branch of Penna.
	Hazel Kirk No. 1.	435,831	392	Hazel Kirk Sta., Ellsworth Branch of Penna.
	Hazel Kirk No. 2.	248,180	245	Van Voorhis Sta., Ellsworth Branch of Penna.
	Schoenberger	371,124	298	Baird Sta., Mon. Div. of Penna.
Ellsworth Collieries Co.	Ellsworth No. 1.	572,542	736	Ellsworth, Ellsworth Branch of Penna.
	Ellsworth No. 2.	565,310	600	
	Ellsworth No. 3.	295,898	574	Cokeburg, Ellsworth Branch of Penna.
	Ellsworth No. 4.		109	
Vesta Coal Co.	Vesta Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6.	583,425	513	Allenport and Elco, Mon. Div. of Penna.
Charleroi Coal Works.	Charleroi Nos. 1, 2.	442,422	464	Charleroi, Mon. Div. of Penna.
Theodore Jones	Clipper	9,388	24	
Pittsburg-Buffalo Coal Co.	Marianna	6,670	56	Allenport, Mon. Div. of Penna.
Heslep Coal Co.	Heslep	4,680	21	Marianna, W. Bethlehem Twp., Ellsworth Branch of Penna.
Matson Coal Co.	Matson	1,000		
		4,807,873	5,315	



## HISTORY OF WASHINGTON COUNTY

## SEVENTH BITUMINOUS DISTRICT.

Operator.	Mines.	Tons.	Men.	Location and Railroad.
Pittsburg Coal Co.	Briar Hill	169,237	211	McDonald, Main Line P. C., C. & St. L.
	Creedmore	173,790	266	Cecil Twp., Millers Run Branch Chartiers Ry.
	Jumbo	165,252	252	West of McDonald, P. C., C. & St. L.
	Laurel Hill No. 2	53,400	131	Cecil Twp., Millers Run Branch Chartiers Ry.
	Ridgeway	79,556	202	Bishop, Millers Run Branch Penna.
	Shaw	186,769	237	½-mile north Midway, in Rob. Twp. on spur of Penna. R.R.
Carnegie Coal Co.	Primrose	174,812	246	Primrose, in Mt. Pleasant Twp., P., C., C. & St. L.
Pittsburg & Eastern Coal Co.	Nos. 1, 2, 3	443,678	371	Cherry Valley, Smith Twp., Cherry Valley Branch P., C.,
Pittsburg-Buffalo Co.	Francis	231,407	249	East of Burgettstown, P., C., C. & St. L. [C. & St. L.]
Verner Coal & Coke Co.	Verner	216,054	295	Bulger, P., C., C. & St. L.
Bulger Block Coal Co.	Bulger	204,898	292	Bulger, P., C., C. & St. L.
Pittsburg & Washington Coal Co.	Pryor No. 1	144,008	143	Cross Creek Twp., Wabash.
J. H. Stanford Co.	Raccoon No. 1	120,355	166	Raccoon Sta., P., C., C. & St. L.
Pittsburg & Southwestern Co.	Donahoe	80,705	124	Independence Twp., Wabash.
Washington County Coal Co.	Cedar Grove	68,517	123	Cross Creek Twp., Wabash.
Penobscot Co.	Penobscot	36,230	54	Avella, Wabash.
Pittsburg & Erie Coal Co.	Armedi	33,055	85	Burgettstown, Burgetts Branch P., C., C. & St. L.
Cross Creek & Pittsburg Coal Co.	Cross Creek	22,580	41	Cross Creek, P. & Cross Creek Branch Wabash.
Pryor Coal Co.	Avella	4,307	51	Avella, Wabash.
		2,596,480	3,489	

## THIRTEENTH BITUMINOUS DISTRICT.

Operator.	Mines.	Tons.	Men.	Location and Railroad.
Monongahela River C. & C. Co.	Coal Bluff	179,686	278	Coal Bluff, Mon. Div. Penna.
	Cincinnati	259,355	249	Near Courtney Sta., Mon. Div. Penna.
Pittsburg Coal Co.	Banner	160,392	182	Shire Oaks, Mon. Div. Penna.
	Courtney	20,155	58	Courtney, Mon. Div. Penna.
Star Coal Co.	Star	103,965	86	Courtney, Mon. Div. Penna.
		723,553	8,531	

## SIXTEENTH BITUMINOUS DISTRICT.

Operator.	Mines.	Tons.	Men.	Location and Railroad.
Monongahela River C. & C. Co.	Eclipse	384,915	333	Stony Run Landing, near Elco, Mon. Div. Penna.
	Crescent	309,469	223	Crescent Landing, near California, Mon. Div. Penna.
	Knob	299,215	254	Near W. Brownsville, Mon. Div. Penna.
	Vigilant	247,350	255	California, Mon. Div. Penna.
	Beaumont	47,763	36	W. Brownsville, Mon. Div. Penna.
	Champion	35,888	40	Elco, Mon. Div. Penna.
Diamond Coal Co.	Diamond	253,823	203	Huston Run, Mon. Div. Penna.
Clyde Coal Co.	Clyde	229,921	195	Near Fredericktown, Mon. Div. Penna.
Bessemer Coal Co.	Bernard	20,989	116	Besco, on Ten-Mile Creek, on branch of Mon. Div. Penna.
Vesta Coal Co.	Vesta No. 4	1,556,024	1,137	California, Mon. Div. Penna.
	Vesta No. 3	65,094	190	Coal Center, Mon. Div. Penna.
	Litzenberg	5,230	32	
		3,455,691	2,994	

## SEVENTEENTH BITUMINOUS DISTRICT.

Operator.	Mines.	Tons.	Men.	Location and Railroad.
Pittsburg Coal Co.	Allison	131,153	195	McGovern, Chartiers Railway.
	Eclipse	20,839	241	Peters Twp., B. & O.
	Midland No. 1	382,076	433	Midland, Westland Branch of Chartiers Railway.
	Midland No. 3	282,492	371	Westland, Westland Branch of Chartiers Railway.
	Nottingham	229,064	307	South of Hackett, B. & O.
Y. & O. Coal Co.	Manifold 1 and 2	484,715	351	Manifold, in S. Strabane Twp., Branch of Chartiers Ry.
Meadow Lands Coal Co.	Meadow Lands No. 1	84,775	194	Meadowland, Chartiers Railway.
	Meadow Lands No. 2	322,592	291	1 mile north of County Home in Chartiers Twp., Branch of
United Coal Co.	Rich Hill	290,039	331	S. W. Meadowlands, Chartiers Railway. [Chartiers Ry.]
Greek & Co.	Dandy	71,350	95	Chartiers Twp., Westland Branch of Chartiers Railway.
	Sally	12,366	28	
Jos. Wise	Germania	21,945	38	East of Hackett, B. & O.
Pittsburg-Buffalo Co.	Hazel	628,596	603	Venitia, B. & O.
		2,962,002	3,568	

The summary of the above tables shows that Washington County produced in the year 1907, 14,545,599 tons of coal and that 16,219 men were employed at the mines, inside and outside. Washington ranks fifth among the counties of the State in the production of bituminous coal. Fayette leads, with Westmoreland a close second and Allegheny and Cambria ahead of Washington. No other

county in the State produces as much as 10,000,000 tons of coal. In the table below it will be seen that Washington County has forged ahead in the coal industry since 1890. Even in 1900, eight years ago, the county produced but 4,884,828 tons, not much over a third of the production in 1907.

## Summary Tons of Coal Mined.

First District .....	4,807,873
Seventh District .....	2,596,480
Thirteenth District .....	723,553
Sixteenth District .....	3,455,691
Seventeenth District .....	2,962,002

Grand total ..... 14,545,599

## Number Men Employed.

First District .....	5,315
Seventh District .....	3,489
Thirteenth District .....	853
Sixteenth District .....	2,994
Seventeenth District .....	3,568

Grand total ..... 16,219

## Rank by Counties—1907.

County.	No. Tons.	No. Men.
Fayette .....	28,989,053	32,426
Westmoreland .....	28,635,824	31,229
Allegheny .....	18,340,915	21,109
Cambria .....	16,087,747	22,359
Washington .....	14,545,599	16,209

## Washington County's Increase.

Year.	Prod. (Tons).	Men.
1890.....	2,471,241	4,341
1895.....	3,450,694	6,835
1900.....	4,884,828	6,535
1901.....	5,602,593	6,971
1902.....	8,205,873	8,586
1903.....	9,271,996	11,170
1904.....	9,116,722	13,198
1905.....	11,097,834	13,521
1906.....	13,018,528	13,840
1907.....	14,545,599	16,049

## Summary of Coal Companies.

Coal Co.	Prod. (Tons).	Men.
M. R. C. C. & C. Co.....	2,351,559	2,256
Pittsburg Coal Co.....	2,341,139	3,392
Pittsburg & Westmoreland Coal Co..	1,472,636	1,372
Ellsworth Coal Co.....	1,433,750	1,910
Pittsburg-Buffalo Co.....	866,673	908
Vesta Coal Co.....	1,626,348	1,269

The following results of tests of coal near Cross Creek as made several years ago by the gas companies in the cities named, is furnished by W. Craig Lee, Esq., who writes that the first test made by the gas company in Columbus, Ohio, was so good that they had to send for a second shipment thinking something was wrong with the first. The New Orleans Gas Company reported that it was the best coal they ever tested, except the second pool in the Monongahela River, and almost as good as that. The following shows that it is an excellent gas coal:

Gas Co.	Ft. per 100.	Candle Power.	Candle Ft.
Columbus, O.....	4.80	15.50	75.02
Columbus, O.....	4.60	16.80	77.28
Cincinnati, O.....	4.97	14.43	71.71
New Orleans, La.....	5.25	14.68	77.07
Ohio Penitentiary .....	4.82	17.25	83.14
Cleveland, O.....	5.22	18.30	99.00

The total assessed value of all coal sold in the county up to January, 1908, was \$35,154,846. The assessed value of all improvements made was \$2,070,060. The total number of acres sold to January, 1908, was 309,900, and since there are something less than about 594,720 acres of coal in the county, it is seen that over one-half of the coal of the county is in the hands of operators or speculators. One-third of the wealth of the county is in coal lands and mines.

It is estimated that the area of Washington County is 858 square miles of which about 773 square miles, or about 90%, are underlain by Pittsburg coal.

With an average thickness of five feet, five inches, this vein will yield 5,406 tons to the acre, which, at one dollar per ton, is worth over \$2,674,000,000.

It is estimated that 1,000 tons of coal can be mined from an acre of coal one foot in thickness. Other facts regarding coal may be found in the histories of townships.

"This great coal bed," says Mr. John W. Boileau, "is well known for its persistency and uniform quality. It is the most important bed of coal in the world, and Washington County has been abundantly blessed by nature in giving it so valuable a deposit.

"About fifty-four feet above the Pittsburg coal is the Redstone coal, which in many places reaches four feet in thickness. About 120 feet above the Pittsburg coal is what is known as the Sewickley coal, only about three feet in thickness, and further above is the Uniontown coal and Little Waynesburg coal, and twenty feet above the Little Waynesburg coal is the Waynesburg bed, which in some places reaches a thickness of six to seven feet, and is used for local uses where it can be secured from the out-crops on the hillsides. This bed of Waynesburg coal is from 320 to 340 feet above that of the Pittsburg bed and about 125 feet above the Waynesburg coal is the Little Washington coal, and then there is a small bed of Little Washington coal. All of these named being above the Pittsburg coal, and are located in the hills that are high enough to include them.

"Below the Pittsburg bed of coal there are several beds of coal, among them being the Elk Lick coal, Bakerstown, Upper Freeport, Middle Freeport, Lower Freeport, Clarion coals, Kittanning coals, and Brookville coals. Few of these, if any, under Washington County, are workable beds. \* \* \*

"In the mountain districts of West Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee there are many beds of coal that are workable, but they are frequently high in the hills and erosion has cut out great portions of them, leaving comparatively but little of the coal. Then, again, the lower measures are irregular in quality and in quantity.

"The many outcroppings of the Pittsburg coal bed on the hillsides in Washington County has caused numerous



mines to be opened. The easy accessibility of the coal is one reason, and the nearness to the markets is another, and in looking over the different fields you can observe what great inroads are being made upon the Washington County coal supply.

"The Pittsburg coal outcrops along the P. C. C. & St. L. Railroad from McDonald to Midway, and then again from Bulger to the West Virginia state line on the west. In this district there are the mines of the Pittsburg Coal Company, the McDonald-Midway field, the Carnegie Coal Company, the Verner Coal Company, The Bulger Block Coal Company, Carbon Coal Company, Pittsburg & Eastern Coal Company, Pittsburg & Erie Coal Company, and the Pittsburg-Buffalo Company, the majority of whom are shippers of coal.

"Along the Chartiers Branch of the Pennsylvania from the Allegheny County line through to Washington are the large holdings and mines of the Pittsburg Coal Company, the United States Steel Corporation, National Mining Company property, the plant of the Pittsburg-Buffalo Company which is shipping 600,000 tons or more per year, the Meadow Land Coal Company, the United Coal Company, and the Manifold Mines of the Youghiogheny & Ohio Coal Company.

"Along the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad from Washington to Finleyville the line traverses, with few exceptions, the territory of the Pittsburg Coal Company. In the vicinity of Venetia, Anderson, Finleyville, Gastonville, the Pittsburg Coal Company is mining great quantities of coal. Along the Monongahela River, in the vicinity of Shire Oaks, Monongahela, Charleroi, Allenport, California, and West Brownsville, there are many large mines taking out enormous quantities of the coal from the outcroppings, as the coal is to be seen on the hillsides the entire distance—a direct line of seventeen miles, and by the river almost double the distance. The only place the coal goes under the water line is between West Brownsville and the outcropping at Frederick town and Millsboro, here erosion or drainage from Ten Mile Creek has caused the coal to outcrop.

"The Monongahela River, nature's great water way, has been the main medium of transportation, and which resulted in the rapid depletion of the high grade coal in eastern Washington County. Years before the River Companies were merged the barges were loaded and steamboats towed them to various markets, to Pittsburg, to Cincinnati, and farther down to New Orleans. With the improvements on the Ohio it means much value added to the coal lands of eastern Washington County.

"If one enters the mines along the Monongahela River that have been worked steadily for the past four or five years, he will observe what great amounts of coal have been taken out. Great black holes exist along almost the entire line. They are hauling three or four miles or more

back from the river underground in dumping their coal on the railroad or the river. These conditions make imperative the building of such lines as from Monongahela through the Pittsburg-Westmoreland Coal Company property, the Lackawanna Colliery Company, which company has three large coking plants, and the line lately has been extended through to Marianna where the Pittsburg-Buffalo Company is constructing one of the most modern coal plants in the world. Everything in connection with it has been made with the idea of it not being necessary to be replaced for years. Miles of entry have been driven and modern machinery installed that will produce 2,500,000 tons of coal per annum. This mine alone will take out more than 225 acres of coal per year. Everything has been installed to enlarge the production and lessen its cost. For years to come it will be pointed out as an ideal mine. The Pittsburg-Buffalo Company have plans and are building 1,400 coke ovens at Marianna.

"To the west of this property is the Pittsburg-Westmoreland Coal Company who own 10,000 acres of high grade gas and coking coal. Then, along the narrow gauge from the Green County line to Washington in the entire distance are the large holdings of J. V. Thompson and I. W. Semans.

"The southwestern part of Washington County, along the line of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, has not been developed, although the coal bed in nearly every district has been purchased from the original owners and is in the hands of people holding same for investment.

"The Wabash Railroad from the Allegheny County line extending west traverses much area of the Pittsburg Coal Company, Wabash Coal Company, Pittsburg Terminal Railroad & Coal Company, Pittsburg & Southwestern Coal Company, the Pittsburg & Washington Coal Company, the Washington County Coal Company, the Greensburg Coal Company, and the Cross Creek Coal Company. These mines have all been opened up in the last few years, or since the Wabash line has been built.

As to the quality of the coal in Washington County, it varies greatly. In the extreme eastern part along the Monongahela River, from Millsboro to Monongahela, it has been mainly used for high grade fuel and shipped by the river interests. Not until late years has it been regarded as a high grade coking coal when properly prepared and handled. Jones & Laughlin were the first to use it in making coke. In West Bethlehem, Deemston, West Pike Run, Somerset, Fallowfield and Carroll Townships we find a basin that has been largely purchased for the purpose of making coke in the future. This coal has increased in price more than any other in the county, mainly because of its high quality. As we go west, between this basin and the Washington anticline, which passes northeast and southwest between this basin and Washington, and which extends northeast and southwest

and almost parallel with the Chartiers Valley Branch, we find a high grade fuel coal. The eastern portion may be regarded as a fair grade of gas coal. To the northwest of Washington and the western portion the coal is regarded as a high grade fuel coal.

With the many mines located within the county's borders making great inroads upon the coal of the county, it is a question as to just how long it will last. The 450,000 acres, or more, of the Pittsburg coal bed in Washington County would be entirely depleted at the end of twenty years, if the entire tonnage requirements were taken from this county, at the present rate of production and at the rate of increase for the past ten years. In other words, if we have an initial consumption of but 5,000 acres of gas, steam and coking coal per year and an annual increase of 15%, the area depleted at the end of twenty years would be about 600,000 acres. If the coal production and requirements did not increase, but continued as they have during 1909, the 450,000 acres of Pittsburg coal in Washington County would fill the requirements of the United States for ten years. The United States produced in anthracite and bituminous coal 450,000,000 tons during 1909, and Washington County's 450,000 acres of coal lands, at an average of 10,000 tons to the acre, means 4,500,000,000 tons, or ten years' supply of coal to the United States, at the present rate of consumption.

"Our largest tonnages have been taken out in the past few years, and if we continue on in our industrial progress at the present rate, our Pittsburg district will soon be depleted of its best coal.

"Washington County coal, whether it be in the eastern or western part, can always be regarded as a safe investment. Washington, Allegheny, Greene, Westmoreland and Fayette Counties furnished the best quality of coal, and are nearer the centers of consumption than the mountain coals of West Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee. If we are better located because of the twenty-five cents per ton freight rate, that means alone in the operation of Washington County coal \$2,000 to \$3,000 per acre. This fact, other than high quality, will always make Washington County coal valuable.

"It is quite true that the consumption of coal will increase greatly. The disappearance of timber and natural gas, and with the rapid stride in industrial progress, it is folly to think that we have reached our zenith in the production of coal. Is it not safe to predict that our great populated centers will need larger tonnage to meet their demands? With the development of the country from coast to coast every district will need fuel. The lighting, the heating and the power required will further increase the demand. New enterprises are undertaken and modern structures are being built. Several of our office buildings in our large cities require from twenty to forty tons of coal per day. Several of our Pittsburg buildings use 15 to 20 tons of coal per day.

This is consumed under the boilers, furnishing the light, heat, and power for elevators, etc., and every modern convenience requires additional coal, not only in the making of it, but in its future operation. Then there is every prospect that our railroads in handling the increased traffic will use greater amounts of coal as further progress tends to increase production and make broader demands for fuel. The foundation of all these industries and the force and power which moves the wheels of commerce is found in the lump of coal, which goes into the furnace and releases the stored up energy placed in the coal bed many thousands of years ago. Coal is, therefore, the fundamental basis of power, and it is the staple article which of necessity finds use and ready sale in every state in the Union."

Below is a table showing the quality and uses of coal in each township, prepared by John W. Bealeau.

Carroll Township, high grade coking, gas and steam coal.

Fallowfield Township, high grade coking, gas and steam coal.

East Pike Run Township, high grade coking, gas and steam coal.

West Pike Run Township, high grade coking, gas and steam coal.

Centerville Borough, high grade coking, gas and steam coal.

Demston Borough, high grade coking, gas and steam coal.

West Bethlehem, high grade coking, gas and steam coal.

Somerset, high grade coking, gas and steam coal.

Amwell Township, coking, gas and steam.

South Strabane, gas and steam.

North Strabane, gas and steam.

Peters, gas and steam.

Morris, coking, gas and steam.

South Franklin, coking, gas and steam.

North Franklin, coking, gas and steam.

Canton Township, high grade steam coal.

Chartiers, high grade steam coal.

Cecil, high grade steam coal.

East Finley Township, high grade steam coal.

West Finley, high grade steam coal.

Buffalo, high grade steam coal.

Blaine, high grade steam coal.

Hopewell, high grade steam coal.

Independence, high grade steam coal.

Mt. Pleasant, high grade steam coal.

Cross Creek, high grade steam coal.

Jefferson, high grade steam coal.

Smith, high grade steam coal.

Robeson, high grade steam coal.

Hanover, high grade steam coal.



## CHAPTER XXIII.

### BANKS IN WASHINGTON COUNTY

*Philadelphia Bank—Bank of Washington—Early Washington County Financiers—Franklin Bank of Washington and First National Bank of Washington—Early Banking Legislation—Uncertain Values of Early Paper Currency—William Smith's Private Bank—Bank of J. Alexander & Son—Hazlett Bank—Canonsburg Savings Fund Society—Farmers Bank of Deposit of Canonsburg—Peoples Bank of Monongahela City and Monongahela City Trust Co.—The Hopkins, Wright & Co. Bank—Washington Savings Bank—Burgettstown National Bank—Canonsburg Savings Bank—Citizens National Bank of Washington—Farmers and Mechanics National Bank of Washington—First National Bank of Claysville—First National Bank of McDonald—First National Bank of California—Peoples National Bank of McDonald—Act of March 14, 1900—Bank of Coal Center—Peoples Bank of California—First National Bank of Claysville—Trust Companies—Dime Savings Institution and Title Guarantee & Trust Co. of Washington—Washington Trust Co.—Citizens Trust Co. of Canonsburg—Charleroi Savings & Trust Co.—List of National and State Banks and Trust Companies in Washington County with their Statements for the Year 1908—Rank of Leading Banks in the County—Statistical Table of Bank Stock, Dividends, etc. of the County's Leading Financial Institutions—The County's Financial Growth as Exhibited in her Financial Institutions—Review of Financial History of the County—Directory of Banks.*

Philadelphia Bank, Office of Discount and Deposits, Washington, Pa.—This was the first bank opened in the county. It commenced business in July, 1809, and closed in 1825. It was only a branch of the parent institution at Philadelphia. John Neal, who afterwards was interested with Chas. DeHass in the town of Columbia, or West Columbia (now Donora) was cashier of this branch. An effort was made to change this branch bank to "an original bank," to give more general accommodation to the citizens of this county and of the adjacent counties and to avoid individual ruin and distress as well as general embarrassment in this part of the state. An act for this purpose was passed in 1818, with the intention that the proposed bank be called the "Franklin Bank of Washington, Pa." Capital proposed was not less than \$150,000 or more than \$226,000.

The Bank of Washington, a competitor, had been established in 1814, under the provisions of an act passed March 21st, of that year. The legislation in 1818 was apparently for the purpose of consolidating the branch bank and this later original bank, both being in financial trouble at that date. The Bank of Washington had failed to transmit to the state department on the first of November, 1817, the 6% of its dividends, which were or should have been declared on that day as required by the law. Upon proof that the failure to pay to the state the amount required was an accident, the legislature authorized the Bank of Washington to continue business. The efforts to consolidate the

two banks seemed to have failed, although John Neal, the cashier of the branch bank, was acting in unity with the parties interested in the Bank of Washington, which is shown by the fact that the stockholders of the Bank of Washington, as early as 1823, held a meeting at the office of the Philadelphia Bank and elected five managers to direct the affairs of the Washington Bank. These annual meetings continued until 1834.

John Neal, who remained with the branch bank of Philadelphia until its close in 1825, then removed to Philadelphia, leaving its affairs to be finally closed by Daniel Moore and Rev. Thomas Hoge. The complications had caused the financial ruin of John Neal, and his large holdings of lots in the town of West Columbia were at that time sold by the sheriff, and bought by David Shields, who with Parker Campbell, Thomas Acheson, Robert Hazlett, Hugh Wilson, Alexander Reed, Daniel Moore, David Cook, Alexander Murdoch, Joseph Pentecost, John Hoge, James Allison, Thomas Patterson, William Hoge, James Stevenson, James Orr and Robert Rowland, had elected him cashier in 1809.

The names of those working on banking problems in the early days will interest their many descendants. Among those originating the Bank of Washington in 1814, were Richard Donaldson, of Washington, John Lyle, John Purviance, Thomas Baird, Robert Hamilton, David Morris, Hugh Haggerty, Isaac Mayes, George Morgan, Eleazar Jenkins, William Vance, Dr. Samuel Murdoch, Hugh Workman, George Baird, John Watson,

Daniel Leet, David Craig, Robert Boland, Jr., John Clemens and James Gordon. In addition to many of the above named, Craig Ritchie, of Canonsburg, Thomas McCall, William Sample and John Marshall were stockholders in 1819. Among the properties of the Bank of Washington sold by trustees was 1,450 acres of land in Washington, Beaver and Greene Counties, the lot and brick house now known as the Acheson Round Corner, and the frame house and lot at the opposite corner of Main and Maiden streets. Joseph Henderson was for nine years the agent of the managers of this bank in winding up its affairs.

The town of Washington and the whole county do not seem to have had many banking facilities from 1825 to 1836.

The Franklin Bank of Washington; First National Bank of Washington.—On March 9, 1836, an act was passed incorporating the Franklin Bank of Washington, which had in no way any connection with the institution of the same name which had preceded it. During the year 1837 this bank passed through the trying period of general suspension without difficulty, and it is a matter of historical importance that this bank was one of the three west of the Allegheny Mountains which did not suspend specie payment during and succeeding the time of the late Civil War. On the 1st of January, 1865, the Franklin Bank of Washington became the First National Bank of Washington, having secured a charter from the government on October 14, 1864, as a national association. C. M. Reed was chosen president; James McIlvaine, cashier, and Samuel Cunningham, clerk. On May 1, 1865, Andrew S. Ritchie, Esq., was appointed teller. The history of this bank is continued today in the present First National Bank, which has the longest continuous record of business of any banking institution in Washington County.

The banking experiences of the earlier days were very different from those of today, and great skill and constant care were required to avoid not only counterfeit money but money issued by banks which were continually getting into financial difficulty. One or two instances as related to the writer by the Hon. Alexander Murdoch, illustrate the uncertainties of the times. He said that once when coming up the Ohio River on a steamboat—the only method of travel except stage coach—it was rumored that the Bank of Gallipolis was in difficulty. At each landing the reports were worse until the passengers before arriving at Gallipolis, gathered up all the money of that bank and used it to stuff the little brass cannon, firing it as a salute to the town upon their approach. On another occasion, when in New York, Mr. Murdoch tendered bills of the Franklin Bank of Washington at his hotel, which were declined. In vain he urged that the bank had never suspended. He then paid

his bill with money of the Bank of Wheeling, which the hotel clerk was satisfied to take because he had heard of that bank. In the region around Pittsburg, at that time, the notes of the Franklin Bank were at par, while those of the Wheeling Bank were received only at a considerable discount.

The legislation of the times was also hard on the banks, and they were not permitted, for a time, to issue notes for less than \$5 and there was a time when it was an indictable offence to offer paper money in payment of small debts.

Even as late as the Civil War period some of the bankers in Washington would carry suspicious looking money to John C. Hasting, the hardware merchant, whose judgment was considered most superior, and who made a close study of the "Detector."

For many years the First National Bank of Washington stood alone as the only National bank or incorporated financial institution in Washington County and among the two or three banks which were in existence west of the Allegheny Mountains.

The next bank of which we have record was the private bank started by William Smith in Washington in the year 1828. The name was changed later to William Smith & Sons' Bank by the entry of Wm. W. Smith into partnership. The father died, then the son and now the manager is William McK. Smith, grandson of the founder.

In the same year the William Smith bank was started, Joseph Alexander began trading and banking in Monongahela City. In 1843 William J. Alexander, a son of Joseph, became partner in the business, under the firm name of J. Alexander & Son, which title continued until 1850, when the banking business was established as the sole business of the firm, the name becoming Alexander & Company. The bank has since then been conducted by members of the Alexander family and Joseph A. Herron, the last named being admitted to the firm in 1871. This was the first bank in the Monongahela Valley, and is now one of the strongest.

Another of the pioneer private banking houses of Washington was the Hazlett Bank, whose history dates back to the year 1837. It was started by Samuel Hazlett and continued by his son Samuel. The owner became financially embarrassed and was forced to close in 1897. The failure of Samuel Hazlett is said to be on account of deposits with the West Penn Bank of Pittsburg, of which James H. Hopkins, born and raised in Washington, was the prominent owner.

Canonsburg has had at least one banking institution for more than half a century. On July 21, 1853, application was made to the legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of the Canonsburg Savings Fund Society, with a capital of \$50,000. No action, however,



was taken until 1855, when the institution was incorporated by act approved April 20 of that year. The bank soon afterward went into operation, and was in existence for about fifteen years, closing in April, 1869. Its first cashier was Samuel R. Williams, who had previously held the chair of natural sciences in Jefferson college. For several years preceding the closing of the institution the cashiership was filled by John F. Black.

The Farmers' Bank of Deposit, of Canonsburg, was organized in March, 1865. Its board of directors was constituted as follows: James Craighead, president; B. South, secretary and treasurer; R. C. Hamilton, John Chambers and Adam Edgar. This institution continued in business until January, 1880, when it was closed.

The People's Bank of Monongahela City was organized in 1870 and was in 1891 changed from a state bank to a trust company, being then known as the Monongahela City Trust Company.

In the same year that the People's Bank was organized, or in the fall of 1870, the private banking house of Hopkins, Wright & Co., composed of William Hopkins, Joshua Wright and James H. Hopkins was formed in Washington and existed for about six years. James H. Hopkins retired to engage in banking in Pittsburg under the name of West Penn Bank. This venture failed and Joshua Wright, his former partner, ceased to do banking business.

In 1873 the Washington Savings Bank was organized with a capital stock of \$100,000, with James W. Kuntz, president; William McKinan, vice-president, and Samuel Ruth, cashier. The bank became financially embarrassed in 1892 and was closed.

The second national bank in the county was the Burgettstown National Bank, organized February 4, 1879.

The Canonsburg Savings Bank was opened for business January 14, 1880. The business was closed by the stockholders February 9, 1882, and the property transferred to the Canonsburg Bank, Limited. The last mentioned institution was organized with a capital of \$50,000, and opened for business on the 9th of February, 1882. The officers of this concern were: William Martin, president; J. C. McNary, secretary and treasurer; Adam Edgar, S. B. McPeak and W. R. McConnell, directors; Henry Bennett, assistant cashier.

This bank continued under the same name and management until May 12, 1891, when it was reorganized under the national banking laws and became the First National Bank of Canonsburg, with William Martin as its president and George D. McNutt, cashier.

The third bank in the county and the second bank in Washington to be organized under a national charter was the Citizens National Bank, incorporated on the 24th day of August, 1885.

The Farmers and Mechanics National Bank of Wash-

ington was organized in 1890, with a capital of \$100,000. It continued as a national association until 1901, when its capital stock was taken over by the Washington Trust Company.

The First National Bank of Claysville was organized in 1890 and the First National of California the following year. The next year, or 1892, the First National of McDonald was organized. The People's National Bank of McDonald was established in 1897.

The act of March 14, 1900, and the great increase of coal sales produced great activity in creating national banks. This act empowered the Comptroller of Currency to permit the organizations of banks with minimum capital of \$25,000 in places of population not over 3,000. Fifteen national banks were organized in Washington County within five years after the passage of this act. Since then many other national banks have been organized until at the present time there are in the county 27 national banks. Four State banks in the county have grown up since 1898. The few organized prior to that date have taken out national association charters. One of the four, the Bank of Coal Center, was closed early in 1909.

The People's Bank of California was temporarily closed during 1907 and was opened again in 1908.

The First National Bank of Claysville was closed in 1904 and its business settled by a receiver.

The trust companies entered the field of banking with authority to do everything a bank could do except to issue national notes or currency. They could do many things a national bank was not permitted to do. It having become necessary the government gave the national banks greater scope and authority to accommodate the people.

The trust companies being financial institutions organized and operated under the laws of the Commonwealth, have added much to the financial and commercial upbuilding of Washington County.

The Dime Savings Institution of Washington was really the first financial enterprise to take up the business which is now conducted largely by the trust companies. It began business June 3, 1893, having been incorporated October 10, 1892. This institution was taken over by the Title Guarantee and Trust Company of Washington in September, 1897, and was afterwards consolidated with the Washington Trust Company. In 1901 both the Citizens Trust Company of Canonsburg and the Charleroi Savings and Trust Company were organized. The number of these companies increased until at the present time there are eight trust companies in business in the county.

The following is a list of all the National and State banks and trust companies in the county with their statements as issued December 31, 1908, for the year 1908:

# HISTORY OF WASHINGTON COUNTY

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Names of National Banks.		Date of Organization.	Capital.	Surplus and Profits.	Deposits.	Resources.	Loans and Investments.	Dividends Paid Since 1908.	Dividends Paid Since Organization.
Citizens National, Washington.	Aug. 5, 1885	\$1,059,799.25	\$200,000.00	\$1,059,799.25	\$2,766,048.95	\$4,225,848.20	\$3,557,166.46	\$18,000.00	\$222,000.00
First National, Washington.	Oct. 14, 1836	28,456.47	400,000.00	28,456.47	1,425,586.16	2,254,042.63	1,927,145.49	5,000.00	1,340,000.00
First National, McDonald.	June 12, 1892	192,921.71	50,000.00	192,921.71	920,051.69	1,178,933.40	937,634.14	5,000.00	45,000.00
First National, Canonsburg.	June 1, 1891	214,172.55	100,000.00	214,172.55	735,240.47	1,146,213.02	768,823.27	12,000.00	81,600.00
Burgess National, Claysville.	Feb. 4, 1879	70,502.89	100,000.00	70,502.89	812,815.88	1,092,893.21	821,896.79	12,000.00	252,000.00
The National, Claysville.	June 23, 1890	133,000.00	50,000.00	133,000.00	720,000.00	900,000.00	720,000.00	3,000.00	37,500.00
First National, Charleoi.	Mar. 18, 1891	129,669.40	50,000.00	129,669.40	671,603.49	872,272.89	705,673.85	4,000.00	56,500.00
First National, Donora.	July 15, 1901	43,000.00	75,000.00	43,000.00	400,000.00	600,000.00	315,000.00	6,000.00	24,750.00
First National, Monongahela.	Oct. 19, 1891	90,535.00	50,000.00	90,535.00	403,522.86	596,523.63	422,824.69	4,500.00	54,750.00
First National, Monongahela.	Nov. 30, 1901	30,806.66	50,000.00	30,806.66	466,476.17	561,317.63	418,167.97	3,000.00	13,500.00
Washington National, Burgettstown.	Nov. 4, 1903	2,820.00	50,000.00	2,820.00	294,203.63	432,223.63	369,973.94	1,500.00	1,500.00
Midway National Bank.	Feb. 7, 1903	40,335.25	50,000.00	40,335.25	209,656.42	349,991.67	290,471.98	3,000.00	21,500.00
First National, Seneca Hill.	Oct. 22, 1900	22,137.85	50,000.00	22,137.85	201,989.62	338,386.88	199,395.43	3,000.00	21,500.00
First National, Finleyville.	June 6, 1904	16,100.00	25,000.00	16,100.00	195,000.00	251,912.29	219,667.24	750.00	750.00
First National, Houston.	Sept. 6, 1902	15,135.00	25,000.00	15,135.00	130,000.00	215,030.96	139,350.00	750.00	750.00
First National, Fredericktown.	July 20, 1901	17,190.94	25,000.00	17,190.94	130,000.00	290,000.00	131,021.46	2,250.00	3,750.00
First National, West Alexander National.	Aug. 5, 1901	27,595.42	25,000.00	27,595.42	123,084.16	197,629.32	131,639.99	1,500.00	1,500.00
First National, Hickory.	Oct. 7, 1904	8,796.59	25,000.00	8,796.59	133,790.33	194,966.38	140,807.51	500.00	500.00
*Peoples, West Alexander.	Aug. 17, 1907	2,262.90	25,000.00	2,262.90	93,413.36	170,075.65	118,081.21	500.00	500.00
Bentleyville National.	May 1, 1906	4,313.85	25,000.00	4,313.85	131,733.91	167,303.76	126,493.67	500.00	500.00
Lincoln National, Ellsworth.	July 2, 1903	5,212.81	25,000.00	5,212.81	98,449.93	138,257.44	103,710.39	1,250.00	1,250.00
Lincoln National, Arella.	Aug. 12, 1905	6,932.89	25,000.00	6,932.89	98,827.07	137,259.96	69,750.84	1,250.00	1,250.00
First National, Cecil.	Dec. 29, 1903	3,451.11	25,000.00	3,451.11	53,257.53	110,708.64	62,529.52	1,500.00	1,500.00
First National, Millsboro.	June 24, 1904	7,258.42	25,000.00	7,258.42	51,869.27	108,386.65	54,236.08	1,500.00	1,500.00
First National, Farmers & Miners, Bentleyville.	Mar. 14, 1908	.....	50,000.00	.....	26,569.34	88,469.34	.....	.....	.....
First National, Farmers National, Claysville.	Jan. 2, 1909	.....	50,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	.....	\$2,212,012.85	\$1,675,000.00	\$2,212,012.85	\$11,545,941.56	\$16,827,107.64	\$13,033,676.64	\$79,000.00	\$2,159,850.00
Names of State Banks		Date of Organization.	Capital.	Surplus and Profits.	Deposits.	Resources.	Loans and Investments.	Dividends Paid Since 1908.	Dividends Paid Since Organization.
*Bank of Charleoi.	Jan. 24, 1898	\$192,413.66	\$75,000.00	\$192,413.66	\$958,148.35	\$1,225,562.01	\$1,047,592.06	\$7,500.00	\$41,250.00
Bank of Donora.	Dec. 27, 1901	31,000.00	100,000.00	31,000.00	223,703.79	356,244.55	196,707.87	3,000.00	18,000.00
*Peoples, Californiat.	.....	20,139.39	75,000.00	20,139.39	234,893.92	330,617.91	138,428.69	.....	.....
*Bank of Coal Center.	Mar. 7, 1904	12,995.11	50,000.00	12,995.11	76,828.67	140,260.93	62,208.00	.....	.....
Totals	.....	\$256,548.16	\$300,000.00	\$256,548.16	\$1,493,574.73	\$2,052,684.50	\$1,444,937.62	\$10,500.00	\$59,250.00
Names of Trust Companies.		Date of Organization.	Capital.	Surplus and Profits.	Deposits.	Resources.	Loans and Investments.	Dividends Paid Since 1908.	Dividends Paid Since Organization.
Washington, Washington.	May 26, 1902	\$712,729.20	\$500,000.00	\$712,729.20	\$2,523,960.96	\$3,738,905.81	\$2,884,617.41	\$30,000.00	\$120,000.00
Real Estate, Washington.	April, 1902	183,065.31	200,000.00	183,065.31	778,615.77	1,161,681.08	1,004,729.18	16,000.00	32,000.00
Monongahela City Trust Co.	June 25, 1901	80,196.42	150,000.00	80,196.42	796,168.41	1,026,364.83	898,497.87	9,000.00	63,000.00
Union, Washington.	Mar. 27, 1902	179,192.61	150,000.00	179,192.61	346,909.68	816,606.55	644,013.57	19,712.00	88,543.00
Citizens, Canonsburg.	May 1, 1901	105,570.61	125,000.00	105,570.61	562,226.68	806,010.51	608,692.38	7,500.00	30,000.00
Charleoi Savings and Trust Co.	Feb. 21, 1901	17,677.90	125,000.00	17,677.90	333,624.50	476,306.40	344,423.58	5,000.00	25,000.00
McDonald Savings and Trust Co.	Jan. 1, 1904	21,000.00	125,000.00	21,000.00	375,000.00	330,790.00	210,000.00	2,500.00	25,000.00
Union, Donora.	.....	7,000.00	125,000.00	7,000.00	115,000.00	245,000.00	210,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Totals	.....	\$1,306,422.05	\$1,600,000.00	\$1,306,422.05	\$5,736,506.00	\$8,645,875.18	\$6,925,763.62	\$94,712.00	\$388,543.00
Grand totals.	.....	\$3,774,983.06	\$3,575,000.00	\$3,774,983.06	\$18,776,022.29	\$27,525,667.32	\$21,404,377.88	\$184,212.00	\$2,607,643.00

\* Statement of November 27, 1908.  
 † Fifteen National Banks, three State Banks and two Trust Companies show much less deposits than last year.  
 ‡ This bank's statement did not appear last year, as it was temporarily closed.



## HISTORY OF WASHINGTON COUNTY

Ranking the banks according to their total resources The Citizens National of Washington holds undisputed first place—also in its relation of capital to surplus and in its deposits. Its total resources are over \$4,000,000, being the first bank to pass this high mark. The Washington Trust Company is a close second. The First National Bank of Washington is still second among the national banks in total resources. The First National of McDonald third and the First National of Canonsburg fourth. The McDonald Bank stands second in the county in the value of its bank stock. The only other

national bank which has passed the \$1,000,000 mark in total resources is the Burgettstown National.

Of the State banks and trust companies, The Washington Trust Company leads in resources with over \$3,700,000. The Bank of Charleroi is second and the Real Estate Trust Company of Washington third. The Monongahela City Trust Company is the only other State institution which has passed the million mark.

The following table shows the value of bank stock, rate of dividend and amount of dividends of the financial institutions of the county:

National Banks—	Capital.	Book Value	Book Value	Rate	Amount of
		of Stock Dec. 31, 1901.	of Stock Dec. 31, 1908.	of Div- idends.	
Citizens' National, Washington.....	\$200,000	\$587.48	\$630.00	8-12	\$18,000
First National, McDonald.....	50,000	458.07	485.85	10	5,000
The National, Claysville.....	50,000	333.00	366.00	6	3,000
First National, Charleroi.....	50,000	380.00	359.34	8	4,000
First National, Canonsburg.....	100,000	305.85	314.17	12	12,000
First National, California.....	50,000	263.95	281.07	9	4,500
West Alexander National.....	25,000	207.00	210.38	9	2,250
People's National, West Alexander.....	25,000	.....	209.00	6	1,500
Midway National.....	50,000	172.11	180.67	3	1,500
Burgettstown National.....	100,000	166.62	170.05	12	12,000
First National, Fredericktown.....	25,000	155.00	168.76	...	.....
First National, Scenery Hill.....	25,000	156.00	166.86	...	.....
First National, Monongahela.....	50,000	155.20	161.61	6	3,000
First National, Houston.....	25,000	160.00	160.54	3	750
First National, Donora.....	75,000	163.70	157.33	8	6,000
Washington National, Burgettstown.....	50,000	146.22	156.40	...	.....
First National, Finleyville.....	25,000	180.00	156.00	3	750
First National, Roscoe.....	50,000	139.37	144.25	6	3,000
Farmers' National, Hickory.....	25,000	125.05	135.18	...	.....
First National, Millsboro.....	25,000	120.00	129.03	...	.....
Lincoln National, Avella.....	25,000	118.00	127.73	...	.....
National of Ellsworth.....	25,000	103.23	120.90	...	.....
Bentleyville National.....	25,000	112.00	117.25	2	500
First National, Cecil.....	25,000	109.00	113.80	5	1,250
First National, Washington.....	400,000	171.78	107.11	...	.....
Farmers' and Miners, Bentleyville.....	50,000	.....	.....	...	1,500
Farmers' National, Claysville.....	50,000	.....	.....	...	.....
State Banks and Trust Companies—					
Bank of Charleroi.....	75,000	360.00	356.50	10	7,500
Washington Trust, Washington.....	500,000	233.00	242.54	6	30,000
Citizens', Canonsburg.....	125,000	180.05	192.45	6	7,500
Real Estate Trust, Washington.....	200,000	189.26	191.82	8	16,000
Union Trust, Washington.....	492,800	*69.72	86.00	4	19,712
Monongahela City Trust Co.....	150,000	149.84	164.16	6	9,000
Bank of Donora.....	100,000	128.50	131.00	3	3,000
People's of California.....	75,000	.....	126.85	...	.....
Bank of Coal Center.....	50,000	125.97	126.00	...	.....
McDonald Savings & Trust Co.....	125,000	123.54	116.80	2	2,500
Charleroi Savings & Trust Co.....	125,000	117.00	114.13	4	5,000
Union Trust, Donora.....	125,000	105.00	105.60	...	5,000

\*Par value, \$50.00.

During the past year more shares of bank stock changed hands than during any previous period for many years. This was natural—as stocks of all kinds were offered in the markets, many of them selling much below their real

value. It was a year of shrinkage in stocks because the sellers were more plentiful than the buyers. Many people were forced to unload at most any price. On the exchanges the listed stocks and securities took a tumble.

Yet during the past year some of the local bank stocks sold at the highest figure that was ever realized in this county. Seven hundred dollars was paid for several shares of the Citizens National Bank of Washington stock. Par value of the stock is \$100. The surplus fund is now over \$1,060,000. At the close of the year the directors increased the quarterly dividend from 2 to 3 per cent.

The wonderful growth of the banks of Washington County since 1901 is seen by the following interesting statistics:

Year.	Capital.	Surplus & Profits.	Deposits.
1901.....	\$1,490,000	\$1,100,770	\$6,537,580
1902.....	2,615,000	2,144,296	12,218,949
1903.....	3,497,050	2,900,852	13,591,083
1904.....	3,630,500	3,169,748	14,450,000
1905.....	3,932,800	3,243,589	16,666,389
1906.....	3,932,800	3,659,993	18,319,208
1907.....	3,642,800	3,810,958	18,740,200
1908.....	3,575,000	3,774,983	18,776,022

Since 1901 the capital has more than doubled, the surplus and profits more than tripled and the deposits increased almost threefold.

The growth of our banks and the increase in their business is an exhibition of the county's material progress. The banks of Washington County have attracted the attention of the outside business world for in the safety which they afford to depositors they outrival those of the large majority of the counties of this country.

One naturally asks why the Washington County banks have been able to make such a phenomenal record. The answer is found in the phenomenal development of the county during the period since after the discovery of oil about 1885, but most particularly since about the year 1900, when the coal fields were purchased and opened up so extensively.

This has been a period of the county's greatest natural growth. The vast acreage of coal territory has been brought into the market. The transactions which have placed the ownership of one-half the area of the county's coal lands in the hands of coal operators and speculators and taken them from the ownership of the farmers has, in two ways effected the general business conditions of the county and been responsible for the rapid increase in the resources of our financial institutions. First—it has brought millions of dollars of ready cash to the farmers, many of whom have placed their money in the banks or have invested it in home enterprises which have developed new lines of business. Second—the sale of the coal lands has resulted in the beginning of mining operations with railroad building and the general increase in property valuations which have very noticeably affected the county's material welfare.

It can then be well said that the prodigious increase in banking in Washington County during the past eight

years is the reflection of the coal development and the increase in manufacturing lines. The county is in the center of the greatest bituminous coal field of the world and each succeeding year shows that the great manufacturing enterprises of the country are seeking locations near the center of the fuel supply. Therefore, the years which are to come, should show a continuing rapid increase in its banking business reflecting the consequential natural development of the county.

The year 1908 goes down in history as a critical one among the business interests of this country. It was known as a panic year—a year of business depression. Factories and mills were closed, many substantial enterprises went to the wall carrying with them many stable and prosperous financial institutions. These times of business depression and even of stagnation cannot be controlled. Washington County suffered with the rest of the country the experiences and the hardships of the times.

Especially was it felt in the river districts and this is shown in the bank statements where there were fallings off in deposits and also in profits. No bank can expect to keep up its total deposits in a year when factories are closed down, to the mark reached when all industrial enterprises are running full and are on the high tide of prosperity.

Yet with all the hard times, and the effects of them felt most keenly by the financial enterprises of the county not one suspended or closed its doors during the year. A few of the banks were hit harder than others—they happened to have securities of business and commercial enterprises which were good—but which became of but little value when the concerns were obliged to go into the hands of a receiver owing to conditions over which the banks, or perhaps they themselves had nothing to do.

Washington County therefore is most fortunate in the character and stability of its banking enterprises—and it is creditable to the officers and management of these institutions that they were able to weather the storms of the past year in business and to come out in good condition.

The following is a directory of all the banks in Washington County with the exception of the private banks:

#### CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK, WASHINGTON.

Officers—John W. Donnan, president; John H. Donnan, vice president; N. R. Baker, cashier; R. B. Leslie, assistant cashier.

Directors—John W. Donnan, A. S. Eagleson, James Kuntz, Jr., John Slater, R. V. Johnson, A. G. Happer, Alvan Donnan, Ernest F. Acheson, James M. Miller, John H. Donnan, Albert J. Allison.

#### FIRST NATIONAL, WASHINGTON.

Officers—A. M. Linn, president; J. A. Ray, vice president; Joseph C. Baird, cashier; Joseph Zelt, assistant cashier.



## HISTORY OF WASHINGTON COUNTY

Directors—Alexander M. Brown, Alexander Reed, John G. Clarke, W. H. Davis, R. H. McClay, Owen Murphy, R. W. Knox, Andrew M. Linn, J. A. Ray, Brit Hart, John W. Warriek.

## BURGETTSTOWN NATIONAL.

Officers—John A. Bell, president; K. Noble McDonald, vice president; A. H. Kerr, cashier; J. C. Fulton, vice president.

Directors—John A. Bell, K. Noble McDonald, John C. Fulton, Robert W. Criswell, W. G. Shillito, Robert Scott, W. Craig Lee, John P. Linn, W. E. McCurdy, Robert P. Stevenson, James Cavert, James P. Leech, Lee R. Scott, A. H. Kerr.

## FIRST NATIONAL, M'DONALD.

Officers—Edward McDonald, president; J. D. Sauters, vice president; G. S. Campbell, cashier; Ida V. Steen, assistant cashier.

Directors—Edward McDonald, G. S. Campbell, Samuel Shane, N. G. Cook, J. N. McDonald, J. D. Sauters, David Campbell, C. Ferguson, Mel Moorhead.

## FIRST NATIONAL, CANONSBURG.

Officers—W. H. Paxton, president; John L. Cockins, vice president; George D. McNutt, cashier; J. W. Munnell, assistant cashier.

Directors—John L. Cockins, Joseph Underwood, Mark B. Kelso, William H. Paxton, Ebenezer B. Boyle, Robert L. Park, George D. McNutt.

## THE NATIONAL, CLAYSVILLE.

Officers—J. R. McLain, president; D. M. Campsey, vice president; W. J. E. McLain, cashier.

Directors—J. R. McLain, D. M. Campsey, William Wilson, J. D. Campsey, Dr. George Inglis, W. J. Mehaffey, John Sawhill and J. N. Montgomery.

## FIRST NATIONAL, CHARLEROI.

Officers—J. K. Tener, president; S. A. Walton, vice president; R. N. Rush, cashier.

Directors—J. K. Tener, S. A. Walton, R. N. Rush, George E. Tener, George A. Macbeth, S. M. McCloskey, George S. Might.

## FIRST NATIONAL, DONORA.

Officers—J. W. Ailes, president; J. N. Mullin, vice president; Herbert Ailes, cashier; Benjamin G. Binns, assistant cashier.

Directors—J. W. Ailes, J. P. Castner, J. N. Mullin, J. G. Coatsworth, Charles Potter, A. W. Mellon, W. H. Binns.

## FIRST NATIONAL, CALIFORNIA.

Officers—William Binns, president; A. J. White, vice president; William M. Nicodemus, cashier; W. H. Gregg, assistant cashier.

Directors—J. W. Ailes, A. A. Ailes, William H. Binns, W. H. Farquhar, W. H. Gregg, R. L. Johnston, R. L. Leadbeter, A. C. Piper, A. J. White.

## FIRST NATIONAL BANK, MONONGAHELA.

Officers—Joseph Lytle, president; Eugene Byers, vice president; G. E. Davis, cashier.

Directors—Joseph Lytle, Eugene Byers, Charles E. Stevens, J. R. McGregor, W. T. Pierce, James T. Lytle, J. F. Kennedy, D. E. Hamble, D. F. Allen, H. T. Billick.

## WASHINGTON NATIONAL, BURGETTSTOWN.

Officers—J. A. Ray, president; M. R. Stephenson, vice president; R. K. Scott, vice president; J. Winfield Reed, cashier; F. M. Barber, assistant cashier.

Directors—J. A. Ray, D. G. Jones, A. S. Hays, F. M. Barber, R. K. Scott, M. R. Stephenson.

## MIDWAY NATIONAL BANK.

Officers—D. G. Bamford, president; A. J. Russell, vice president; R. M. Donaldson, cashier.

Directors—A. J. Russell, Richard Donaldson, R. M. Dickson, James M. Wallace, James Bell, R. Noble McDonald, R. M. Donaldson, D. G. Bamford.

## FIRST NATIONAL BANK, FINLEYVILLE.

Officers—A. H. Anderson, president; C. Fritchman, vice president; J. F. Boyer, cashier.

Directors—C. Fritchman, J. F. Boyer, A. H. Anderson, John C. Potter, David G. Jones, J. N. Kerr, C. B. Troutman.

## FIRST NATIONAL, ROSCOE.

Officers—J. W. Ailes, president; E. L. Collier, vice president; J. H. Underwood, cashier; J. W. Stephens, assistant cashier.

Directors—J. W. Ailes, E. L. Collier, Joseph Underwood, H. C. Sphar, Ernst Ruder, W. J. Ailes, J. A. McLain.

## FIRST NATIONAL, SCENERY HILL.

Officers—George E. Renshaw, president; Colin Swagler, vice president; C. E. Hill, cashier; S. M. Rogers, assistant cashier.

Directors—T. H. Dague, George E. Renshaw, C. E. Hill, W. H. Hill, Jacob Martin, John Bigler, J. L. Kinder, Colin Swagler, Dr. F. I. Patterson, G. M. Mitchell and James Kefover.

## FIRST NATIONAL, HOUSTON.

Officers—W. B. Houston, president; John A. Berry, vice president; J. K. McNutt, cashier.

Directors—W. W. Donaldson, Joseph A. McKnight, George D. McNutt, W. B. Houston, John A. Berry, Luther M. Morgan, J. K. McNutt.

## FIRST NATIONAL, FREDERICKTOWN.

Officers—George L. Hill, president; Furman South, vice president; Lee M. Crowthers, cashier; R. S. Bane, assistant cashier.

Directors—George L. Hill, Furman South, LeMoyné Ward, W. B. Gladden and Lee M. Crowthers.

## WEST ALEXANDER NATIONAL.

Officers—W. F. Whitham, president; H. B. Carroll, vice president; Thomas R. Bell, cashier; H. R. Carroll, assistant cashier.

Directors—W. F. Whitham, H. B. Carroll, R. D. McCleery, S. O. Armstrong, H. M. Yates, T. S. Maxwell, Lawrence E. Sands.

## FARMERS' NATIONAL, HICKORY.

Officers—J. A. Ray, president; R. M. Wilson, vice president; T. M. Berryhill, vice president; Robert R. Hays, cashier; H. W. Denny, assistant cashier.

Directors—W. H. McPeak, T. M. Johnson, A. M. Carlisle, P. O. Elder, Samuel Wilson, Sr., T. M. Berryhill, R. M. Wilson, J. A. Ray, Robert R. Hays.

## BENTLEYVILLE NATIONAL BANK.

Officers—C. K. Frye, president; A. N. Booth, first vice president; J. C. French, second vice president; W. R. Stephens, cashier; B. J. Duvall, assistant cashier.

Directors—C. K. Frye, J. W. Piersol, A. N. Booth, J. D. Duvall, W. H. Mitchell, J. C. French, John W. Frost, J. P. Duvall, Smith F. Scott.

## NATIONAL, ELLSWORTH.

Officers—E. A. S. Clarke, president; G. C. Schlehr, vice president; Charles W. Connor, cashier; J. P. Higginson, assistant cashier.

Directors—E. A. S. Clarke, Benjamin Holliday, Henry Bourns, George C. Schlehr, W. R. Calverley.

## LINCOLN NATIONAL, AVELLA.

Officers—J. A. Ray, president; J. B. Wilson and S. S. Campbell, vice presidents; L. M. Irwin, cashier.

Directors—T. M. Johnston, L. M. Irwin, Thomas Donehoe, C. H. Patterson, J. A. Ray, J. B. Wilson, A. C. Wilson, S. S. Campbell, J. Winfield Reed.

## FIRST NATIONAL BANK, CECIL.

Officers—Adam Wagner, president; A. J. Debruxelles, vice president; C. W. Denney, cashier.

Directors—Henry Borchert, A. J. Debruxelles, Oswald Ende, Gabriel H. Hastings, Nick Klein, Valentin Klein, Adam Wagner, J. J. Wallace, Dr. Rhys Williams.

## FIRST NATIONAL, MILLSBORO.

Officers—J. W. Shay, president; Osman McCarty, vice president; E. M. Emery, cashier.

Directors—J. W. Shay, George L. Moore, Osman McCarty, B. F. Emery, William Allen, William Michener, George C. Michener, Thomas L. Wilkinson, Louis Klein, W. R. Michener, E. M. Emery, J. H. Crawford, J. N. Moore, B. Bartenzetti.

## FARMERS &amp; MINERS NATIONAL, BENTLEYVILLE.

Officers—Joseph A. Herron, president; T. A. Hetherington, vice president; D. E. Lindley, cashier.

Directors—Joseph A. Herron, A. E. Richardson, Julian Grable, A. B. Richardson, W. H. Wilson, W. F. Richardson, Joseph Underwood, J. G. McCormick, W. H. Murray and C. A. Hetherington.

## FARMERS NATIONAL, CLAYSVILLE.

Officers—D. W. Rasel, president; J. T. Carter, vice president; Burns Darsie, cashier; Ben Anderson, assistant cashier.

Directors—F. J. Egan, Williard Porter, D. W. Rasel, T. D. Bell, S. A. Dague, Leman Carson, W. W. Ramsey, John T. Carter, William Ellinham and J. A. Ray.

## BANK OF CHARLEROI.

Officers—T. L. Daly, president; J. C. McKean, vice president; Kerfoot W. Daly, cashier; Samuel C. Todd, assistant cashier; William I. Berryman, solicitor.

Directors—T. L. Daly, J. C. McKean, C. F. Thompson, A. W. Mellon, W. W. Jameson, J. P. Duvall, Harvey J. Steele, J. J. Hott, Cary Piper, T. P. Grant, William I. Berryman.

## BANK OF DONORA.

Officers—J. Add Sprowls, president; G. W. Thomas, vice president; C. F. Thomas, cashier; E. B. Todd, assistant cashier.

Directors—J. A. Sprowls, G. W. Thomas, R. L. Biddle, Eneas Coulson, F. B. Hamby.

## BANK OF COAL CENTER.

Officers—R. B. Drum, president; G. S. Hornbake, Sr., first vice president; W. H. Craig, Sr., second vice president; C. H. Drum, cashier; G. S. Hornbake, Jr., assistant cashier.

Directors—R. B. Drum, Lewis Parsons, W. A. Sprowls, Samuel Kemp, D. F. Guiser, Charles Bradford, J. A. Carson, J. E. Masters, R. W. Richards.

## WASHINGTON TRUST, WASHINGTON.

Officers—John W. Donnan, president; W. R. McIlvaine, vice president; A. C. Warne, treasurer; W. A. Baird, secretary; Robert L. McCarrell, manager foreign department.

Directors—John W. Donnan, W. R. McIlvaine, C. M. Reed, J. L. Thistle, James I. Brownson, M. C. Treat, A. G. Happer, C. N. Brady, James Kuntz, Jr., R. L. McCarrell, Winfield McIlvaine, J. E. Miller, R. V. Johnson, George M. Cameron, R. W. Knox, J. Y. Scott, Charles A. Bumpus, C. H. Lambie, A. M. Templeton.

## REAL ESTATE TRUST CO., WASHINGTON.

Officers—T. Jeff Duncan, president; Charles A. Bumpus, vice president; R. S. Winters, secretary and treasurer.

Directors—M. H. Borland, C. A. Bumpus, B. M. Clark, T. A. DeNormandie, A. P. Duncan, T. Jeff Duncan, John R. Kuntz, G. E. Lockhart, James L. Lockhart, R. H. Meloy, J. M. Patterson, W. H. Ulery, L. S. Vowell, E. A. Willetts, William Wylie.

## MONONGAHELA CITY TRUST CO.

Officers—Joseph A. Herron, president; J. B. Finley, vice president; John F. Cooper, treasurer; W. H. Alexander, secretary.

Directors—J. B. Finley, J. A. McIlvaine, T. S. McCurdy, Kerfoot W. Daly, Charles G. McIlvaine, James L. Yohe, James B. Gibson, Charles D. Borland, John W.



Ailes, C. B. Wood, John F. Cooper, W. H. Alexander, Joseph A. Herron.

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Officers—Bert W. Castner, president; J. N. Mullin, vice president; James G. Binns, treasurer.

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PEOPLE'S BANK OF CALIFORNIA.

Officers—Dr. G. B. Frantz, president; John N. Dixon, vice president; T. J. Underwood, cashier; E. M. Lilley, assistant cashier; John R. Gregg, teller.

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## CHAPTER XXIV.

### INDIAN MOUNDS.

*Early Mounds and Mound Builders—Mound at Clairton Opened—Character of the Mexican Mounds—Speculations Upon Origin of Mound Builders—Mounds in Vicinity of Monongahela River—Their Construction—Indian Forts and Burying-grounds—Contents of the Mounds—Pottery, etc.*

(Contributed with illustrations by Isaac Yohe, of Monongahela, Pa.)

There are many stone and a very few clay mounds to be found dotting the hills and valleys of the Monongahela River in Washington County, Pa. Research has established the fact that these were all used as burial places, but the difference in the construction as well as in the contents establishes the fact that they were built by two very different races of people who must have inhabited this country before the white man first landed on the Western Continent.

In the stone mounds are found the stone axe, pipe and a few arrow points made of flint, while in the clay mounds are found implements of copper, shell beads and wampum; but in neither do we find one line or word as to the builders, date of construction or to whose memory they were erected, and in wonder we exclaim:

“Who sleeps below! who sleeps below;  
It is a question idle all.”

The writer has learned of the location of about 40 of these mounds in Washington County, many of them on beautiful plateaux of the Monongahela River, Chartiers, Pigeon and Peters Creeks.

The mystery surrounding an extinct race of people always has a fascination to the student of ancient history which increases the desire to investigate and, if he has cultivated a rich imagination, (that noblest gift of God) will lead him into realms of information and enjoyment that will repay him richly for all effort expended.

The late Prof. Drummond said, “Science without mystery is unknown, religion without mystery would be absurd.”

In considering the ancient mounds it is important in the first place to draw a broad line of distinction be-

tween the stone mounds built by the Indians, and the clay mounds built by that older and more civilized race called Mound Builders, traces of whose existence can be followed from Lake Superior to Mexico and Peru.

About 10,000 of these mounds have been found in the State of Ohio, but few traces of them have been found east of the Monongahela River.

In my boyhood days there were two large clay mounds within the city limits of Monongahela covered with large trees and shrubbery. These were located on the land of I. S. Crall and it was from these the beautiful Crall home took its name, “The Mounds.” About 1880 a representative from the Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D. C., opened this mound and found many copper implements, but as but little interest was taken in the find at that time no record of the contents was kept.

In the spring of 1890 the writer in company with Mr. M. P. Schooly, editor of the Homestead News, and three or four other gentlemen of the neighborhood, we proceeded to open a large clay mound on the farm now occupied by the City of Clairton, Allegheny County, Pa., near the Washington County line. Equipped with picks and shovels, tape line and surveyor’s compass and a kodak, with four stalwart laborers, we proceeded to wrest from this time-honored grave its secrets.

Cutting a trench two feet wide directly through the center, to a level with the surrounding surface of the ground, we first found a large lump of red paint weighing about five pounds, and two skeletons. Over the face of each lay a copper plate 7”x14” highly polished on one side. These had been hammered out of the solid ore, with no indications of having been in fire. They resemble somewhat the brass mirrors used by the ancient Judeans before the art of making mirrors of glass had been invented.



I know of no finer specimens found in Pennsylvania. Near these three strings of large beads  $\frac{3}{4}$ "x $1\frac{1}{2}$ " in size—28 of these made from the core of large sea shells, such as are found on the shores of the Gulf of Mexico (these had been drilled lengthways and were quite ornamental) were two large bear tusks still attached to the jaw bone and covered with copper, showing skillful workmanship. We also found 60 rings of wampum, a stone axe and three celts or skinning knives of green stone, but no article of flint or pottery.

The implements\* shown on a neighboring page are made of a very hard and heavy iron ore and can be ground to an edge almost equal to iron. The Indians never used tools made of this material and those who have made the Mound Builders a study think they used them in working the copper mines of Lake Superior, for these mines were undoubtedly the object of their long journey so far north, and their numerous old workings that can still be seen indicate that they were worked by a determined and energetic people.

The product of the mines could easily be transported across the narrow portage between the lake and the headwaters of the Mississippi River and floated to its mouth, thence across the Gulf to Mexico. Precott's "History of Mexico" gives a vast amount of interesting information concerning this wonderful but almost obscure race of people.

The pyramid or mound of Cholula, Mexico, is one of the greatest constructions ever erected by human hands, being 1,400 feet square at the base, and 160 feet high in its present ruined condition. It covers 45 acres, being much larger than the great pyramid of Cheops in Egypt, and like them used as place of burial.

On another page are shown photographs of five pieces of pottery taken from a mound near City of Vera-Cruz, Mexico. The center one is of genuine black Inca pottery. The upper head is clearly Egyptian. The head-dress consisting of mitre, and short veil which falls to the shoulders to protect the back of the head and neck, is common to both the Egyptian and Hindoo priesthood; the faces below are of Negro or Numidian type. Who can say that the early higher civilization of Mexico—the home of the "Mound Builders" did not have its origin from the same foundation head as that of Egypt—study the bearded face at top of No. 2 and note the other peculiar designs, and draw your own conclusions.

The fifth piece is a lover's cup, found in Peru. The Peruvians were sun worshippers and their great religious festival was called Ra-mi.

In Egypt are ruins of great temples erected to the

Sun-god Ra. Is it stretching the imagination too much to believe the Mound Builders of Monongahela and Yough to be near kin to the Temple Builders of Egypt?

Picture No. 4 shows the initiation of a candidate into the ancient priesthood of Sais—this was taken from carvings in the tomb of Mesa at Old Memphis in the sandy desert 20 miles above Cairo, and is dated 3,200 years before Christ. All of the small characters are inscriptions to the Sun-god Ra.

King Solomon married a daughter of one of the Pharaohs, and, no doubt in his visits to that country may have seen these carvings.

The Ancient Order of the Priests of Sais, under whose tuition Moses was instructed in all the learning of the Egyptians and of the upper and lower world, and that ancient knowledge called magic; and from whom Solon, the Greek lawgiver, received his knowledge of their history which was carved on stone monuments 10,000 years old, also of the great continent which lay beyond the great Pillars of Hercules, in which lived a great and rich race of men, ruled by a king, and which was the true antediluvian world where the golden apples grew, and where were the garden of Hesperides and of Alcino, and the Elysian fields; and that it sunk beneath the ocean in a single day, would it require an excessive stretch of imagination to believe that both Egypt and America were long ago colonized from this continent called Atlantis? and that the Mound Builders of Pennsylvania were descendants of this once noble race?

I think it would.—J.

#### MOUNDS NEAR THE MONONGAHELA RIVER.

(By Albert M. Gregg, Monongahela.)

The Indian mounds I know of along the Monongahela River are the mound on the Bradford Allen place, where the town of Donora now stands; the mound on the George Bentley farm, now Shire Oaks; one on the William Manown farm opposite Monongahela, Pa., one on the Van Voorhis farm, three miles up Pigeon Creek; one on the Hickman farm,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Monongahela up Pigeon Creek, now owned by Capt. James B. Gibson and was opened up in 1855; one on the Finley farm back of Webster, called Finley's Knob, and a flint, pipe, copper ornament and stone implement mound on the Shelby Crall place in the city limits from which that district on the hill takes its name.

These mounds were all opened at different times and some of them several times. They were all constructed on about the same plan 8 feet to 10 feet high and 25 feet to 40 feet in diameter. They seemed to be made in this style:

\* These iron and pottery relics are in the large collection owned by Isaac Yohe.—Ed.

\* See the compass, spade, etc., near center of picture.—Ed.



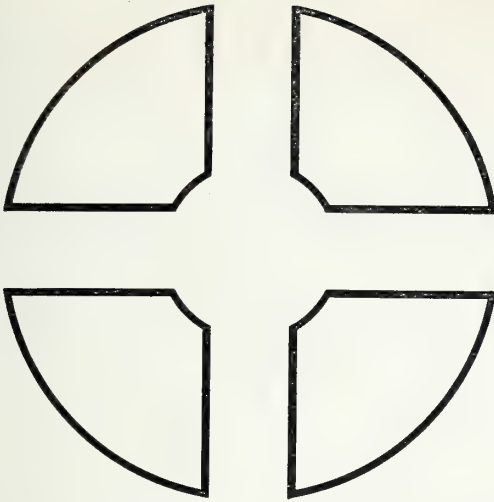
(1) MINING IMPLEMENTS FOUND IN MOUND ON PORTAGE BETWEEN THE MONONGAHELA AND YOUGHOGHENY RIVER A FEW MILES EAST OF THE WASHINGTON COUNTY LINE.



(2) SPECIMENS OF POTTERY FROM A MOUND NEAR CITY OF VERA CRUZ, MEXICO







Large flat stones on edge covered over with flat stone making a complete tunnel to the center; then covered over with large boulders, hundreds of them. The bodies were placed in the inner ring.

I helped dig the one up on the John Van Voorhis farm and we found evidence of a dozen or more skulls, skulls and teeth in almost perfect condition; but when exposed to the air they would collapse and molder. I have pipes, tomahawks, flints and implements from all these places. One of the greatest burying grounds for the Indians and the most curious is on the Colvin farm,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles up Pigeon Creek. I have opened several of the graves at different times and the best workmanship on their pipes and other implements surpass anything that I know of in this section, and the way they were buried is the most curious. Their graves were dug in this manner, and after all these years you can plainly see the exact pear-shape.



18" long by 14" wide and only 18" to 20" deep. A large flat stone over each grave and only about 18" from surface to flat stone.

Prof. Smith, of the Smithsonian Institution, was here in about 1890 and opened several of them. He said that

the most curious thing about it was this: that in order to get them into the grave as small as that, the flesh had all been taken from the bones. They were all buried in a sitting position with head bent over and lying between their knees. One of the most curious things in this section is the old ancient stone walls on the old John King farm in Allegheny County now owned by Joseph Lytle, president of the First National Bank of this city. It could be traced some years ago for over one mile. It was laid in cement and was in a good state of preservation when I last saw it 25 years ago. It had been there as long and longer ago than the oldest inhabitants could remember, and they knew of it as far back as 1784.

#### OLD INDIAN FORT AND BURYING GROUND SOUTH OF CANONSBURG.

(Written by Miss Margaret E. Houston for Canonsburg Notes, Nov. 27, 1903.)

"One of these Indian-summer days is the time to visit the old Indian fort where the aborigines had their camp and station of outlook. Driving out from town past the water-trough, to the Dr. McMillan or Hill Church, whose history treads close on the heels of the red men, we pass on to the hill that rises behind it. This hill probably rose to a narrow peak like most of the hills of the neighborhood, but the first white men who came found it as it is now, sliced off to a smooth level of about an acre. This space still has a slight dip towards the center, as no doubt the ancient engineers laid it out, and, within memory of some still living, it was surrounded by a well defined wall or ridge of earth which has since been almost levelled by the plow. The mound may still be traced by a line of broken shells that show white amid the fresh green wheat. This has evidently been a place of permanent abode. Mussel shells from Chartiers Creek a mile away, lie thick on the field, some of them having passed through the fire. Small chips and a few nodules of flint show that arrow-making was something of a business. This flint must have been carried a long distance, as it is not native here.

But the most interesting relics are the fragments of earthen vessels that lie in small pieces through the mellow soil. The ware, coarse, porous and soft looking, seems to be composed of common field-clay mixed with broken mussel shells. The years of exposure to summer's sun and winter's frost proves its durability for, though broken, there is no crumbling of the edges; the fracture is as clear as in the broken plate of yesterday.

This ware stands the hottest fire of a gas stove, the mussel shell, which shows in white spots, remaining un-

\* Mr. Gregg has given this subject his attention and collected such relics since 1868, when he was ten years of age.—Ed.



changed. The Indians could hardly help but know that sand with their clay and a hot fire would give the glassy constitution of all recent crockery; the burning of a brush heap would teach them that, for a sand stone that happens to be in the fire comes out with a fine coat of glass. But as earthen ware is brittle in proportion to its virtuosity, it may be that the sturdy race preferred strength to brilliance.

There must have been much sameness in an Indian cupboard, for the broken pieces show the vessels to have been large bowls about of one shape and size. These bowls are smooth inside, but the outside is curiously ornamented in lines. It is said that a mold was made of bark as outer embellishment. A close scrutiny, however, shows that the narrow indentations and broader raised lines are the reverse of what would result from any bark found in our woods at the present time. But they must have had some ingenious method of printing, for the lines were certainly not drawn by hand.

Great care was taken in finishing the rim of these bowls; they are all nicely crimped like the edge of grandmothers' pies—the pies that stood alone, and were baked on the bottom of the oven. Coarse as it looks to us, no doubt the squaws took real housewifely pride in their china, and studied patterns in bark, and vied with each other in producing something new and fine, for they were women, if they were Indians.

No attempt has ever been made to explore to any depth on this spot; only what the plowshare turns up is known of its secrets. What possibilities there are here for the antiquarian who will dig for what is hidden!

No wonder this high hill was selected for an important fortification, for it gives a magnificent view of the country in all directions; a present scene of rich farms, happy homes, and, close below, the "first Presbyterian church west of the Alleghanies," stands with its sunny burying-ground toward the east, in accordance with the old sentiment that the dead should always lie facing the sun.

One of our party is also one of the owners of the farm, and when her great-grandfather took possession the Indians were hardly out of hearing. As the land has never passed out of the family, all its treasure-trove is theirs, and she points out the fields where the finest relics have been found. In such a spot was found a large and perfect stone battle-ax; yonder, near the spring, a beautifully fashioned tomahawk was picked up, and this side is the field where arrow-heads lie thickest, and here where we stand by the fort the plow has turned out some curiosities seldom seen outside of museums.

We do not know what these were used for in Indian life, but any one would call them little grindstones. They are about the size of an old-fashioned watch, perfectly

rounded, with polished rim, concave sides and a neat little hole in the middle. Several good specimens have been found on this spot, but they are not seen anywhere else on the farm. It is a strange fact that no stone implements of war have been found at the fort.

Near the fort is an Indian burying ground; a ridge long ago piled high with stone. Heavy rains and freshets of spring still wash out flint arrow-heads that were no doubt part of some warrior's outfit when he started for the happy hunting grounds.

The late owner, a man of intelligence and keen observation, took great interest in the archaeological products of his farm, and was apt to come in from his field work, his family say, "with his pockets full of rocks." The result is a collection which for quality would grace any museum.

Before us, on the side of a hill, is the family burying ground, where grandparents, great-grandparents and other relatives lie at rest; for the land has passed down from father to son for more than a century; from Josiah to Herman, from Herman to Israel, and now another Herman lives in the old homestead snuggling in the valley, and the farm is held doubly dear because the rich acres are so many pages of history and folklore.

When Dr. McMillan, of revered memory, pastor, friend and near neighbor of this pioneer farmer, called on his congregation, which comprised pretty much all western Pennsylvania, to build a "meetin' house," Josiah Haines gave some acres from the corner of his farm to be a church "glebe." This was nearly a hundred and thirty years ago, but the church still stands in its pastures green, and Dr. McMillan lies beside it.

Where the roads cross they built a little stone house for worship, and the stones for the building were taken off the old Indian graves. Even in that matter-of-fact age there were those who protested and called it sacrilege, but the house was built; the Presbyterian church of Western Pennsylvania, the familiar "Hill" Church, and when the people grew too many for it, it was pulled down to make room for the present brick building.

The best stone were laid in the foundation of the new building, and the rest were taken to improve the road in front of the church, that the good people might come in "clean-shod."

In addition to those mentioned above there was near Zollarsville, on the north branch of Ten Mile Creek, an Indian fort with an intrenchment about 100 feet from the fort. Bones, pipes, arrows, etc., have been found there. Cheigh writes of a tree cut down within the enclosure, showing by its rings of growth a life of 300 years. There is a large heap of stones, said to be an Indian mound, in the woods on a hill of the Overholt farm (formerly owned by Thomas McFarland, brother of Maj. Samuel McFarland,





(3) EXCAVATION OF MOUND AT PETERS CREEK



(4) MURAL FIGURES FROM TOMB OF MERRA, SAKKARA, EGYPT  
(Representing the Initiation of a Candidate into the Ancient Priesthood of Sais.)





late of Washington) one mile west of Marianna; and another about a mile northwest of McDonald, on the farm of Henry Crooks, which descended to his son Richard, late deceased. There is a beautiful mound on the lands of David A. M. McCalmont, close to Candor, which rises directly from level ground. The hidden contents of the last three mentioned has never been disturbed.

NOTE.—“The theory of a race of mound builders distinct from the Indians has been almost entirely abandoned,” according to the latest writers. It seems to be established that the Cherokees were mound builders in historic times. The investigator is referred to twenty-five books upon mounds, earthworks and mound-builders, cited and reviewed in *Literature of American History* (J. N. Larned—1902).—Ed.



## CHAPTER XXV.

### TOWNSHIPS.

#### *History of Allen, Amwell, Blaine and Buffalo Townships.*

##### ALLEN TOWNSHIP.

In August of the year 1852 Allen Township was erected from the northeast part of East Pike Run Township and the southeast end of Fallowfield Township. In 1859 a small portion of Allen Township was attached to East Pike Run Township. The township has been further reduced by a borough epidemic resulting in the incorporation of the following named boroughs: Long Branch, Aug. 21, 1893; Twilight, Feb. 12, 1894; Speers, Feb. 12, 1894; Stockdale, April 28, 1894; Roscoe, May 14, 1894, and Elco (formerly called "Woods Run"), May 14, 1894. Allen Township, as it now stands, is little larger than some of the boroughs that were formed from it, and is bounded on the north by Speers borough and the Monongahela River, on the east by the Monongahela River, on the south by the Monongahela River, Stockdale and Roscoe boroughs, and on the west by Elco and Long Branch boroughs.

The number of taxables in Allen Township in 1908 was 488; value of real estate, \$391,245; value of personal property, \$51,755. In 1860 Allen Township had a population of 635, in 1890, 2,544, and in 1900 1,677. The population has been decreased during the last ten years by the organization of five boroughs. The registration of voters for Allen Township in 1904 was 361, and in 1908 387.

Allen Township is underlaid with a rich bed of coal, the Pittsburg vein of coal being exposed, and the Vesta mines in this township have an immense output.

Along the river below Coal Center mining is very active, and apparently it has been so for a long time, for there are many old abandoned mines in this region. The coal is exhausted over much of the territory in the bend between Lueyville and Dunlevy. In this bend are the three Vesta mines, the output of which is coked near Pittsburg by Jones, Laughlin & Co. for use in their iron furnaces. At Caledonia mine, west of Elco, the coal is reported to have a roof division of the Pittsburg coal of 4 feet 1 inch and a lower division of 7 feet 10½ inches.

In a general way the character of the Pittsburg coal deteriorates toward the west, but this change is not great

enough to seriously affect the coal in this territory. According to recent developments it has been found that the coal in the Lambert syncline produces coke that compares favorably with that from the Connellsville basin, and the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company produce their own coke from mines back of Allenport and Roscoe. At the Wood Run mine the lower division is essentially the same, showing a thickness of 7 feet 11 inches, with the lowest breast coal 5 feet, bearing in coal and slate 4 inches, brick coal 1 foot 3 inches, and bottom coal 1 foot 4 inches. In the vicinity of Allenport the section is similar to that of Elco, showing the roof division 3 feet 5½ inches in thickness and the lower division 7 feet 5¼ inches.

In 1904 Allen Township had 5½ miles of public highway. The county road from Roscoe to Stockdale has been approved by the grand jury, but the contract has not yet been let. This road will be 1,120 feet long, and the cost is estimated at \$2,205.48. In 1906 Allen Township accepted the cash road tax. The road tax for 1908 was 4 mills, and \$1,767.36 was collected.

Among the early settlers of the territory originally embraced in Allen Township were the following, who held land at the given dates: Henry Speers, 1772; Jeremiah Procter, 1785; Rev. William Riggs, 1773; Lawrence and John Crow, 1784; Peter Hazelbaker, 1800; Thomas Stockdale, 1799; Joshua Dixon, 1784; David Englands, 1784; William Howe, 1796; William Jackman, 1788. Joseph Chester and William Huggins were also early settlers.

In early days a school was conducted near the Mount Tabor Church, which church is at present in Long Branch Borough. The earliest teachers of the township were Benjamin Huff, William Jackman, Robert Wilson, Solomon Allen, John Jackman and Newton Williams. Allen Township was not divided into school districts when it accepted the public school law in 1835, but was embraced in East Pike Run and Fallowfield school districts. In 1853 Allen Township was divided into three school districts. In 1860 there were four schools in operation in

Allen Township, two male teachers at \$37.50 each per month, and two female teachers at \$36.25 each per month, and 185 scholars, with a monthly cost of tuition of \$0.99. In 1880 there were five schools, 5 teachers and 312 pupils enrolled.

Allen Township in 1908 had ten schools and thirteen teachers; average number of months taught, eight; number of pupils enrolled, 464; male teachers, four; females, nine. Average salary of teachers, males, \$51.25; female, \$49.63. Cost of each pupil per month, \$1.35; number of mills on the dollar levied for school purposes, 10; estimated value of school property, \$6,000. There are four school buildings in the township: Dunlevy, valued at \$1,500; Vesta, \$1,500; Allenport, \$2,500, and Allen (second precinct), \$500.

The Pittsburg Railways Company's trolley lines extended to North Charleroi, but in 1899 the Mellons firm, of Pittsburg, built an extension of five miles from North Charleroi to Allenport.

Another extension has recently been made from Allenport to Roscoe, but to get the benefit of this extension passengers must change to a smaller car at Allenport. These lines are all being operated by the Pittsburg Railways Company, which passes along the eastern border of Allen Township, following the course of the river. It was constructed between Monongahela City and West Brownsville in 1881.

The towns of Allen Township are Allenport, Vesta and Dunlevy.

#### ALLENPORT.

Allenport is a small town of about 600 inhabitants. The town is twenty-five miles east of Washington, and is midway between Vesta and Stockdale. The Adams Express Company and Western Union Telegraph Company have offices at Allenport, and service is given by the Pittsburg Railroad Company. It is composed of about 100 houses, school house, five stores, Riverside Hotel, postoffice, M. E. Church, machine shop and distillery.

A tract of land afterward surveyed as "Dixon's Intent" was granted to Henry Dixon Aug. 13, 1784. This land embraced the present site of Allenport. The land passed into the hands of John Baldwin in 1816. In this year the village was laid out in lots and the new town advertised at West Freeport. Joseph Allen purchased a part of this land and sold it in 1839, together with another tract which he had obtained from David England in 1828, to Francis McKee. The latter replotted the property and named it Independence. In 1865 the name was finally changed to Allenport. Additions to Allenport were laid out by Allen Biles and Charles Bradfort in the year 1880. The postoffice was named Belle Zane and the first postmaster was John Fields. Soon after the year 1816 John Baldwin built a water-mill north of the town.

Shortly after 1848 a new mill was built and steam power used. Since that time the mill was owned by Joseph Allen, Abia Allen, William Brightwell, Isaiah Frost, Francis McKee, James B. Angell, George Maxwell, Jesse Boyd purchased the mill from Mr. Maxwell and turned it into a distillery. It is known as the J. M. Vandegrift Distillery No. 29 building.

Francis McKee started the operation of the ferry. It was afterwards owned by Thornton S. Chalfant, Joseph Krepps, Isaiah Frost's heirs, Alexander S. Latta, William C. Huggins and H. and C. Jacobs, the last mentioned brothers being in possession at present.

#### ALLENPORT METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Methodist Episcopal congregation of Allenport was organized in 1892 by Rev. H. D. Whitfield, and the church built the following summer. The present pastor is Rev. W. F. Seitler, and membership fifty-six.

Allenport Lodge, No. 1127, I. O. O. F., was instituted in 1890. The present membership is 102. The other lodges in Allenport are No. 367, Jr. O. O. A. M., instituted in 1886; No. 117, Knights of the Golden Eagle, instituted in 1897; No. 183, Daughters of Liberty, and Ladies of Golden Eagle.

#### DUNLEVY.

The mining town of Dunlevy is between Vesta and Speers, two and one-half miles from Charleroi. The history of the town dates back about seventeen years to the opening up of the Little Squaw Mine of the Pittsburg Coal Company at this point. The town is composed of four stores, schoolhouse, United Brethren Church and about seventy miners' houses. The only lodge of the town is No. 108, U. M. W. of A.

#### VESTA.

Vesta is a mining town of about the same age as Dunlevy, situated on the Monongahela Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad and Pittsburg street railway, as is also Dunlevy, between Allenport and Dunlevy. The inhabitants of this town derive their livelihood from the No. 2 Vesta Mine. There are three stores, schoolhouse, United Brethren Church, fifty dwellings and the No. 187, U. M. W. of A.

#### AMWELL TOWNSHIP.

Amwell Township, the first in alphabetical order of the original townships of Washington County, was organized July 15, 1781. It was bounded on the north by Strabane Township, east by Bethlehem Township, south by Morgan Township (though the latter since 1796 has been a township of Green County), and on the west by Donegal Township. (Morris was a part of Amwell Township until 1788). Its present boundaries are South Strabane on the north, West Bethlehem on the east, Green County on



the south, Morris and North and South Franklin Townships on the west.

On June 19, 1838, part of Amwell was annexed to Strabane Township, and at the May term of court, 1856, the township lines between Amwell and Morris were changed and confirmed. It is centrally distant ten miles from the borough of Washington. Its greatest length is ten miles, breadth four and a half miles.

Amwell township is drained by the North Fork of Ten Mile Creek, by the Little North Fork and Baner Fork of the same creek.

The towns are Amity, Clarkstown (Tenmile village) and Lone Pine, formerly known as Crookstown or Pin Hook.

Amity is ten miles from Washington, and is located near Baner Fork of Ten Mile Creek, and on the road leading from Washington to Waynesburg.

There is a story familiar to all the older and to many of the younger generation residing in the vicinity of Amity, that on one occasion when Amity was visited by a terrific gale, a citizen by the name of Dow became thoroughly frightened, hurriedly left the house and concealed himself behind a huge log and exclaimed: "That's right, Lord; scourge Amity but save old Dow; he is only a boarder."

The first settlers were squatters, who purchased their lands from the Indians by giving in exchange a gun or trinkets, or such other articles as appealed to the Indians' fancy. Among them were John Rutman and Dennis Smith, the former dying at the age of 99, and the latter at 104 years. These two, with William Gordon, Russell Reese, John Lorrison and John James are recognized as the first settlers.

These men were followed from 1770 to 1790 by men who patented their lands and obtained them through the government. These early pioneers were Nathaniel McGiffin, David Evans, James Milliken, Abel McFarland, George Cooper and John Bates, some of whom served with distinction in the War of the Revolution. For protection of themselves and families they erected two forts—Fort Milliken and Fort McFarland, and later a third fort and blockhouse. A mound encircled the area of this third fort, which for many years was covered with large trees.

There are the following villages in Amwell Township, viz.: Amity, Ten-Mile Village (or Clarkstown), Lone Pine (formerly known as Pleasant Valley; also as Pin Hook).

#### AMITY.

Amity, a very old and historic village, was laid out by Daniel Dodd, Esq., a brother to Rev. Thaddeus Dodd, who owned the land and formed the plans. This

village is noted as the last residence of Solomon Spalding, who wrote the book of Mormon. Solomon Spalding was reared in the East, educated for the ministry and followed that calling for some years, but gave it up owing to failing health and moved to Ashtabula, or near there, in Ohio, where he devoted a considerable portion of his time to writing. More for the amusement of himself and friends than from any expectations of financial profits. Later, about 1809 he located in Amity, where he died October 20, 1816, as shown by his monument. The manuscript was on biblical lines, inasmuch as he adopted scriptural terms as well as Biblical names in describing the characters represented, which was not difficult for him, in view of the fact that he was a minister and well educated. He placed the manuscript with a publisher in Pittsburg, where it remained for some time, and later came into the possession of a journeyman printer, who turned it over to Joseph Smith, of Mormon fame, who claimed that the manuscript was from copper plates which had been exhumed as a result of a dream or inspiration. Thus we have the book of Mormon and the origin of the Mormon religion. The building is standing in Amity in which Solomon Spalding lived and died, and is said to be the oldest house in the village. Two monuments have been erected to his memory, the latter by citizens and the Washington County Historical Society. (The latter took the place of the first.) These monuments are over his grave in Amity.

There are three stores in the village, conducted by D. H. Swart, George L. James and Marion Swart. There is a blacksmith shop, A. E. Bolton, proprietor; L. M. Vandike is manufacturer of tinware; John Luellen, proprietor of the hotel; a school with two rooms and two teachers; one physician, Dr. W. L. Dodds, M. D., who is the ninth physician to practice in Amity. Telephone service (Bell Co.).

The present postmaster is George L. Jams. The town is one mile east of the W. & W. R. R. Amity also possesses a cornet band, which was organized June 24, 1897. The W. & W. R. R. was completed and trains began running to W. Amity as early as September 1, 1877. Amity had in 1900 a population of 145.

There are in the old cemetery of the Lower Ten-Mile Presbyterian Church in Amity many graves marked of the soldiers of the War of the Revolution, the War of 1812, and the Civil War.

The first threshing machine in the neighborhood was used on the farm now owned by W. C. McCollum in 1835. There was organized in March, 1896, a council, No. 265, of the Jr. Order of Am. Mechanics, and an I. O. O. F. lodge, No. 552, organized May 19, 1859. Neither of these orders meet at the present time. There are two churches in Amity—Lower Ten-Mile Presbyterian Church and a Methodist Protestant Church. The graves of John

and Elizabeth Ruckman bear the following dates on marble slabs: John Ruckman, died December 25, 1841, in his 103d year; Elizabeth, his wife, died September 26, 1852, aged 109 years.

There are eight churches in Amwell Township—two Presbyterian, two Baptist, a Disciple, two Protestant Methodist, and a Methodist Episcopal. Pleasant Hill Presbyterian was a Cumberland Presbyterian Church until 1907, the date of the union.

Lower Ten-Mile Presbyterian Church is located in Amity. Upper and Lower Ten-Mile congregations were the same ecclesiastical organization, with the same pastor, from 1781 to 1817, when they became two distinct bodies, worshipping in separate houses. The present pastor, Rev. D. A. Cooper, has served since the spring of 1905. The present board of elders consists of Henry W. Horn, Harvey McCollum, Clark Bane, Dr. W. L. Dodd and Leroy Van Dyke.

The first house of worship was of hewn logs erected on the premises of Mr. Cork in 1785.

The second house was of brick on the farm of Jonas Condit, five miles northwest of Amity. This house was sold in 1871 for \$213.70.

In 1831 the congregation erected a brick structure near the site of the first, 55x50 feet, at a cost of about \$1,000. This house was blown down in 1842. The fourth house of worship was erected in Amity following the destruction of the church in 1842. This was a frame structure, erected at a cost of \$1,300.

The present (the fifth) house, erected in 1875, is a brick edifice, 57x45 feet, and cost \$5,300. The Sabbath School was organized about 1826, and has eighty members. S. B. Braden is superintendent.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of Lower Ten-Mile was organized February 18, 1875. This society at its first meeting adopted a native Chinese woman as a Bible reader in Canton, and their representative in the foreign field, and pledged \$50.00 annually for her support. Several sons of Ten-Mile Church have entered the ministry. The Women's Missionary Society and the Young People's Society each has thirty members.

Amity Methodist Protestant Church was organized at an early date, January, 1832. The first church was a log structure, and later replaced by a frame building. The present is the second house of worship, and was erected in 1867, a frame structure. Pastor in charge, Rev. W. S. Martin. The present membership is 145, with a Sabbath School enrollment of eighty members. A. J. McAfee is superintendent of the Sabbath School. There is a Christian Endeavor, Home Department and Cradle Roll.

Mt. Herman Baptist Church, situated near Amity, is an old organization with a membership of seventy and a Sabbath School of thirty members, with Judson San-

ders superintendent. The deacons are J. F. Bell and Isaac Tucker. The church has not always had regular pastors. The organization is very old. The first house of worship was a log structure; the second a frame building. The present building, a brick structure, has stood for about sixty years. Services are held on the second and fourth Sabbaths in each month.

Liberty Chapel—There is also a Methodist church in Amwell Township, on the line of the W. & W. Railroad, near the line of Amwell and Morris Townships.

Swartz M. P. Church is also in this township, on the line of Washington and Greene Counties.

Ten-Mile Village, or Clarkstown, as it is sometimes called, is a very old place. It has two stores conducted by Frank Grimes, and Mrs. Emma Gibson, respectively, and a blacksmith shop. There is also a public school. There was formerly a mill and sawmill. The mill is standing in a state of decay, and has not been in use for many years. There are several telephone lines entering the village. Dr. L. W. Braden is the only physician. The population in 1900 was 163. There was formerly a Masonic lodge and a wagon factory located in Ten-Mile Village, neither of which are in existence at this time.

Pleasant Hill Presbyterian Church (union of the Cumberland Presbyterian and the Presbyterian churches effected in 1907). In the fall of 1831 several missionaries of Cumberland Presbyterian Church, in the persons of Revs. A. M. Bryan, John Morgan, A. Chapman, R. Burrow and R. Donnel, held camp meeting on Abel Milliken's farm near Ft. Milliken. Camp meetings were held in 1832 and 1833, as a result of which Pleasant Hill Church was organized January 22d, 1833. The church is a brick structure, located about half a mile from Ten-Mile Village. This church continued as a Cumberland Presbyterian Church until the union of the Presbyterian and the Cumberland Presbyterian Churches. The first pastor (1833) was Rev. John Morgan. Dev. D. A. Cooper is the present pastor, and is also pastor of Lower Ten-Mile church. Rev. Gibson was pastor about eleven years, and died in Ten-Mile Village. The present membership is sixty; Sabbath School enrollment, sixty. N. B. Evans is superintendent of the Sabbath School. There is also a Ladies' Aid Society. The present church is a brick structure less than a half mile east of Ten-Mile Village, and was erected in 1882 at a cost of about \$4,000.

North Ten-Mile Baptist Church is located on a ridge two miles north of Ten-Mile Village. It was the first organization in Washington Council to call a pastor. The church is supposed to have been organized in Keith's Fort, which was near the present site of Lone Pine, in Amity Township. This was a log fort, built to protect the early settlers from the Indians. The founders and first members of the church were some Virginians who had settled in Washington County in 1768. The church



held its first business meeting December 1, 1773, at Enoch Enoch's, and chose Samuel Parkhurst clerk. Rev. James Sutton, the first pastor, was chosen February 4, 1774, and immediately began his labors with the church. There were no services in regular order held before the next fall, owing to the hostility of the Indians. Rev. Sutton moved over the mountains and returned the next October. The meetings were again held at Keith's Fort in 1777, owing to Indian disturbances. Communion services were conducted in the fort by Rev. Isaac Sutton in the absence of the pastor, Rev. James Sutton. Rev. Sutton was followed by Rev. John Corbley, whose wife and child were murdered by the Indians in Greene County in 1782. After him came Rev. David Sutton, who served twenty years, till 1801, and during whose pastorate the church greatly increased.

The land was purchased from Daniel McFarland, May, 1794, for 2 pounds 5 shillings, on which the first church, a log structure, was erected. In 1836 the second house of worship was erected and was first to occupy the present site. Rev. A. B. Bowman was pastor at this time.

On April 15, 1871, steps were taken for the erection of a new church, and July 15, of the same year, a building committee was chosen. Preaching was abandoned until the new building was finished, which was in 1872. It was dedicated May 18, 1873, the dedicatorial sermon being preached by Rev. J. B. Solomon. The church took action on May 25, 1878, to establish a new cemetery, and a committee was appointed to lay out the same. The church pledged itself to keep up the old cemetery. An organ was purchased by the church in 1882.

The last session of Ten-Mile Association held with the church was September 22, 23, 24, 1896. Rev. John Sherman, the present pastor, began his duties in January, 1909.

The present church edifice is a splendid brick structure of modern architecture, erected in 1904 at a cost of \$12,000. There is a Sabbath School of sixty members, with two class-rooms, Miss Nevada Iams being superintendent. The church membership is 240. In 1898 the church held its 125th anniversary. The present deacons are John Whery, James Meeks, James Smith and Levi Huffer.

#### LONE PINE.

Lone Pine, formerly known as Pleasant Valley, is located on the North Fork of the North Branch of Ten-Mile Creek. It gets the name of Lone Pine from a single pine which is standing to this day. The postoffice was established in 1872, and J. D. Huston held the office of postmaster until the Rural Free Delivery Mail Service was established, after which the postoffice was discontinued. J. D. Huston was the first merchant of the place prior to 1870. The first mail service was bi-weekly; later it was changed to tri-weekly, after which it was changed

to daily. The village gets at the present time two daily mails, one from Washington and another from Amity. The town had its origin from several coal banks which had been opened up in the immediate vicinity. There are at the present time about half a dozen coal banks in operation in the vicinity, and which supply the local demand. There are three good stores in the village conducted by Harry H. Huston, W. W. Paul and A. J. Reynolds, respectively. Harry H. Huston succeeded his father after his retiring from business, and conducts a very extensive general mercantile business. There are several telephone lines entering the place, insuring good service. There are two blacksmith shops conducted by W. M. Evans and James Reynolds, respectively. The village has a population of about 200, and is located in a prosperous community.

There is in Lone Pine a Christian Church, which was organized about 1844, Rev. Lyman P. Streater being the first pastor. The congregation came from the North Ten-Mile Baptist Church, and for a time Alexander Campbell is said to have conducted services in the grove adjoining the church. Washington County was the home of Alexander Campbell, the founder of the church, and North Ten-Mile Baptist Church furnished the first members to a denomination that stands either third or fourth in point of membership in this country. The present brick structure is the second house of worship erected by this organization, the first having been a frame building. There is a Sunday School in connection. The present pastor is Rev. Ingram Frye. The land was conveyed by separate deeds from David Slusher and David Frazee. The grantee in one deed is the Disciple Church, and the other the Christian Church of Pleasant Valley.

Amwell Grange, No. 1055, was organized in 1892. S. B. Day is master and R. M. Day lecturer.

Chestnut Ridge Grange, No. 1133, organized about 1895, meets at the homes of its members. Russell L. Shrontz is master and Mrs. G. W. Crile lecturer.

The towns and villages in Amity Township are:

Lone Pine, with a population of 146.

Amity, with a population of 145.

Ten-Mile, with a population of 163.

Sunset, with a population of 55.

Luellen, with a population of —.

Hackney, with a population of —.

There are in Amwell Township 16 schools. Teachers, 16; males 7, females 9; average number of months taught, 7; average salary paid per month, males \$51.41; females, \$49.44. Cost of each pupil per month, \$2.43; number of mills on the dollar levied for school purposes, 2. Estimated value of school property, \$20,000.

School Directors—W. H. Dague, president; Samuel Fil-

by, secretary; W. M. Evans, treasurer; H. E. McCollum, S. B. Braden, R. Wilson.

Present Township Officers—Justices of the Peace, L. M. Vandyke, John Closser. Tax Assessor, Charles Condit.

The first discovery of oil in Amwell Township was on the Samuel Thompson farm between 1885 and 1890 by the Carnegie Co., while drilling for gas. The township is underlaid with bituminous coal, much of which has been sold, but there are no operations of commercial importance except a number of coal banks near Lone Pine, which have been in operation for many years supplying the local demand from a vein where the coal crops out. The land, while rolling, is well suited to agriculture. The farms are owned and operated by a substantial class of farmers, and are kept in a high state of cultivation, the improvements being well up to the average. Stock raising has by no means been neglected. The majority of the farmers are interested in sheep raising, which adds many dollars to their annual income, while the acreage of standing timber is less than it should be, though Amwell Township is still better supplied in this respect than many of the other townships of the county. Only few of the log cabins of the fathers and grandfathers of the present generation are standing. There is on Ten-Mile Creek an old mill known as the Walton Swart mill, now the property of Morris Gans. It stands on the road between Amity and Ten-Mile Village, and is said to be the only mill in the township. Amwell Township has both oil and gas.

At present Amwell Township has seventy-six miles of public roads. The cash road tax was accepted in 1906. In 1908 the road tax was  $2\frac{1}{2}$  mills and \$8,400.47 was collected.

This township has one Flinn road, the Laboratory-Lone Pine Road, the Flinn construction of which is 10,560 feet in length. This road was constructed in 1905-6 by the Hallam Construction Co., at a cost of \$17,911.48. The cost of engineering was \$1,080.49, and of repairs \$2,264.83. An extension of three and three-quarter miles has since been added to this road.

The valuation of real estate in Amwell Township is \$3,576,935.00; personal property, \$115,690. Number of taxables, 549.

The population in 1850 was 1,754; in 1860, 2,042; in 1890, 1,903, and in 1900, 1,848.

In 1850 the township had 372 voters; in 1904, 530, and in 1908 they numbered 509.

#### BLAINE TOWNSHIP.

This township was named after the illustrious statesman, James G. Blaine, whose birthplace and place of education (he was a graduate of Washington-Jefferson College) were in Washington County. It was a part of

Donegal Township until 1798, and afterwards a part of Buffalo until set off November 4, 1894, as a separate township.

It is bounded by Hopewell and Independence Townships on the north, Buffalo Township on the east and south, and Donegal on the west, and is centrally located eight miles west of Washington.

There were, in 1908, four schools in this township; number of teachers employed, 4 (males 2, females 2); average number of months taught,  $7\frac{1}{2}$ ; average salary of teachers per month, males \$57.50, females \$51.57; cost of each pupil per month, \$2.08; number of mills on the dollar levied for school purposes, 3; estimated value of school property, \$7,000.00.

School Directors—W. G. Cundall, president; O. H. Sawhill, secretary; J. W. Hodgins, treasurer; Dr. R. W. Wolfe, George Bloomingstock, Hugh Wallace.

#### TAYLORSTOWN.

Taylorstown is located in the southeastern part of the township. Has a population of 300. The town was laid out under the name of New Brunswick by William Taylor in 1795, and as early as 1808 was designated as the voting place for Buffalo Township before the division of the township on November 4, 1894, which placed the village in Blaine Township. This town is located on Buffalo Creek, one mile from Crothers' Station on the B. & O. Railroad. This place has three stores—Wallace M. Flack established general store, Mumpser Bros., groceries and meats, and Miss Charlotte Kuhn, dress goods and notions. There are two blacksmith shops, conducted by J. W. Ashbrook—a U. P. church and a Disciple church. Telephone service is furnished by the National Telephone Co. and the Bell Telephone Co., the latter having only a pay station.

There is a flour mill at this place which has been in operation for many years. At one time it was destroyed by fire, but was rebuilt. For many years it was run by water power, but at the present time is operated by steam. The first mill was a log structure; the second was erected in 1854; the present is the third mill on this site.

Taylor's fort in early days stood on the farm of the James Hodgins' heirs, half a mile from Taylorstown. There is one hotel, Thomas Slevin, proprietor; one livery, kept by B. Clark, and one public school building, with three rooms and three teachers. The town also has a brass band of twenty-four pieces, organized in 1907.

The physician is Dr. R. W. Wolfe. G. W. Dickey, the present postmaster, has served in that capacity for twelve years.

The K. of P. lodge has a membership of forty-two, and has been organized for twenty years. Brilliant Tent, No. 119, K. O. T. M., and a ladies' branch of that order, is located in Taylorstown.



Taylorstown United Presbyterian Church, Rev. R. B. Harsha, pastor, was organized in 1873, funds being raised by subscription for the purpose of erecting a house of worship. Rev. John Morrow, the first pastor, was called March 29, 1873, and officiated until 1883. The lot was purchased from Dr. J. S. Crawford. The new house of worship, a frame structure, was completed in August, 1874, at a cost of \$4,059, and dedicated August 15, 1874. Rev. T. P. Proudfit became pastor the first Sabbath of September, 1884, and resigned September 29, 1895. Rev. R. B. Harsha, the present pastor, was chosen October 27, 1896.

The parsonage, completed in 1879, was erected by a joint stock company, but later became the property of the church.

John McManus was the first treasurer, and was succeeded at his death, in 1894, by his daughter, who has served in that capacity ever since. The present membership is 150. The Sabbath School has 140 members, R. W. Crothers superintendent, and has filled that place since the death of Dr. Crawford, who was the first superintendent. A Young People's Christian Union and a Junior Missionary Band, with a membership of fifty-eight, constitute the societies in connection with the church.

The following constitute the present board of elders: James Wilson (clerk, R. W. Crothers, Samuel D. Blayne and John Knox.

The Disciples Church at Taylorstown was erected in 1894 and dedicated in the fall of the same year. The present pastor is the Rev. John Mullady. The church has a membership of ninety. In connection with the church there are the following societies: Christian Endeavor, Ladies' Aid Society and the C. W. B. M. The Sabbath School has ninety members, H. T. Mumper superintendent, and Edward Ross assistant superintendent.

The present house of worship, erected at a cost of about \$3,000, is a frame structure, and has a dining-room and kitchen in connection.

The first oil well in Blaine Township was located on the Squire John McMannus farm, in what is now Blaine Township, but which was then a part of Buffalo. This well, known as the McMannus No. 1, is still producing. Oil was struck on this farm in July, 1885. Mr. McManus sold the farm of 105 acres for \$21,000. The first gas well was located on the farm of John Grimes in 1887.

Blaine Township has many well improved farms, occupied by a thrifty set of farmers, who are principally engaged in general agriculture and stock raising. The Carothers' name has long been connected with sheep raising. Buffalo Creek flows through this township. The only stores in the township are located at Taylorstown.

Buffalo and Blaine Townships are among the most productive oil and gas in the county.

Near Taylorstown Station (or Carothers) an oil refinery was operated for several years by A. B. Caldwell and others, of Washington, Pa., This was during the excitement of the great oil development in that neighborhood.

In 1904 Blaine Township had forty-five miles of public roads. The cash road tax was accepted in 1906. The road tax for 1908 was 3 mills, \$1,906.13 being collected.

The Taylorstown road, which is in this township, was flinned for about 4,800 feet, making an excellent highway. This construction was completed in 1908 by the Hallam Construction Co. The width in stone is twelve feet, and in grading twenty-four feet. The cost of the road was \$13,387.29 for construction, \$689.36 for engineering, etc.; total cost of \$14,076.65.

Township officers: Justices of the Peace—John Knox, A. M. Hodgins; tax assessor—G. W. Dickey; tax collector—John Knox; supervisors—H. M. Crothers, George Bloomingstock, W. C. Grimes.

The real estate valuation of Blaine Township amounts to \$581,375; value of personal property, \$33,450. Number of taxables, 183.

The township, in 1900, had a population of 687. Number of voters in 1904, 171; in 1908, 166.

#### BUFFALO TOWNSHIP.

Buffalo Township was organized May 8, 1799. It was bounded on the north by Hopewell, on the east by Canton, on the south by Morris and Finley, and on the west by Donegal. Its present boundaries are Hopewell on the north, Canton and North and South Franklin on the east, South Franklin and East Finley Townships on the south, Blaine and Donegal on the west. Its greatest length is eight miles, breadth six miles. It is centrally distant from Washington Borough seven miles. The township is drained by Buffalo Creek and its branches, which flow in a northwesterly direction, emptying into the Ohio River. Many of the mills which served the convenience of the early settlers of this county were located on this creek. The lines between Buffalo and Franklin Townships were confirmed at the February term of court, 1886.

Buffalo Township has six schools and six teachers, all female. The average salary per month paid teachers is \$50.00; cost of each pupil per month, \$3.26; number of mills on the dollar levied for school purposes, 2½; estimated value of school property, \$6,200. The present school directors are: Samuel Wright, president; John S. Wright, secretary; John Weirich, treasurer; John Flack, Frank McConnell, and A. H. McCreery.

Among the early settlers of Buffalo Township was James Allison, a native of Ireland, who with his wife Sarah (Rea), came as early as 1776, and took up 369

acres on Buffalo Creek, purchasing the rights of a squatter named Taylor. He and his wife died on their farm and were buried in Upper Buffalo churchyard. Their family numbered ten children. His second son, David, who served under Gen. Harrison in the War of 1812, purchased fifty acres of the old farm. He married first Jane Horner and afterwards May Jarvis, of Virginia. Other early settlers were Walter Summers, 1779; Ezekiel Boggs, 1774; Basil Lee Williams, 1780; Nathaniel McDowell, a Scotchman, 1780; Charles McRoberts, from Scotland, about 1780 (his son, Charles McRoberts, Jr., died in 1857, aged 83 years, having been one of the most prominent and useful men in the county); Nathaniel Templeton, 1776; Zachariah Cox, James Clemmens, John McWilliams (his son, Wallace, who married Nancy Clelland, was one of the foremost citizens of Buffalo Township); Col. David Williamson, one of the notable men of the county, whose exploits are narrated in some of the early chapters of this history (he married Polly Urie, daughter of Thomas Urie, and died in 1814); James Ross, John Wood, Daniel McCoy, William Wolf, Jacob Wolf, about 1785; Alex Hunter (from Ireland), 1789; James and Isaac Carson, Joseph Hutchinson, 1790; John Barr, 1793; John Fleck, John Woodburn, 1812; James and Robert Garrett, Samuel McConoughey, Andrew Rogers and Joseph Ritner. Many of these pioneer settlers came from Virginia and took up land on Virginia certificates, while some were immigrants from Scotland and Ireland. Most of those above mentioned have numerous descendants now living in the county, while many others are scattered throughout the central and Western States.

Joseph Ritner, a quaint German, was the only resident of Washington County to sit as governor of the State of Pennsylvania, though F. Julius L. Moyne, of this county, was a candidate for the office in 1841, 1844 and 1847. Ritner resided about half a mile south of North Buffalo U. P. Church, on the land now owned by Mrs. Donaldson. He represented Washington County in the House of Representatives from 1821 to 1826, being twice speaker of the House. He was the anti-Jackson candidate for governor in 1829 and was defeated by George Wolf, and again in 1832 by a decreased majority. He was elected over Wolf and Mullenberger in 1835. As a candidate to succeed himself he was defeated by David Porter in 1838. After leaving the governor's chair he removed to Cumberland County.

"Joseph Ritner's name is found on the muster-roll of a company of militia from Washington County, commanded by Capt. B. Anderson. He was on the 'payroll of Capt. Benjamin Anderson's Company, Pittsburg, October 15, 1812.'"

East Buffalo Presbyterian Church, on the headwaters of the East Fork of Buffalo Creek, and North Buffalo

United Presbyterian Church, are the only churches in the township at the present time.

South Buffalo U. P. Church was organized about 1811 in this township, two miles east of Claysville and a little south of the National Pike. The congregation in 1883 erected a splendid new house of worship in Claysville, since which time the history of the church is a part of the history of Claysville. There was organized about 1861 a Baptist church in Buffalo Township, but later the organization moved to Claysville and erected a new house of worship. There also was at one time a M. E. Church near Roney's Point, but it is not in existence at this time.

North Buffalo Presbyterian Church was organized about 1780, about two miles south of Buffalo Village. The first pastor, Rev. Matthew Henderson, served from 1781 to 1795. He has had a number of successors, the last of whom, Rev. W. W. Willis, terminated his pastorate in July, 1908, since which time the charge has been vacant. The present board of elders consists of William Maxwell, H. W. Leech, Samuel Wright, J. C. H. Maxwell and Leman Petterson.

The superintendent of the Sabbath School is J. C. H. Maxwell. The church has a membership of about 100. There is a Young People's Christian Union; also a Woman's Missionary Society.

The last house of worship was erected in the summer of 1845—a brick structure—and was remodeled and enlarged about 1896. The cemetery stands in the rear of the church, the history of which dates back to the organization of the latter.

East Buffalo Presbyterian Church was formerly known as Wolf's Meeting House. The date of its organization cannot be definitely ascertained, as the sessional records prior to 1864 have been lost.

The earliest church records in existence mention the Rev. Thomas Hoge as stated supply at Upper Ten-Mile and East Buffalo in the year 1818, one year previous to the foundation of the Presbytery of Washington. It is supposed that this organization existed prior to 1818, contemporary with a German Lutheran organization that worshipped at the same place until 1840, both occupying for a time the same house of worship. The ground on which the church and cemetery are located was deeded in 1802 by Hardman Horn, Lawrence Strecker and Michael Ely to the German societies of the neighborhood being of the Presbyterian faith, for the sum of 5 shillings, conveying three acres (one acre from each) for the use of the schoolhouse, meeting house and burying ground forever. This deed was made March 5, 1802. This church was granted a charter of incorporation by the court of Washington County, Pa., on August 17, 1869, as East Buffalo Presbyterian Church (old school).



After Rev. Thomas Hoge, the Rev. W. P. Alrick became stated supply in 1832, the church having twenty-five members. He was a professor in Washington College. He was succeeded in 1864 by Rev. James Black, D. D., also a professor in the college, the latter's successor being W. J. Alexander, October, 1868, till his death in January, 1869; Rev. R. S. Morton, 1869-1871; Rev. Henry Wood, D. D. (a professor in Washington-Jefferson College), to the present time. Dr. Wood was installed pastor October 9, 1907, previous to which he was a supply. The present membership of the church is about 100.

The elders at the present time are A. S. Eagleson, John VanKirk, J. N. McDowell and Walter Ely.

There is a Sabbath School with fifty members. John VanKirk, superintendent.

There exists a Home and Foreign Missionary Society, having a Young Women's branch.

The first house of worship was a log building, occupied jointly by the Lutherans and Presbyterians. The second was a brick structure, erected by the Presbyterians about 1836. The third was of brick, erected about 1880, and was dedicated March 27, 1881. Several ministers have been sent out from this church to other fields of usefulness.

South Buffalo United Presbyterian Church was organized in Buffalo Township, this county, about 1811. Rev. David French, the first pastor, officiated from July 2nd, 1811, to November 22, 1852; Rev. James G. Carson from 1856 to 1867, when he resigned, leaving the congregation vacant for six years. Rev. Alexander MacLachlan was installed pastor in 1873, and is still in charge. In 1883 the church, as a body, moved to Claysville, where it erected the present house of worship. It has had only three pastors during a period covering nearly ninety years.

The present edifice is a large brick structure, the interior beautifully furnished. The church contains a main audience room and a Sabbath School room. The membership is nearly 200. An Old People's Bible Class and a normal class, Home and Foreign Missionary Society and a strong and active Junior Union, under the supervision of Mrs. E. McKeown. The congregation is in a healthy condition, both spiritually and financially, and in proportion to membership stands third in its contributions to the cause of missions in the Presbytery.

Buffalo Township, in addition to being one of the best agricultural townships in the county, is rich in oil and gas production. The entire township is underlaid with bituminous coal, but there has been but little attention given to its development. There has been great activity in the development of both oil and gas for more than

twenty years, which has proved a great source of wealth to the citizens of the township as well as to the operators. Nearly every farm is dotted with derricks. Notwithstanding the added sources of income to the owners of the land, agriculture has not been neglected. Splendid homes, commodious barns and well-cultivated farms are the rule rather than the exception. There is some attention paid to the raising of live stock, especially sheep.

The first producing oil well in the township was on the William Knox farm.

The first gas well was on the Samuel Carson farm, about 1886. The John McManus well was located in Blaine Township at this time (in Buffalo at the time it was put down) was drilled during the summer of 1885, and the first production was in July of that year. The well is producing at the present time.

Alter Burial Ground—In the Alter burial ground on the farm of Mrs. John W. Stewart, half a mile south of North Buffalo U. P. Church, is a headstone in memory of Lieut. Joseph Ritner, of the United States Army, who died February 18, 1834, in the 27th year of his age; various members of the Alter family are also buried here. Two or three pine trees mark this quiet little spot, which is close to the line between the farms owned by the Alter family and Isaac Leet in the early days.

Buffalo Township has a real estate valuation of \$10,483.80. Its personal property valuation is \$41,245; number of taxables, 253.

In 1850 it had a population of 1,210. In 1860 the population was 1,578; in 1890, 2,381, and in 1900, 1,046.

In 1850 the township had 218 voters; in 1904, 249, and in 1908, 248.

Buffalo Township had sixty-four miles of public highways in the year 1904. The cash road tax was accepted in 1906. In 1908 the road tax of the township was 3 mills, and amounted to \$3,103.74. No county or State roads have yet been constructed in this township.

About two miles west of the Coulson House, on the National Road, stands the well remembered and popular wagon stand of John Miller, who moved to this point in 1836. The Miller House is a large brick building, situated on the north side of the road. Previous to 1836 Levi Wilson kept this house, which is now used as a private residence.

Crothers Station, located on the B. & O. R. R., is the only town or village in Buffalo Township. The population was fifty in 1900. There is one store, conducted by Samuel Blayney, who is postmaster at that place.

The present township officers are: Justices of the Peace—J. M. McDow, James White; tax assessor—Thomas Knox; tax collector—Simeon Risher; supervisors—A. H. McCreary, Samuel Flack and Milton Irwin.

## CHAPTER XXVI.

### *History of Canton, Carroll and Cecil Townships.*

#### CANTON TOWNSHIP.

Canton Township borders on and lies directly northwest of the Borough of Washington. It was erected June 10, 1791, as the result of a petition by the inhabitants, and was formed from parts of Morris, Hopewell, Strabane and Chartiers Townships. It was originally bounded on the north by Chartiers Township, on the east by Chartiers Township, Washington Borough and Amwell Township, on the south by Amwell Township and on the west by Hopewell Township. The territory of the Township remained the same until 1853, when it was reduced by the formation of Franklin Township. The boundary line between Canton and Chartiers Townships was changed in 1863. West Washington Borough was organized from part of Canton Township in 1891, but it is now the Eighth Ward of the Borough of Washington, by ordinance 15th of July, 1907.

Several additions to Washington have been made from Canton Township lands. The latest was the western part of the Seventh Ward, or Tyler Ward, Washington, which cut off parts of the Clark, Hess and parts of other plans of lots already built upon, and contributed a large area and population to the old borough in 1902, making the Chartiers Valley Railroad tracks a part of the township line.

Canton Township has a fertile soil, which is richly underlaid with oil, gas and coal. The township is drained by the headwaters of Chartiers Creek.

The valuation of real estate in Canton Township is \$2,140,609. The valuation of the personal property is \$93,865; number of taxables, 585.

The population in 1850 was 1,281; in 1860 it was 587 (the loss due to the formation from part of Canton of Franklin Township in 1853); in 1890, 1,830, and in 1900, 2,177, which shows a rapid increase.

In 1850 the voters in this township numbered 218; in 1904, 541, and in 1908, 496.

#### EARLY SETTLERS.

Among the early settlers of Canton Township were those mentioned below, who were holding land or had come to this township at or before the time stated: Zachariah Pumphrey, 1774; William Johnston, 1788;

Enoch Dye, 1778; John Leman, 1779; Adam and Robert Wylie, 1784; Mathew Morrow, 1791; John Dodd, 1785; William and John McCombs, 1785; John Wolfe, 1780; William Slemmens, 1787; Robert McGowen, 1785; William Reed, 1783; John and Thomas Douglas, 1782; James Taggart, 1784; James Dinsmore, 1795, Joseph Jonathan and John Nesbitt, 1800; Samuel McCloy, 1800. Other early settlers of the township were Thomas Allison, David Irwin and Francis Cunningham.

There were two blockhouses on the Samuel Prigg farm, and one on the James Dinsmore farm.

Three miles west of Washington, on the National Pike, Robert Smith kept a tavern as early as the year 1818. At this point the National Pike crossed an ancient roadway leading from Washington to Wheeling. The tavern was a frame house on the south side of the road, and in after years became the homestead and private residence of Jacob Weirich, who died its possessor.

Less than a mile west of Smith's, John Coulson kept a tavern as early as 1820, and probably before that date. His house was a frame building on the south side of the National Pike. The old building was torn down many years ago and a brick structure erected in its place. Coulson, the last proprietor, has been dead sixty-five years, and at his death the tavern was closed and not again reopened as a public house.

In 1870 Canton Township contained one fulling mill, one woolen factory, one flouring mill, one grist mill and four sawmills. None of these industries remain to-day, but there are in Canton Township, near Washington Borough, large factories engaged in the manufacture of glass, iron, tin and other products. These plants will be discussed in connection with Greater Washington.

A short railway runs down Gordon Valley, connecting the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad with the Pennsylvania, and serves these plants. A trolley road has been surveyed to traverse almost the same course.

Among the schoolhouses of Canton Township before the passage of the public school law in 1834 were the log schoolhouses on the Morrow and William Wolf farms. Some of the early teachers were Stephen Woods, John Allison, John Conner, John Smiley and Benjamin Work.



In 1850 there were seven schools in the township with 561 scholars. In 1863 there were the same number of schools and 153 pupils. In 1871 the township had five schools with 198 scholars, the tuition of each pupil per month being \$.71 and in 1880, four schools and 125 scholars.

In 1908 there were in Canton Township eleven schools with ten teachers, two males at an average salary per month of \$66.25 and eight females at a salary of \$50.00. There were 445 pupils and the average cost of tuition for each pupil per month was \$1.90. The school tax was 1.¾ mills. School was in session eight months.

School directors—Thomas Brownlee, president; A. L. Farrer, secretary; W. R. Weirich, treasurer; C. L. Taggart, H. B. Forringer, J. A. Jordan.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad traverses the southern part of Canton Township and the old National Pike follows the southern boundary line. Toll was collected on this pike until 1905.

Canton Township has retained the work road tax. The tax for 1908 was 3½ mills and \$6,323.82 was worked out. In 1904 it had 45 miles of public highway. In 1904-5-6 the Washington-West Middletown Flinn road in Canton Township was constructed for the county by the Hallam Contracting Company. The road is 15,900 feet in length. The width of stone was 10 feet and width of grading 23 feet. The cost of construction was \$37,716.83, cost of engineering \$1,942.51, cost of repairs \$11,887.01.

The West Middletown Flinn road extension was built in 1907-8, one mile of it being in Canton Township and one in Hopewell. W. E. Howley & Co. were the contractors. The entire length of the extension was 10,860 feet and it is 12 feet in width of stone and 24 in width of grading. The cost of construction was \$30,295.84, cost of engineering \$1,534.79; total, \$31,830.63.

This road was formerly known as the Washington and Wellsburg State Road.

#### WOLFTOWN.

The only village of any importance in Canton Township is Wolftown. This town is only about one-half mile northwest of Washington and has grown up in recent years. The postoffice at Wolftown was known as Fortune, but was removed and the village given free rural delivery. The village is made up of 50 dwellings, a schoolhouse and two stores.

#### OAK GROVE.

Oak Grove is a station on the Chartiers Railway near the corner of Washington Borough and Canton and Chartiers Townships. The Beaver Oil Refinery is located at Oak Grove station, is engaged in refining oil and making by-products.

#### WOODELL.

Woodell is a stop on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad a few miles west of Washington. The Woodland Park, Tylerdale Land Company's, Canton Land Company's and Gordon Land Company's plans of lots lie west of Washington in Canton Township and form a part of Greater Washington. The first two mentioned plans include a tract of land familiarly known as "Goat Hill."

Canton Township had a private park of fine oak trees beautifully situated on the hill above the Tyler Tube Works and Washington Tin Plate Mill at Tylerdale station on the railroad. It had a steep approach and was only used for a few summers after the street cars began operating on Jefferson avenue. The park was called Woodland Park and after it ceased to be used for that purpose the trees were cut down and the park laid out in the Woodland Park plan of lots.

The Wylie homestead is situated on the West Middletown Road. Formerly a private race track was laid out on the farm when it was owned by Joseph Ellsworth. He and Benjamin Clark and brother owned many valuable horses. Prior to this time John Hall had used the farm for raising fancy cattle. The farm is owned at the present time by Edward Murphy and brothers. This was a good farming and sheep-raising community before the oil was discovered.

Canton Township is included in the Washington-Taylorstown oil pool. The township is rich in both oil and gas, almost all of it being found in the Gantz and 50-foot sands west of Washington and around the head of the basin northwest of Woodell. One of the most expensive fires around Washington was that of the gas from the great gas well of W. W. Price and brother in the central part of Canton Township, which boomed and roared for years, lighting the country for miles around. The operator would not use the gas because he considered the royalty provided for the farm owner too high.

The first gas well struck near Washington is described in the Washington "Reporter" of April 30, 1884. A big flow of gas struck at the Hess well at noon; hundreds of persons visited the well a short time after the news was given out; gas changed from the main pipe into two-inch pipe pointed across the creek, then lighted; W. G. Gibson, contractor; drilling commenced March 18, 1884; well drilled by Peoples Light and Heat Company; capital stock, \$25,000; 250 shares; 21 stockholders; gas struck at depth of 2,068 feet; the great progress of Washington in wealth and population may be dated from this day.

This well on the farm of John C. Hess, Grant E. Hess, Esq., and sisters was about 200 yards up the creek

from the present location of the Tyler Tube and Pipe Company Mills. The Hess well where natural gas was first struck near Washington, and the wells which gave to the world the name "Gantz sand" and "Gordon sand" were all in that part of Canton Township which is now embraced in the Borough of Washington. These two sands are very prolific producers and Gantz sand wells hold up for many years.

The Gantz sand was discovered and named from the Gantz mill lot well, about 300 feet from and directly in front of the Chestnut street depot of the Chartiers Valley Railroad.

The Gordon sand took its name from the Gordon farm well developing a little deeper sand. The Gordon farm lay half a mile west of the Gantz mill lot and from it arises the name of the "Gordon Valley." This farm lay in the fork formed by Catfish stream and the branch of Chartiers Creek. Up the valley along this branch has been constructed the railroad familiarly known as the "Little Connecting Road." It was organized by Col. William P. Tyler, to carry freight between the Chartiers Valley Railroad (of the Pennsylvania system) and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, thus forcing the roads to receive freight from each other and giving shipping facilities over either railroad from the manufacturing plants up the Gordon Valley. This was a very wise arrangement and gives shippers the advantage of competitive rates both east and west.

A branch of the Wabash Railroad has been surveyed and much or all of the right of way has been obtained, leading from Avella station on the Wabash Railroad in Independence Township to a point near the Tyler Tube mill. A railroad line has been surveyed to the same mills from Wellsburg, up Buffalo Creek and Brush Run over the Davis Hill and down the stream through the village of Wolftown.

The Thayer well on the Clark farm adjoining the Hess farm at a point near the junction of Catfish with Chartiers Creek flowed over 2,000 barrels of oil daily when fresh.

One of the first wells to produce oil in the "Fifth Sand" was in this township. Fifth sand was not discovered for several years after the field began producing.

The Pittsburg or river vein of coal is found about 350 feet below the surface of land in this township near Washington.

Washington and Little Washington Coals—The Washington coal is mined in Canton Township along the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from Woodell Station to Washington, one of these or both the Washington and Little Washington coal beds are exposed in each cut. The lowest point at which the Washington coal was

found in outcrop is at the sandstone quarry one-fourth mile west of Woodell Station. Northward the steep rise of the rocks soon carries this coal well up toward the tops of the hills. It outcrops on the road uphill above the valley. On the Washington-Buffalo pike it is exposed at the top of the divide between Chartiers Creek and Brush Run. On the ridge road northwest from Wolftown the first outcrop of this coal occurs at a sharp bend in the road on the high point south of the residence of McClain Johnson, 110 feet higher than the outcrop west of Wolftown. Half a mile farther on the coal shows again at least eight feet thick in front of the first house to the north of Mr. Johnson's. Along this ridge to the north the Washington coal underlies a narrow strip to the township line, and from this point northward along the eastern side of the ridge to the Mount Pleasant line west of Gretna. Its last outcrop in this direction is on the high ridge road three-fourths of a mile west of Gretna.

On the ridge road just west of Gretna the Waynesburg coal is soft and shaly, with a total thickness of not over 14 inches. A little farther up the hill near the sharp bend to the west the Waynesburg "B" coal is exposed in a shaly bed of less than one foot in thickness. At this point the "B" coal is about 65 feet below the Washington coal. On the road west from Georges Run the Waynesburg coal, exposed at the foot of a steep hill, is less than two feet thick. At this point the distance to the Washington coal above is not less than 115 feet. The Jollytown coal is only six inches in thickness.

A number of the largest manufacturing plants of Washington are located outside the borough limits to the westward in Canton Township, namely: The Tyler Tube and Pipe Mill, McClure Tin Plate Mill, Griffith Charcoal Iron Tin Mill, Jessup Steel Plant, Washington Glass House, Hazel Glass House No. 2, Finley Clay Pot Works, The Capitol Paint and Varnish Company and The Beaver Refinery. The Railway Car Springs Works recently removed from the county. The above are all important industries, giving employment to a large number of men. There are near the limits of Washington in this township several stores as well as several miles of macadamized roads.

The majority of the citizens of the township are interested in general farming and gardening. Among the leading merchants are A. L. Farrar, Craig & Clayton, A. J. Knox and H. B. Forringer.

Officials: Justices of the peace, Zenas Wansetler and Squire Charlton; assessor, Alvin Weirich; collector, W. H. Boon; supervisors, James Wiley, John Eagleson, William Linn.



## CARROLL TOWNSHIP.

This township was formed September 30, 1834 from Nottingham and Fallowfield Townships. It was named by the viewers Knox Township, but the court changed the name to Carroll. It is situated in the great "Horseshoe Bottom" formed by the Monongahela River. Its boundaries are the Monongahela River, Union Township and Monongahela City on the north, the Monongahela River and the Borough of Donora on the east, Fallowfield Township and the Monongahela River on the south and Nottingham and Fallowfield on the west. It is centrally distant 19 miles from Washington. Greatest length eight miles, breadth three miles.

Carroll Township is drained in the northern part by Mingo Creek and Dry Run and in the central part by Pigeon Creek and its tributaries. The land of this township has always been noted for its fertility. It is underlaid richly with the Pittsburg vein of coal. The coal mines along the river have been operated since early days, as they always had transportation by river and have had railway transportation since 1873. Some of the earliest settlements in the Monongahela Valley were made in Carroll Township.

The total population of Carroll Township in 1900 was 2,626. In 1850 there were 1,469 inhabitants, in 1860 there were 1,907, in the year 1870 there were 3,178, in 1880, 2,064, and in 1890 there were 1,919.

The registration of voters in 1850 was 312; in 1903, 656, and in 1908, 1,002. The population was materially but temporarily decreased by the formation of the Borough of Donora in 1901, which has an estimated population of 8,000 at present. The value of the real estate of the township is \$2,134,556, value of personal property \$82,615; total, \$2,216,901.

The Pittsburg, Virginia and Charleston Railway was completed from Pittsburg to Monongahela City in 1873. It was extended from Monongahela City to West Brownsville in 1881. It followed the course of the river throughout the township. This road passed into the control and management of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in May, 1879. It is known and operated as the Monongahela division of the P., C., & St. L. R. R.

The Ellsworth branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad connects Monongahela City with the mining towns of Zollarsville and Marianna in West Bethlehem Township. This road was constructed as far as Ellsworth about 1900 and extended to Zollarsville in 1907. A branch of this railroad has been surveyed up Innes Run to Ginger Hill to reach a coal field owned by Cleveland capitalists.

C. McKay Watts, chief engineer for the proposed Mingo and Monongahela Railroad, has been in Monongahela and the surrounding territory lately securing

rights of way. It is planned to make the line a connecting link in the Mingo Valley running from the mouth of Mingo Creek on the Pennsylvania road to Gilkeson Station on the Baltimore and Ohio.

The line will connect with neither road, however, and is an independent venture. If the line goes through it will mean the opening up of a coal field estimated at about 50,000 acres. Pittsburg and Monongahela capitalists are behind the undertaking.

The Pittsburg and Charleroi Street Railway Company, operated by the Pittsburg Railways Company, has constructed its trolley line through the township following the river a part of its course and then cutting straight across country, avoiding the "Horseshoe Bend" of the river and the Borough of Donora. The construction of the Pittsburg, Monongahela and Washington Street Railway is about to be commenced. This line will start at Monongahela City and run through Carroll and Fallowfield Townships, to Bentleyville, Ellsworth and Cokeburg, crossing the National Pike near Scenery Hill, thence to the Marianna and on to Washington. The name of the company is the Pittsburg, Monongahela and Washington Railways Company.

The earliest petitions for roads in Carroll Township were those for roads from James Parkinson's to the Swearingen and Castner road in 1793, from the mouth of Pigeon Creek to Castner's Ferry (the site of the present manufacturing town of Donora) in 1800, from Samuel Black's Ferry to the Washington Road in 1800, from John Campbell's Ferry to Williamsport (now Monongahela City), and Castner's Ferry in 1814.

The Washington and Williamsport Turnpike traverses the northern part of the township between Monongahela City and Ginger Hill. The road was completed between Washington and Williamsport (now Monongahela City) soon after 1831. Toll was collected on this road until June 4, 1895, when the road was made free from toll. The whole 15 miles and 3,979 feet of this pike is to be repaired by the county, the plan having been approved by the grand jury, but the contracts not yet let. The cost of this undertaking is estimated at \$151,629.00.

Carroll Township passed the cash road tax bill in 1906 in place of the former work road tax. The road tax for 1908 was 6 mills and \$10,220.56 was collected.

In 1904 there were 133 miles of public highway in Carroll Township. The following county road has been approved by the grand jury, but the contract has not yet been let: Monongahela to Donora, a distance of two miles, 957 feet, estimated to cost \$27,294.02. The Monongahela to Ginger Hill road was built by the county. It is practically completed and turned over to the county. It is three miles long and was built at an estimated cost of \$31,904.68.

Three miles of the Dry Run Road are under contract, and if favorable weather continues, the contractor should complete the work during 1909. The survey for the State Road between this city and Finleyville has been completed, and all the data has been forwarded to the State Highway Department, and it is believed that this improvement will be made within the next year.

This will make Monongahela the terminal point of one of the finest systems of improved and up-to-date roadways in the State. The Dry Run Road will be of macadam construction, the Donora Road will be of brick, one of the first in the county built by the county, while the projected improvement through to Finleyville will be of brick as far as the Riverview switch.

There are no commercial coal mines above Pigeon Creek in Carroll Township except the Catsburg, Ivil, Black Diamond and Schoenberger, which are near the mouth of the creek. The reason for the scarcity of mines along the river from Baird to Charleroi is found in the geologic structure, which would make mining expensive, since the coal would have to be lifted up the slopes of the Bellevernon anticline, whereas the mines near the mouth of Pigeon Creek, located in the syndinal basin and extending their entries to the south and east, are drawing the coal down the slopes of the anticline. The coal has been well prospected in the bend below Charleroi. At three-quarters of a mile below North Charleroi the roof division has a thickness of 3 feet 3 inches, the main clay 11 inches, the lower division 5 feet 8 inches. In the northern part of the quadrangle the roof division becomes exceedingly complex, consisting of many thin alternating bands of clay or shale and coal. At the mouth of Pigeon Creek the coal is about 50 feet above the water, but it dips below water level within about a mile from the river and does not again rise above it. About three miles above the river it has been reached by the shaft of the Hazel Kirk mine at a depth of 85 feet below the flood plain of the creek. It is also reached by shaft by the Ellsworth Collieries Company above Bentleyville, several miles beyond the western limit of this territory and of Carroll Township.

Between Pigeon and Mingo Creeks along the river, most of the mines are abandoned presumably on account of the dip of the coal away from the river front.

On Peters Creek in the northeast corner of the Amity quadrangle most of the mines are rather unfavorably situated in relation to the structure, as their proximity to the crest of the Amity anticline makes it necessary to mine down the dip. A more satisfactory method of developing the coal lying between Peters and Mingo Creeks would be to sink shafts along Mingo Creek near the edge of the quadrangle and mine northward up the dip as far as the limit of the Peters Creek workings

and westward as far as the crest of the anticline, which crosses Mingo Creek near Kammerer in Nottingham Township. Near the edge of the quadrangle a shaft less than 100 feet deep would reach the coal. The railroad might even be continued three miles or so beyond this to the source of the Mingo Creek drainage, and in the area between Gilkeson and Kammerer, shafts could be sunk and operations pushed east and northeast up the dip to meet the workings on the eastern flank of the axis. A small area south of Mingo Creek could also be opened up from the shafts along its course, but as the Amity anticline pitches to the southwest, most of the region lying south of the Williamsport Pike can probably be more economically worked from shafts located on North Branch of Pigeon Creek.

One mile below North Charleroi, the Redstone Coal is well exposed with the thickness of 42 inches. Above the Black Diamond mine it also shows from 3 feet to 3 feet 6 inches thick. Near the mouth of Mingo Creek it has a thickness of 4 feet. It also shows near Coal Bluff, about 60 feet above the floor of the Pittsburg coal, with a thickness of 4 feet 6 inches. In this region it usually occurs from 50 to 60 feet above the base of the Pittsburg coal and ranges from 2 to 4 feet in thickness.

In the general way the importance of the Redstone coal appears to increase toward the north, and throughout the northern part of the Brownsville-Connellsville area it is a promising bed. It is, however, frequently disturbed by clay horsebacks and veins, so that its value is not so great as would appear from some of its exposures. In the northern part of the quadrangle the quality is usually good, and it makes very good fuel.

The Waynesburg coal caps the hills on the east side of Pigeon Creek in Fallowfield and Carroll Townships, and in the latter locality it is reported to hold a thickness of about 4 feet, but it is probable that this thickness includes the customary shale partings. In the vicinity of Ginger Hill the Waynesburg coal has been opened at several places, but the coal is generally inaccessible.

#### FRYE STATION.

The Dunkirk Mine is located at Frye Station on the Ellsworth Branch. This mine is owned by the Pittsburg and Westmoreland Coal Company. During the year 1908 there were 291 men employed in this mine and 293,125 tons of coal were mined.

The mine was opened up by the Dunkirk Gas Coal Company about eight years ago.

Beside the coal works there are miners' houses, a company store and Roth's Brewery at Frye Station.

The Hazel Kirk Nos. 1 and 3 mines are located at Hazel Kirk Station on the Ellsworth Branch. No. 1



mine shipped 435,831 tons of coal in 1908 and employed 392 miners. These mines have been operating about eight years.

#### HAZEL KIRK.

Hazel Kirk Station is 3.4 miles from Monongahela City by railroad. The postoffice here is called Ivanhoe. There is also the Valley Supply Company store and an Adams Express office. In addition there are about 50 miners' houses. The mines on the river have been operated for a long time and will be dealt with under the general heading of "coal."

The principal coal companies holding coal lands in Carroll Township are the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke Company, the Pittsburg and Westmoreland Coal Company and the Star Coal Company.

The towns of Carroll Township are Riverview, Black Diamond, Baird, Eldora, West Columbia and Baidland. Monongahela was incorporated a borough from Carroll Township in 1833 and became a city in 1873. Donora was incorporated from Carroll lands on February 11, 1901.

#### RIVERVIEW.

Riverview is a suburb of Monongahela City and is situated on the bluff overlooking the river below Monongahela City. The town was laid out by J. S. Markell in 1901. In this town there are three stores, almost 100 dwellings, a school and the Riverview Brewery. The town is located on the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Pittsburg and Charleroi Street Railway Company.

Riverview Baptist Church—The number of churches in Monongahela and vicinity will shortly be increased by a new building which is being erected by the First Baptist Congregation of Riverview. This church is the outcome of a great deal of patient and untiring effort of the people of this vicinity. Records of a prosperous Sunday School, which was held in the old Mingo schoolhouse, are still preserved, showing an attendance of over 100 scholars, and dating back as far as 1859. The Sunday School has been conducted at different times by Methodists and as a Union organization. The First Baptist Church of Monongahela then established a Mission School in the Riverview schoolhouse. The work has been conducted by several superintendents until April, 1908, when 39 members of the First Baptist Church of Monongahela were granted letters of dismission to form a new church at Riverview. The church was then officially recognized as a Baptist Church by a council of ministers and laymen representing 81 churches of the Pittsburg Baptist Association.

Pastor J. W. Moody accepted a call to the pastorate, beginning September, 1908, with the church membership numbering 43. Since this time the pastor's work has

been remarkably successful, the church at the present time numbering 126. Accommodations in the schoolhouse became insufficient, a new building was deemed necessary. Plans and specifications have been adopted calling for a building to cost about \$8,000 on the foundation. The building will be made of brick with a seating capacity of 250 persons in the main auditorium and 330 in the Bible school rooms.

#### BLACK DIAMOND.

Black Diamond is a mining town, part of it being within the Monongahela City limits. It derives its name from the Black Diamond Mines of the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke Company, situated at this point. The town is served by both the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Pittsburg and Charleroi Street Railway Company.

#### ELDORA.

The town of Eldora on the street railway or trolley car line was laid out by James A. Pahe in 1901. Additions were made later by John M. Wanner.

Eldora Park is a popular place of amusement for the people between Monongahela City and Charleroi and is situated on the Pittsburg and Charleroi Street Railway.

The upper Monongahela Valley is furnishing a lot plan sensation in Eldora, adjoining Donora, a property belonging to the Wanner Land Company and exploited by the Union Realty Company of Pittsburg.

The location is between Charleroi and Monongahela, one mile north of Monessen and within easy walking distance of Donora, and it is asserted that within a radius of two miles are factories and shops employing 20,000 skilled mechanics. There are already 43 residences erected in Eldora, which enjoys free mail delivery, telephone service, stores, public schools, etc.

#### BAIRD.

Baird Station on the Pennsylvania Railroad (P. V. & C. Branch) is a small mining village, on the river shore between Monongahela City and Charleroi, at the Schoenberger mines of the Pittsburg and Westmoreland Coal Company, near the up-river side of Monongahela City.

#### BAIDLAND.

Baidland is the name of the postoffice on the Washington and Williamsport Pike, two miles from Monongahela City. The village was formerly called Valley Inn, probably having acquired its name from an inn kept there in early times. William Lamont, Esq., formerly of Scotland, afterwards lived at Valley Inn and kept a store. He submitted the name Baidland to the postoffice authorities about 18 years ago, and it was accepted. The village is still known as Valley Inn and has nine dwellings and a store.

The following names are those of early settlers of the territory now embraced in this township who became land holders on or before the following dates: Joseph Parkinson 1770, Nicholas Crist 1769, William and Abraham Frye 1784, Jacob Froman 1769, Abraham and Tobias Decker 1769, Jeremiah Proctor 1785, Jacob and Simon Figley 1780, Elisha Teeters 1785, Sheshbazzar Bentley 1794, Hon. John Hamilton 1890, Daniel Van Voorhis 1785. In addition to these the following were among the residents in 1790: Joseph and Nicholas Depue, Vincent Colvin. The McCombs, Randolphs, Powers, McGrews, Irwins, Hairs and Coopers were also early families.

Joseph Parkinson had located and started operation of a ferry on the Monongahela River, where Monongahela City stands, as early as 1770. It is not known at what date he built the old log house called Parkinson's Inn, where he kept store and tavern. As early as 1800 Benjamin Parkinson had in operation at the mouth of Mingo Creek a saw-mill, flouring-mill and a fulling-mill. He afterwards built another grist-mill at a place which he called Elkhorn on the river bank. It appears that Benjamin Parkinson carried on manufacturing and milling quite extensively, as at one time he had in operation at Mingo and Elkhorn two distilleries, three grist-mills, a woolen-factory, comb-factory, sickle-factory and a gun-factory. In 1819 Matthew Murdy had a carding-machine at the mouth of Dry Run, being successor of Benjamin Parkinson, who had operated it in early days by a tramp wheel.

The Van Voorhis Mill on Pigeon Creek which stood opposite the old homestead was owned first by Parkinson in 1784, by James McFarland in 1791 and by Van Voorhis about 1836 until 1877, when it was demolished. In 1794 during the Whiskey Insurrection the following stills were among those seized: Benjamin Parkinson, one still of 100 gallons per day production; James Parkinson, two stills, 80 gallons; John Hamilton, one still, and Vincent Colvin, two stills.

What is now known as the Cowan Mill was built by Thomas Scott in 1812. This mill had undershot wheels. In 1831 he installed a steam engine and sold the mill and farm to Samuel Morgan, and bought what was known as the Bentley Mill and farm, later known as the Harrison distillery, situated a short distance from the mouth of Mingo Creek.

Joseph Beckett ran a distillery opposite the old brick house at Baird Station. Samuel Black operated a saw-mill in early days. The mill dam known as "Old Black's Dam" crossed Pigeon Creek just above where Stockdaletown bridge now stands and the mill was located where Yohe's slaughter house now stands. In 1824 Samuel Black built the first mill at Dry Run, (a

tramp mill), the power for which was supplied by oxen, and also erected a glass factory at Dry Run.

The old covered bridge over the Monongahela River at Monongahela City was built in 1838 at a cost of \$60,000 and burnt down April 11, 1883.

The present bridge was built in 1887. Robert McFarland lived at Bath Mills on Pigeon Creek, later known as the Van Voorhis homestead. He manufactured salt in the works now gone, which stood below the old spring house. It was of the artesian nature and with one exception it was the only salt works in the country.

Maj. H. A. Warne after the War of 1812 became extensively engaged in the manufacture of glass and boat building. This glass business was among the first west of the Alleghenies.

Prior to 1796 the history of education in Carroll Township is clouded in uncertainty. There were private schools and schools supported by general subscription held before that time. These schools were generally conducted by some itinerant school master who came along, and for whom a log cabin schoolhouse was hastily constructed, or for whose school some vacant or deserted cabin was found. The Belvidere schoolhouse, one of the early places for the instruction of the children in 1854, was a small brick building standing on the Van Voorhis place.

According to the best sources of information, one of the first schools which the early settlers of this vicinity attended, was in an old log schoolhouse, near what is now known as Witherow's blacksmith shop, about three and one-half miles southeast of Monongahela City, supposed to have been originally the residence of Daniel McComas, one of the first settlers.

The exact date of the opening of the school or the name of the school master is uncertain, but in the year 1796 another school was opened in an old log house at Parkinson's Ferry, once used as a dwelling and situated in a grove of sugar trees, near the Old Presbyterian Church, at the corner of Chess street and Church alley, Monongahela City. The first teacher's name was Tilbrook, the next was Thompson, who was followed by Capt. Hughey Mitchell. The number of terms each taught is uncertain, but there is no doubt but that a school existed in this place for a number of years.

In 1850 there were eight schools with an attendance of 451. There were in 1908, 19 schools, 20 teachers, (males 7, females 13), attendance 472, average number of months taught 7, average salary paid to teachers per month, (males \$50.00, females \$46.00), cost of each pupil per month \$1.52, number of mills on the dollar levied for school purposes 3, estimated value of school property \$22,000.



The schoolhouses of Carroll Township are Sampson, Alexander, Stone, Valley Inn, Riverview, Victory, Gilmore, Taylor's Run and Wylie.

Presbyterian (Horseshoe Bottom) Church—About the year 1785 a Presbyterian Church was built of logs on the road connecting Parkinson's Ferry and Brownsville. The church stood three miles from Monongahela City on a farm then owned by William Crawford, now or recently owned by heirs of John Wilson. Additions are said to have been made to this building until it finally had 16 corners. The Horseshoe Bottom Congregation, as it was called, was transferred to what is now Monongahela City in the year 1807. (See Monongahela City).

Horseshoe Bottom Baptist Church—The Baptists built a log meeting-house in 1790 and called it the Horseshoe Baptist Church. The land on which the meeting-house was built was granted to the congregation by Abraham Frye and wife in 1810. It was replaced by a brick building. The congregation removed to Monongahela City upon the completion of their building at that place about 30 years ago. (See Monongahela City).

The Ginger Hill Lutheran Church—Was erected of brick in 1847. It is located in Carroll Township near the village of Ginger Hill. Among the early pastors were Revs. Mr. Waters, Mr. Emory, Mr. Melhorn, A. Wylie and Mr. Ryder. This congregation of about 20 members have no settled pastor or regular services. Occasionally meetings are held, attended by people of various denominations.

The United Brethren Church is located near the old tollgate on the Williamsport and Washington Pike, a mile and a half out of Monongahela City. The building where services were formerly held has long been used as a dwelling, the principle member, Henry Young, having died and the most of the others having either died or moved away.

#### CECIL TOWNSHIP.

Cecil Township was the third of the original townships formed July 15, 1781. It was bounded by Robinson Township on the north; Peters, Dickinson and Strabane on the east; Amwell on the south, and Smith and Hopewell Townships on the west.

September 24, 1788, a part of the township, with the whole of Dickinson, was ceded to Allegheny County and confirmed by the Supreme Executive Council September 30, 1788. An application was made to the Court of Quarter Sessions of this county, praying for a division of the township, beginning at Chartiers Creek, at the junction of the mouth of Brush Run and continuing up the same to Matthew Johnston's, to include his farm in the upper division, thence leaving James Reed's farm in the lower division, directly to include the lands

of Gen. Washington and Henry Guy's land in the upper division, and to immediately intersect the outside line of the township.

On December 9, 1789, the Supreme Executive Council confirmed the same and the township thus formed was called Chartiers. Cecil Township was further reduced by the erection of Mount Pleasant Township in 1806. At the present time Cecil Township is bounded by Robinson Township, McDonald Borough and Allegheny County on the north, Peters Township and Allegheny County on the east, Chartiers and North Strabane Townships on the south, and Mount Pleasant and Chartiers Townships on the west. It is  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles in length and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles in breadth. Miller's Run, a branch of Chartiers Creek, passes northeast through the middle of the township and upon the run in 1870 were located several mills. Chartiers Creek and Robinson's Run mark the southeast and northwest boundaries of the township respectively.

Cecil Township is richly underlaid with coal. It is one of the pioneer oil townships and gas is found in considerable quantities.

Farming and dairying are carried on extensively, shipments being made daily by the "Panhandle," "Wabash" and "Chartiers Valley" Railroad.

General Washington owned a considerable tract of land in this township and visited Washington County in 1796 at which time he disposed of his holdings in Cecil Township.

The following were some of the early settlers with the approximate dates of their settlement: Samuel Parks 1777, John Waits 1785, Stephen Richards prior to 1781, David and John Reed before 1780, Thomas Bracken 1778, Joseph Brown 1785, John Donnell 1776, James Bunyan 1795, Matthew Ritchie 1788, John Fife 1799, William Craighead 1806, Robert Miller 1780, Robert and Thomas Hill prior to 1791, James Leech 1782, Alexander and Mathew McConnell 1785, James and Hugh Sprowls 1788, James Little 1785, John Armstrong prior to 1781. James Slater, William Berry, William Acheson, Robert Wilson, Alexander May, Cornelius Borland, Joseph Cowden, Benjamin Hickman, William Gladden, Samuel Moorhead, William Elliot, Samuel McPherson, A. J. Hopper and Neil McCloy also settled in Cecil Township at an early date. The late Hon. Matthew H. Borland, of Washington, resided in this township and the names of Borland, Hugh Sterling, Scott, McConnell and May were a few among the many later residents.

McPherson's grist mill and a distillery built about 1850 by Samuel McPherson stood about a mile north of Greer Station. It ceased operations about 20 years ago. Crane's mill on lands now owned by David B.

Crane northeast of Canonsburg became unnecessary about the same time, as the new roller process flour could not be made by the old mill stones.

The stations on the Chartiers Valley branch of the P., C., C. & St. L. R. R. are Morganza, VanEman, Greer and Hills.

The Miller's Run branch of the P., C., C. & St. L. R. R. extends from its connection at Bridgeville with the Chartiers Valley branch, up to the town of Cecil. Here it forks out one branch going to Reissing and one to Bishop. The Wabash line runs from Woodville, Allegheny County, through Cecil Township parallel to the Miller's Run branch and continues on through the county. The stations on the Wabash are Cecil, Bishop and Vendola (Venice).

The population of Cecil Township in 1850 was 1,008, in 1860 it was 959, of which but one was colored. In 1890 the population was 2,285 and in 1900 the population had increased to 3,771. In 1850 the voters number 237, in 1900 the registration of voters was 673 and in 1908 it is 724. This shows a steady increase in the population.

#### BISHOP.

Bishop is a mining town situated on the Wabash and on the Miller's Branch Railroads. The Ridgeway mines of the Pittsburgh Coal Company are located at this town. Bishop is the terminal of the Miller's Run Branch of the P., C., C. & St. L. R. R., this branch connecting with the Chartiers Valley branch of the P., C., C. & St. L. R. R. at Bridgeville, Allegheny County. The town is composed of 25 miners' houses, a Federal supply store and a butcher shop. The history of the town dates back to 1892, when the branch of the P., C., C. & St. L. R. R. was extended from the town of Cecil. The population of Bishop in 1900 was 100.

#### CECIL.

The town of Cecil is situated on the Wabash Railroad and on the Miller's branch of the P., C., C. & St. L. R. R. The branch of the P., C., C. & St. L. R. R. was built about 1885. About the same time the Ohio and Pennsylvania Coal Company opened up the Creedmore mine at Cecil. The town was built at the opening of the railroad. The Slaline mill, formerly called the Lobe mill, was operated at Cecil, but was torn down within the last year. This was called Armstrong's mill in 1789, when it was designated as a corner in the division line between Washington and Allegheny Counties. William McKay conducted the mill in later years. This mill was located across Miller's Run from Cecil town. In 1900 the population of the village was 105. There are 14 double miners' houses, other private dwellings, a general store, hardware store, fruit store, blacksmith

shop, postoffice, bank and station house at this town. Passenger service is given both on the Miller's Branch and Wabash Railroads.

The population is largely Belgians and French. There is no church erected here, but the Catholics are making preparation for a building for worshipers.

*First National Bank of Cecil*—The First National Bank of Cecil was organized on January 2, 1904, with a capital of \$25,000. Its statement at the close of the first year's business showed deposits of \$12,750.79, and loans and investments of \$30,376.20. The statement at the close of business December 31, 1905, showed deposits of \$30,072.40, an increase of \$17,321.61, and loans and investments of \$66,383.97, and total resources of \$79,931.92. The year 1907 it put away a surplus and undivided profit fund of \$960.23. It increased its deposits from \$30,000 to \$43,586.07, or almost 50 per cent. Its loans and investments were \$50,175.75. It increased in its total resources from \$79,931.92 to \$94,699.04. At the end of 1908 its resources were \$110,708.64. The book value of the bank stock was \$104. The following are the officers and directors of the bank:

Adam Wagner, president; A. J. Debruxelles, vice president; C. W. Benney, cashier.

Directors—Henry Borchert, A. J. Debruxelles, Oswald Ende, Gabriel H. Hastings, Nick Klein, Valentine Klein, Adam Wagner, J. J. Wallace, Dr. Rhys Williams.

#### VENICE.

The town of Venice is located ten miles north of Washington. The land on which the town was built was owned by Ephraim Johnson. The town was laid out by James McLaughlin in 1844, and a postoffice and store opened in 1848. A mill was built on Miller's Run at Venice many years ago. It was owned successively by David Andrews, one Walker, William Berry and John Berry. It was torn down to make room for railroad improvement when the Wabash Railroad was constructed in 1903. In 1879 there were 24 dwelling houses and a church in Venice. In 1900 the population of the town was 119. At present, apart from the dwellings, there are a general store, blacksmith shop and station house on the Wabash called Vendola and United Presbyterian Church.

Formerly there was a hotel here, but there has been none for ten years past. One of the familiar figures here until a few years ago was John B. May, a long time justice of the peace. William B. May, his brother, is a son of Alexander May and grandson of William Berry, who owned the land on which the Venice mill was built. The old log house still standing at Venice was built by William Berry in 1813, as is shown by the figures cut in the stone over the ancient dog fire-place.



## MORGANZA.

Morganza is the railroad station of the Pennsylvania Reform School. It is situated a mile and a half northeast of Canonsburg. The Reform School was chartered in 1850, organized in 1851 and a building completed in 1854. The grounds are spacious and well kept. Many buildings have been added since 1854. (See Pennsylvania Reform School).

## VAN EMAN.

Van Eman is a station on the Chartiers Valley Branch of the P., C., C. & St. L. R. R., a mile northeast of Morganza. It is a shipping point from which milk is sent to Pittsburg.

## GREER.

Greer is a station on the Chartiers Valley branch of the P., C., C. & St. L. R. R. midway between Van Eman and Hills Stations. Large quantities of milk are shipped to Pittsburg from this station.

## HILLS.

Hills is a milk shipping station situated on the Chartiers Valley branch of the P., C., C. & St. L. R. R. about a mile from the Allegheny County line. It is 17 miles from Pittsburg and 14.9 miles by railroad from Washington. The village was laid out by John Hill after the railroad was constructed. There are 17 dwelling houses and two stores at Hills Station.

Across the railroad from the station house is an abandoned coal mine. The mine was opened up by the Provident Mining Company and ran a year or so when it was purchased in 1903 by the Pennsylvania Mining Company (afterwards the Pittsburg Coal Company). It has not been worked since that date.

The old Pittsburg and Steubenville Railway was built between Pittsburg to Steubenville in 1865. In 1868 it was consolidated with, and used as part of the main lines of the P., C., C. & St. L. R. R. Company. This railway runs along the northwestern border of Cecil Township for two miles.

The Chartiers Valley (branch of the P., C., C. & St. L. R. R.) was completed along the southeastern boundary line of this township in 1870. Work on the construction of the Wabash Railroad in Washington County was started in September, 1903, and soon afterwards it was constructed through Venice, Bishop and Cecil.

The branch line of the P., C., C. & St. L. R. R. was constructed between Bridgeville and Reissing about 1885. The extension from Cecil to Bishop was not built until 1892.

The P., C., C. & St. L. R. R. Company has surveyed an extension of the Miller's Run branch from a point near Venice by way of the Cherry Valley to the middle

branch of Raccoon Creek and down that branch to a connection with the Western Washington branch of the P., C., C. & St. L. R. R. for extension at Burgettstown, connecting there with the main lines of the P., C., C. & St. L. R. R. The new line would shorten the distance for hauling the coal and greatly relieve the tracks of the Chartiers Valley, Panhandle and Fort Wayne roads. A branch of the Chartiers Valley branch of the P., C., C. & St. L. R. R. has also been projected from a point near Greer Station westward up McPherson's Run, crossing the old Pittsburg and Washington Turnpike. This is to reach a large coal field owned by the Verner Coal Company.

A trolley line has been surveyed from McDonald to Canonsburg. This proposed line runs through Cecil Township.

Cecil Township passed the cash road tax law in the place of the work road tax in 1906. The millage for 1908 is 4 mills and the total amount of road tax collected is \$10,220.56. In 1903 Cecil Township had 18 miles of public highway. A county road from McDonald to Venice has been approved by the grand jury, but the contract has not yet been let. This road will be one mile long and the estimated cost is \$10,598.72. The old road was very much used as the way to reach Pittsburg for five years after the close of the Civil War. Washington and Canonsburg travelers were accommodated by a hack line between Canonsburg and McDonald to reach the Panhandle Railroad before the Chartiers Valley branch line was built to Mansfield (Carnegie).

The Standard Tin Plate Company has one of the finest equipped plants in America, located in Cecil Township a half mile northeast of Canonsburg. It employs 600 to 1,000 men with a monthly payroll of \$30,000. It has been in operation for the last five years and has orders on its books to insure steady run. The demand for this company's product is steadily increasing and the capacity of the plant is being enlarged to meet the requirements of the increasing business. This plant occupies a commanding position on the property of the Cecil Improvement Company, East Canonsburg.

The Standard Lumber Company is located in Cecil Township close to the Borough of Canonsburg. This company handles all kinds of rough lumber, builder's supplies, finished lumber, mill work, etc.

Murdock's Greenhouses—James B. and William B. Murdock purchased 185 acres of surface land from Mary J. Greer, et al., in 1902, at a cost of \$37,200. Six hothouses have been erected. A large florist business is carried on, the trade being with Pittsburg principally.

S. L. Tone, vice president of the Pittsburg Railways Company, purchased from Cornelius E. Rumsey in 1906 64 acres, formerly the Samuel Van Eman homestead at Van Eman Station. Rumsey had used the land as a fine stock or cattle farm since his purchase 17 years before. The property near this station is improved much by changes made and soon to be made.

Van Eman Station of the Pittsburg Railways Company, the trolley line from Washington, is in North Strabane Township directly across the creek from the railroad station. An overhead bridge has been erected across the railroad east of the station, and by recent road changes, the road from this bridge will run directly across the creek to the Pittsburg and Washington State Highways Road now being straightened and constructed.

This will give an easy roadway direct from the railroad station at the Murdock and Tone farms to the trolley station on the adjoining land of James J. Van Eman's heirs. These improvements here will greatly advantage shippers and travelers present and those which will come when the branch railroad line is built as recently surveyed from Van Eman Station up the east branch of Chartiers Creek southward, crossing the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Eighty-Fourth Station.

#### OIL AND GAS.

While a large amount of oil has been pumped from the wells in what was called, during the oil development of the late eighties and early nineties, the Canonsburg pool, the field never was a phenomenal one; no great gushers, such as were struck in the upper oil country or at McDonald or in other sections of Washington County, were obtained hereabouts. However, many good pumpers were drilled in the country north of Canonsburg, and now, after a score or more of years, some of these wells are still pumped and produce a few barrels a day—enough to make the pumping worth while at the present high price of the greasy fluid.

Development reached its highest stage in 1888 and 1889, and derricks were located in every valley and on every hill—indeed in almost every field. But while the field proved exceedingly productive in natural gas it never, as has been stated, became a great oil field. However, while the development was going on there was great excitement; the country all around was dotted with derricks, and the sound of the dinkey engine filled the day and the creaking of the walking beam made weird noises by night.

The first oil obtained in the Canonsburg pool was struck in a well on the farm of John Conner, Sr., in Cecil Township, a mile and a half north of Canonsburg, in June, 1886. This well when completed, pumped only two barrels a day, this rate of production being

maintained for three or four years. Later the hole was drilled deeper and a strong flow of gas obtained. The Conner well was drilled by the Manufacturers Gas Company, and the find induced the company to drill two more wells in the vicinity.

One of these was on the farm of David R. Bebout and the other on the J. W. McKown farm. These wells came in late in the autumn of 1886. The Bebout well pumped, at the start, at the rate of about ten barrels a day, and the McKown, about 60 barrels. These strikes convinced operators that there was a pool somewhere in the Canonsburg field, and the leasing of farms and erection of derricks went forward with a rush.

Fisher Bros. about this time leased the John Buchanan farm and put down a well on it which, when completed, proved a pumper of from 30 to 40 barrels a day. The same operators leased 50 acres from John C. Phillips, paying a bonus of \$5,000 for it and agreeing to give the land owner a one-eighth royalty. A well drilled soon afterward proved a duster. Both Flinn and Magee, of Pittsburg, leased the Pennsylvania Reform School farm, agreeing in the lease to give the State all the gas found and one-eighth of the oil. Six or eight wells were sunk on the Reform School lands, and all of them proved to be fair pumpers.

The Hugh Sterling farm at Venice had 40 producing wells. At the present time seven of them are pumpers. When the Wabash Railroad was surveyed the large mill at Venice was purchased and destroyed to keep the railroad line straight. An oil well still remains at the railroad line because not so easily purchased and destroyed as the mill.

At the time the wildcat development was on east of Canonsburg, Borscher & Co. began to drill on the W. W. Gladden farm, a mile northeast of Canonsburg. August 17 the drill tapped the 50-foot sand, and the well at once began flowing at the rate of 25 barrels an hour. A week later the well was drilled deeper into the 50-foot, when it responded at the rate of 60 barrels an hour. This was the greatest strike in the history of the Canonsburg oil field, and although other wells were drilled in close proximity to this one, they either proved to be light producers or dusters.

However, the Gladden well caused much excitement, and land was leased in every direction. The Robert McNary farm, almost adjoining the borough of Canonsburg, was leased by the McKeown interests at a cash bonus of \$10,000, while the James Tannehill farm, adjoining the McNary tract, brought a bonus of \$12,000. Many other farms were leased at \$100 per acre bonus and one-eighth of the oil.

After several years the development practically ceased, and only an occasional fair-producing well was obtained. No other well was brought in that rivaled



the Gladden gusher. From files of the Canonsburg Notes for October, 1889, when the field was about at its best, it is seen that the 39 wells in the Canonsburg district were producing 315 barrels per day. Since that or the following year the production steadily dwindled, and the operators turned their attention to more prolific fields.

In 1900 the Pittsburg Coal Company owned 517 acres of coal in Cecil Township. Its valuation was \$46,228.

In 1909 it owns 7,822 acres, valued at \$1,173,300.

In 1900 the Provident Coal Company owned 115 acres of coal, valued at \$8,945.

The Creedmore Coal Company (formerly the Ohio & Pennsylvania Coal Company) owned 135 acres, valued at \$15,800 in the year 1900.

The National Mining Company owned 860 acres of coal, with real estate lands worth \$33,319; at the same time The J. D. Santer's Coal Company had mines in the township valued at \$37,982 also.

The W. P. Rend Coal Company owned 1,825 acres of coal, which, together with the mines, was valued at \$140,648.

The Ridgeway & Bishop Coal Company owned 1,900 acres of coal, which, together with other real estate, was valued at \$117,041.

The Pittsburg Consolidated Coal Company owned 113 acres of coal with mines, valued at \$30,573.

The Jumbo Mine, of the Pittsburg Coal Company, is located on the south side of the main lines of the P., C., C. & St. L. Railroad, about half a mile west of McDonald. T. B. Robbins opened up the Jumbo mine about 1884. It was purchased by the Pittsburg Coal Company some time after 1900, shortly after that company was formed, about 1899. At that time the Pittsburg Coal Company bought all its mines in this region.

It has been said that the coal of the Jumbo mine is a better grade than any other coal in the county. The coal from this mine sells at a premium of 10 cents on a ton in the Cleveland market. A large block of coal from this mine, weighing several tons, was put on exhibition at the World's Fair at Chicago. The output for 1908 was 165,252 tons, and number of men employed is 252. This Pittsburg Coal Company owns 22 houses at this mine.

The Briar Hill Mines are part in McDonald Borough and part in Cecil Township, across the P., C., C. & St. L. Railroad from McDonald. The Pennsylvania Mining Company (Pittsburg Coal Company) purchased these mines from J. D. Santer, September 6, 1899. The value of the mine real estate is \$17,450. During the year 1908 there were 211 men employed and 169,237 tons of coal mined. The coal is shipped on the P., C., C. & St. L. Railroad.

Where stands the present town of Reissing W. P. Rend purchased land from the John B. Kelso farm in

1881 and opened up a mine soon afterwards. The mine was called the Reissing No. 1 mine. This mine was purchased by the Pennsylvania Mining Company (Pittsburg Coal Company) in the year 1900. Mining operations ceased in 1907.

There are fifty-two miners' houses and a Federal supply store at Reissing at the present time.

Miller's Run branch of the P., C., C. & St. L. Railroad is in operation between Reissing and the town of Cecil. This mine is connected by a tunnel with one of the operating mines of the Pittsburg Coal Company on the Pan Handle Railroad, near McDonald.

At Reissing still stands the old log house in which David Sprowls was murdered in 1862 or 1863. Charlotte Jones, William Jones and one named Fife were convicted in Allegheny County. The county line ran between the Sprowls house and his barn.

The Creedmore Mine, of the Pittsburg Coal Company, is on the Miller's Run branch of the P., C., C. & St. L. Railroad at the town of Cecil. It is located north of Cecil and north of the railroad. It was opened up about 1893 or '94 by the Ohio & Pennsylvania Coal Company on the Robert Chambers farm. The output for 1908 was 171,790 tons of coal; 266 men were employed. There are eleven houses and a Federal supply store in connection with this mine. The mine was purchased by the present owner from the Ohio & Pennsylvania Coal Company about the year 1903.

The Ridgeway Mines, of the Pittsburg Coal Company, are situated at the town of Bishop on the Miller's Run branch of the P., C., C. & St. L. Railroad west of Bishop and south of the railroad. There are twenty-five houses, together with a Federal supply company store, connected with this works. The output for 1908 was 79,556 tons, and 202 men were employed.

This coal works started to operate soon after the year 1891 as the Ridgeway & Bishop Coal Company. They purchased their coal in that year from M. H. Borland and his brothers, A. C. and J. K. Borland, now of Washington. The mine was sold to the Pennsylvania Mining Company (Pittsburg Coal Company) on the 7th of January, 1902. Besides the mines and miners' houses there is a butcher shop at the Town of Bishop.

The National Mining Company holds 4,606 acres of coal in Cecil Township, with real estate value of \$586,550.

The Verner Coal & Coke Company holds 697 acres, valued at \$88,425.

The public school law went into operation in Cecil Township in the year 1840. There were in 1908 in Cecil Township: Schools, 21; teachers, 23 (males 4, females 19); average number of months taught, 8; aver-

age salary of teachers per month, males \$67.50, females \$51.19; cost of each pupil per month, \$1.97; number of mills on the dollar levied for school purposes, 3; estimated value of school property, \$24,825; average number attending school, 541. In 1859 Cecil had seven schools and 250 scholars.

United Presbyterian Church of Venice.—In 1849 the Associate Congregation of Miller's Run was organized by Rev. Thomas Hanna. In the following year Rev. James Greer organized the Associate Reformed Congregation of Venice, the people being from the same district. The Associate Congregation was served jointly by the pastors, Rev. A. Anderson and Rev. Thomas Beveridge, until the year 1855, after which this congregation remained without a pastor the rest of its separate existence. The first and only pastor of the Associate Reformed Congregation was Rev. J. L. Fairley, who served from 1853 to 1855.

When the Associate and Associate Reformed Churches united in 1858, the Associate Congregation of Miller's Run and the Associate Reformed Congregation of Venice consolidated and formed the United Presbyterian Congregation of Venice. The following pastors have served Rev. A. R. Anderson 1860-1907, Rev. Theodore Littell, 1908-present time. The present membership is 131. During Rev. Dr. Anderson's pastorate in 1897 a new brick church was built.

Miller's Run Presbyterian Church.—This church is situated on the Allegheny County line, five miles north of Canonsburg. It was organized about 1800 and lasted nearly 100 years, the congregation disorganizing about 1899. This was a very important church in early years. It was the home of the Hays family, of which Smith, Isaac N. and George P. became noted Presbyterian ministers. The first meeting-house was a log structure, built about the year 1790, before the congregation was organized. A brick church was erected about 1835. The deed for the lot of about eight acres had been made to the trustees of the Chartiers Presbyterian Church (McMillen's) in 1802. The title to the land was sold in 1890 and is now held by the Miller's Run Cemetery Association.

This company was formed at the suggestion of Rev. George P. Hays, D. D., and others, who were incorporated August 20, 1888) I. Y. Hamilton, Esq., acting as their attorney), to protect the remains of their ancestors.

The company has about \$3,500 invested, and looks carefully after the grounds.

The names of the incorporators of the Miller's Run

Cemetery Association are as follows: James Reed, Robert M. Morgan, I. B. Hays, M. J. Hays, J. C. Johnston, Elizabeth Cockins, Canonsburg, Pa.; Samuel Griffith, Vincent C. Harvison, S. B. Phillips, Mrs. Robert C. Hamilton, Elizabeth B. Smith, Robert D. Hamilton, Chartiers Township; William M. Herritt, William S. Thompson, John M. Herriott, Mt. Pleasant Township; George P. Hays, D. D., Cincinnati, Ohio; Mary A. McNight, James G. Moore, Cecil Township; I. N. Hays, D. D., Allegheny City; W. B. Morehead, McDonald, Vincent Miller, Allegheny County; Jacob Miller, Pittsburg; Fannie Johnson and Henderson Hays.

More than two-thirds of the above-named persons are now dead, many of whom are buried in this cemetery.

Fawcett Church (Methodist Episcopal).—The Fawcett Church is located one mile northeast of Hill's Station. The lot for the Fawcett Church was donated by Andrew Fawcett in 1812, and a log meeting-house was afterwards built. In 1833 a brick church building was erected. Up to 1880 it had always been a station, and was supplied with ministers from other congregations. It was first the Canonsburg charge until the Canonsburg congregation cut off from the Fawcett congregation. It then became the Bridgeville charge until the Fawcett church severed its connection in April, 1909, at which time there were 214 members in the charge. Since the separation the membership of the Fawcett church is about fifty. The present pastor is Rev. R. H. Little.

Avella Grange, No. 1371, was organized just recently. J. E. Vance is master and W. H. Buchanan lecturer.

On the opposite side of the farm from that in which David Cranch was murdered for money, another murder was committed four decades later. On a part of the farm of the Burnside heirs, Mrs. Pierce and her little children were cruelly murdered by a colored youth without any apparent reason. The murderer had spent the Sabbath Day where he obtained intoxicating drinks, and upon his return home in the evening had some filled bottles and a revolver.

The dreadful deed, which aroused the whole community, was discovered by smoke issuing from the dwelling, which apparently had been set on fire to conceal the crime.

In Cecil Township the valuation of real estate amounts to \$3,200,875. The value of personal property is \$13,706; number of taxables, 862.

The population in 1850 was 1,008; in 1860, was 959; in 1890, 2,285, and in 1900, 3,771.

The number of voters in this township in 1850 was 237; in 1904, 673, and in 1908, 724.



## CHAPTER XXVII.

### *History of Chartiers and Cross Creek Townships.*

#### CHARTIERS TOWNSHIP.

Chartiers Township was erected from a part of Cecil Township, March 23, 1790. It originally included the southeastern part of Mount Pleasant and the northern portion of Canton Townships, besides the territory within its present limits. It was bounded on the north by Robinson Township, on the east and south by Strabane Township, and on the west by Cecil Township. The bounds of the township were reduced by the erection of Canton Township in 1791 and of Mount Pleasant Township in 1808. On the 6th of October, 1831, the line of the township was changed and a portion given to Mount Pleasant Township, and in August, 1863, the boundary lines between Chartiers and Canton Townships were altered. Both Canonsburg and Houston have decreased the area of Chartiers Township by their organizations into boroughs February 22, 1802, and May 13, 1901, respectively. Chartiers Township is at present bounded by Mount Pleasant and Cecil Townships on the north, Cecil, North Strabane Townships, Canonsburg and Houston Boroughs on the east, South Strabane Township on the south, and Canton and Mount Pleasant Townships on the west. The southeastern boundary line of Chartiers Township is marked by the Chartiers Creek. The township is also drained by its tributaries, Plum Run (not to be confused with the Plum Run of Deemster Borough, a tributary of Ten-Mile Creek,) and the north branch of Chartiers Creek. The soil of the township is fertile and conducive to the raising of bountiful crops and stock. The Pittsburg vein of coal is mined in the township by numerous companies.

The real estate valuation of Chartiers Township amounts to \$2,981,107; value of personal property, \$207,530; taxables, 1,366.

The number of inhabitants of Chartiers Township has been increasing steadily.

In 1850 the population in this township was 1,677; in 1860, 1,795; in 1890, 1,941, and in 1900, 2,141.

The voters in 1850 numbered 492; in 1904, 634, and in 1908, 938. These increases do not include that of the borough of Houston, which was erected from Chartiers' area.

The Chartiers Railway, operated by the P., C., C. &

St. L. Railroad, and the Washington & Canonsburg Railway Company, operated by the Pittsburg Railways Company, follow the Chartiers Creek along the southeast border of the township. The Western Washington branch of the Chartiers Railway runs from Houston to Westland up Little Chartiers Creek, and a spur branches off from this road and runs up Plum Run to Midland. A branch leaves Meadowlands and runs southward to Manifold in South Strabane Township. Another branch has been run from the Chartiers Railway at the County Home to the No. 2 mine of the Meadowlands Coal Company, a short distance northeast.

The old Washington-Pittsburg Turnpike runs through the southern part of the township. The number of miles of public highway in the township in 1904 was 100. This township accepted the cash road tax in place of the work road tax in 1906. The road tax for 1908 was 4½ mills, and \$11,400.61 was collected.

In 1908 the county built a fine piece of Telford pike on the Houston-Westland Road. The road is 7,600 feet in length, 12 feet in width of stone, and 24 feet in width of grading. The cost of construction was \$18,308.74; cost of engineering, \$925.44; total, \$19,234.18.

The grand jury has approved the construction by the county of 2,640 feet of the Canonsburg-Westland Road. The cost is estimated at \$4,958.16.

That section of the old Pittsburg turnpike between Canonsburg and Houston—about one-half mile in length—has been awarded to the Hallam Construction Company, of Washington, and will probably be built this year, although it is possible that it may be delayed for some little time in order to allow the commissioners to change their plans and build the road of brick instead of stone, and of a greater width than was contemplated at the time the plans and specifications were prepared.

#### COAL.

While coal was mined in the Canonsburg district more than 100 years ago, it was not until after the completion of the Chartiers Railway that there was an opportunity for shipping coal from the region. Consequently, the first railroad mine was not put in operation until 1872. This mine was owned and operated by the Hon. Jonathan Allison, on the Allison farm,

near McGovern. On this same tract of land Mr. Allison's grandfather had opened the first coal bank of any kind in this region. This was in the year 1802. Mr. Allison did a profitable, but not a large, business with his railroad mine. He shipped to Canonsburg and Washington; but principally to the latter place. After conducting the mine for a number of years he sold out to J. V. H. Cook & Sons, who enlarged the mine and shipped on an extensive scale. When the boom in coal came in the late nineties the Messrs. Cook sold the mine and their unmined coal, a considerable tract, to the Pittsburg Coal Company.

The second railroad mine in the Upper Chartiers Valley was opened close to Canonsburg. This was the Boone mine.

The coal was purchased from Nancy Boone et al., in 1882, and opened up shortly by Albert Shupe, H. H. Stoner and J. W. Stoner. The opening and tippie were on the south branch of the Chartiers Creek, above the Canonsburg Steel & Iron Company's plant. At this point William Maggs had for many years conducted a country bank. In 1885 the Stoner & Company, Limited, was organized, composed of William J. Hitchman, Jacob F. Stoner, Joseph W. Stoner, Harrison H. Stoner, Albert Shupe and E. A. Upstill, who succeeded the former owners of the mine. Afterwards Hitchman and Upstill purchased the mine, and ran it for a number of years, and then, on the crest of the coal boom in 1899, sold out to the Pittsburg Coal Company. The mine was abandoned some years ago because the coal owned by the company at that point was exhausted.

**Pittsburg Coal Company's Holdings.**—It was not until the general revival of business in 1898 and 1899 that there began to be talk of optioning coal in the Upper Chartiers Valley; and not only talk of optioning coal, but also of the sale of coal, and the opening of coal mines. A great business boom was setting in, and although the people did not then know it, it meant great things for this region.

In the summer of 1899 E. T. Hitchman optioned a block of coal lying on either side of Chartiers Creek, and extending from Canonsburg east to Hills Station, a distance of about six miles. This block comprised in all about 6,000 acres, and later was purchased outright by the Pittsburg Coal Company. The average price per acre paid for the block was about \$40; and the whole block involved a sum ranging somewhere between \$275,000 and \$300,000.

The Pittsburg Coal Company, which owns such a large acreage of coal in this region, and which has extensive mines a few miles west and southwest of Canonsburg, was organized in Pittsburg in 1899.

Among coal companies and mines in the region taken

over by the Pittsburg Coal Company was the Boone mine, E. T. Hitchman, principal owner, at Canonsburg, J. V. H. Cook & Sons' mine and plant at McGovern, the Bridgeville Coal Company, the F. L. Robbins, the Miller's Run Mining Company, the Bishop Mining Company, and others.

Late in 1899 a large block of coal was optioned in the Meadowlands and Arden neighborhoods by C. M. Greer and Will Clark. In December of the same year a block of 3,000 acres in North Strabane was optioned by J. M. Thomas and sold to the Pittsburg Coal Company.

When the boom in coal began the men who optioned and bought for the capitalists paid very low prices. Some splendid coal within a few miles of Canonsburg sold as low as \$35 and \$40 an acre; others sold for \$60, \$75 and \$100, but not much of it above the latter figure. This was in the early days of the boom. Later some few people received \$150 and \$200 an acre. The last named figures appeared high at the time, but they were really low.

**Midland Company's Development.**—In the spring of 1900 L. A. Russell optioned for Pittsburg capitalists a block of some 3,000 acres of coal in the Plum Run and Little Chartiers Valleys, west of Houston. Later this coal was sold to the parties for whom it was optioned. The prices paid ranged from \$35 to somewhere near \$100 per acre, the average probably being in the neighborhood of \$60. The entire block called for an expenditure of something like \$200,000. The capitalists who purchased the block organized themselves into the Midland Coal Company, with Mr. Salisbury as president, and Selwyn Taylor as secretary, treasurer and chief engineer. It was decided to open a mine on Plum Run, a mile above Houston, and the work of opening was soon begun and pushed to completion. The town of Midland, in the meantime, was laid out. This was for employes, and between 150 and 200 comfortable frame houses were erected on a piece of land purchased for the purpose. The company purchased the coal and surface of the Joseph Willison farm lying near by the mine. In the following year the mine was put into operation and some time later was shipping a large amount of coal, and giving employment to several hundred men.

Early in 1901 the Western Washington Railroad Company, composed of the members of the Midland Coal Company, began work on its main line from Houston to Westland, a distance of between four and five miles, and completed it in the summer of 1902. However, before the road was built, parties interested in the Pittsburg Coal Company, seeing in the Midland Company a somewhat formidable rival to the big combine, insti-



tuted legal proceedings in the county courts to prevent the building of the Western Washington Road. They held that the road was to be merely a coal road; that it was not intended to do a general railroad business, and was therefore not entitled to the rights of a common carrier. The case was ably and skillfully handled on both sides, but the decision was in favor of the Western Washington, and the road was built. At the terminus of the Western Washington the Midland Company laid out and built the town of Westland. It was modeled after Midland in the Plum Run Valley, and like that place soon came to have a large and an industrious population.

The Western Washington Railroad had not been much more than completed when its owners and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company began to hold conferences. The Pennsylvania Company at that time was a bit nervous over the invasion of the Pittsburg district by the Wabash, and the managers decided to take no chance of that company buying the Western Washington in order to get a feeder for their line, and so they purchased the little road, and at figures, it was said, which paid a handsome profit to the men who planned and built it.

After successfully operating the Midland and Westland mines for several years, the Midland Company sold both mines and their fine block of more than 2,500 acres of coal, together with their real estate, etc., to the Pittsburg Company. It was said at the time that the Midland people made a fine profit on the transaction. The mines have since been successfully operated by the Pittsburg Company, with William A. Lockhart, of Houston, as the efficient and popular superintendent. Mr. Lockhart is also superintendent of the company's McGovern mine.

**J. M. Greek Coal Company.**—Soon after the Western Washington Railroad was built the J. M. Greek Coal Company opened up their Sallie Mine on that railroad, and about on the line of Chartiers Township. This mine was worked out and a new mine, the Dandy, opened up by the same company about two years ago at Falkirk Station, two miles south of the first mine. The powerhouse of the Allison Mine is located at this station also.

**Meadowlands Coal Company.**—About the same time, or in February of the year 1901, the Meadowlands Coal Company was organized and opened up its No. 1 mine at the town of Meadowlands, northwest of the Chartiers Railway, and built thirty miners' houses at the Lormer Ewing Station. Three years later the company built a short spur of railroad up the creek between Arden (formerly Cook's) Station and the County Home, and sunk a shaft, calling it the No. 2 Mine. Fifty miners' houses were built at this place.

The other mine of Chartiers Township is the Rich

Hill Mine of the United Coal Company, whose tippie stands over the tracks of the Chartiers Railway a short distance southwest of Meadowlands.

The varying thickness of the Pittsburg coal vein in the mines, as reported by geologists, are as follows: Boone mine, 6 feet 2½ inches; Allison mine, 5 feet 8 inches; Meadowlands, 8 feet 1 inch; at McLain's bank, 5 feet 6½ inches.

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Chartiers Township was settled at an early date.

Col. James Allison came to the township in 1774, Samuel Thompson in 1774, Rev. Matthew Henderson (the pioneer preacher of the present United Presbyterian Church) in 1779, John Weaver in 1787, John Struthers in 1772, Gavin Morrison in 1773, Andrew Swearingen in 1772, Samuel Agnew in 1780, Hugh McKnight in 1784, John Hays about 1775, James Ryburn soon after 1780, Robert McCluskey as early as 1785, John McNary in 1780, Robert and John Welch before 1800, and Andrew Russell in 1782.

Rowland Hughes was holding land in 1786, William Moore in 1780, James Ramsey in 1792, Mathew Bowland in 1790, William Harsha in 1797, and among other early settlers were John McClean and Paul and Thomas White.

One of the early blockhouses that was often used as a refuge from the Indians, was built on the farm of William Norris, on the Quail property. One of the early grist-mills in Chartiers Township was built by John Struthers prior to 1796, about five miles from Canonsburg. About three years later Robert Montgomery built a fulling-mill on Chartiers Creek.

The Washington County Home and the Children's Home, both in Chartiers Township, will be found dealt with under the head of County Institutions.

The Sewage Disposal Plant and farm belonging to the borough of Washington lies near the Children's Home.

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The towns and villages of Chartiers Township are Arden, Meadowlands, McGovern, Shingiss, McConnell's Mills and Gretna.

#### ARDEN.

Arden is a station on the Chartiers Railway, operated by the P., C., C. & St. L. Railroad Company, situated between Meadowlands and Washington. Beside the station house there are two houses, a blacksmith shop and a grist-mill. The mining community at the No. 2 Mine of the Meadowlands Coal Company is about a half mile north of Arden station. There are at this place about fifty houses and two general stores.

**Arden Milling Company.**—Leech's Mill (formerly known as Cook's Mill) is an old mill located at Arden,

between the Washington County Children's Home and the County Home. This mill has a capacity of 125 barrels per day of flour, and 100 bushels of chops an hour. The first mill erected on this site was a log structure. The present mill, which is a frame structure, was built about fifty years ago, and for the past twenty years has been operated by steam power. The mill was owned at one time by Godfrey Cook, father of John Cook, now prominently engaged with the Buffalo Coal Company. This is a custom and merchants' mill, and until recently was owned and operated by Mr. J. C. Leech and others under the name of the Arden Milling Company.

#### MEADOWLANDS.

Meadowlands is a mining town of between 1,500 and 2,000 inhabitants, situated on the Chartiers Railway and the Washington and Canonsburg trolley line about four and a half miles from Washington. The name of the town was originally Ewing Station—from the name of the owner of the tract—but the railroad company later named it Meadowlands. John H. Ewing purchased the land at sheriff's sale from Sheriff John Hoge in 1826. In 1876 John H. Ewing's house, now owned by John Murphy, was the only dwelling at this point. Later, in 1886, the Southwest Pennsylvania purchased land from Mr. Ewing and built Ewing Pump Station and erected oil tanks. The village grew from that time. The most rapid growth has been in the last ten years, since the coal mines were opened up in the vicinity. The great majority of the inhabitants are miners. The town now contains the Penn. Mercantile Company, No. 4, with seven other stores, a schoolhouse, church, postoffice, two physicians and a blacksmith shop.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Meadowlands.—During the pastorate of Rev. J. S. Ferris, of the M. E. Church of Houston, he, with some of the lay members, conceived the idea that a church at Meadowlands would be a good thing for the people who live there and had no means of conveyance to church at outside points. After conferring with a few Methodists, who very generously donated a lot, the contract was let and a neat little church, paid for and dedicated in the space of thirty days. A branch organization was effected here, which branch is still supplied with an afternoon service by the Houston pastor.

Slavish-Catholic and Mission Societies hold meetings in the lodge hall at Meadowlands.

The lodges of Meadowlands are Rich Hill Miners, Local No. 1829, U. M. W. of A., and Meadowlands, Local No. 1250, U. M. W. of A. The lodge hall was built in 1905.

Ewing Station of the Southwest Pennsylvania Oil

Company, at Meadowlands, pumps about 50,000 barrels of oil per day. Oil is pumped to and from different points within a radius of thirty-five miles.

In the vicinity of Meadowlands there are about fifty oil tanks, having an average capacity of about 29,350 barrels each, a total of 1,467,000 barrels, in which the oil produced in Southwest Pennsylvania district is stored. The total tankage at Meadowlands at one time was about 2,409,000 barrels, contained in seventy tanks. The tanks belong to the Southwest Pennsylvania Oil Company.

Occasionally one or more of these large tanks is struck by lightning and catches fire. The smoke rolls up to a great height and many thousands of people are attracted to the spot to view the sight.

#### M'GOVERN.

McGovern is a station of the Chartiers Railway a mile northeast of Meadowlands. The village at this point is composed of forty miners' houses and two stores. The Allison mine of the Pittsburg Coal Company is located here. The postoffice at this point was removed and the place given free delivery. Allens A. M. E. Church is located at McGovern. A good brick schoolhouse is being erected.

#### SHINGISS.

Shingiss is a shipping point on the Chartiers Railway between McGovern and Houston. This station was originally and for many years known as Johnson.

#### M'CONNELL'S MILLS.

McConnell's Mills is situated on the Western Washington Railroad and the North Branch of Chartiers Creek. The village of McConnell's Mills was formerly called McConnellville, or Locust Hill. The tract of land on which McConnell's Mills now stands, together with other tracts of which there were 1,000 acres in all, was granted by Lord Dunmore in 1775 to Valentine Crawford and Col. John Neville on a military patent. In the meantime William Gabby had settled part of the land. Gabby, together with others who had also settled on the 1,000 acres, purchased them in 1803. The village at this place was commenced when Alexander McConnell built a grist-mill here in 1847.

A store was started in 1857 and a postoffice in 1865, but the latter was removed and the place given rural delivery. In 1871 the village was composed of thirty dwelling houses and a population of 140.

McConnell's Mill is an old landmark, and has been in operation many years, but during the past three years has been standing idle. The settlement has a population of about seventy-five.



McConnell's Mills is now a station on the Westland branch of the Chartiers Railway.

The village at present is composed of a store, grist-mill, sawmill and thirty dwellings. The village of seven houses at Brevard Station is a mile northwest of McConnell's Mills.

#### MIDLAND.

Midland is a mining town on Plum Run, a mile north of Houston, at Palanka Station, on the Western Washington Railroad. The Pittsburg Coal Company has about 150 houses and a store at the mine.

The miners' lodge at this point is Midland, No. 1, U. M. W. of A., No. 1724.

#### GREтна.

Gretna is a little country hamlet of seven dwellings and a creamery in the western corner of Chartiers Township. The first creamery was built by J. K. Stevenson about twenty years ago, and had a capacity of 1,800 pounds of butter per week. Cheese was also manufactured, the milk being supplied from the surrounding farms. The creamery was next operated by Joseph Miller, who tore down the old building and built a smaller one in 1903. The present owner is Leo Febre, who manufactures butter only.

At least four schools were being taught in Chartiers Township at beginning of the nineteenth century. Among these were the log schoolhouses on the John Hays farm and the one on the line between the Daniel Miller and Hugh McKnight farms. Some of the early teachers were George Munroe, William Tate, George Welsh, William Guthrie and Samuel and Isaac Miller. In 1836, two years after the passage of the public school law, the township was districted and schoolhouses built. In 1850 there were in the township twelve schools with 420 scholars; in 1863, eight schools, 387 scholars; in 1871, eight schools and 337 pupils. The cost of tuition per month in 1871, for each pupil, was 84 cents. In 1880 there were ten schools with 369 scholars.

There were in 1908 in this township twenty schools, with 830 scholars enrolled, and the number of teachers 21 (males 4, females 17); average number of months taught, 8; average salary of teachers per month, males \$57.50, females \$48.00; cost of each pupil per month, \$1.68. Number of mills on the dollar levied for school purposes, 3; estimated value of school property, \$30,000.

The Chartiers Cross Roads United Presbyterian Church.—The Chartiers Cross Roads congregation was organized in 1810. Meetings were at first held in a tent; afterwards in a frame building within the limits of the present graveyard, and last in the present brick church.

The following pastors have ministered to the congregation: Rev. Samuel Findley, 1814-20, was the first pastor. Rev. J. Alvin Campbell has held the charge since 1907.

The first three divided their time with the congregations of West Middletown, Washington and Canonsburg churches. Under the leadership of Rev. J. A. Grier the congregation grew to be one of the leading country churches of the county. During the last quarter of a century this congregation, like similar organizations in the country districts, has suffered much from removals. Nevertheless it has maintained its organization, and in the last few years has increased somewhat in its membership, it being at present 127.

Miller's Run Reformed Presbyterian Church.—Rev. John Cuthbertson visited Chartiers in September, 1779. He preached in the house of James McGlaughlin, and baptized a number. From his diary we conclude that among the principal families in Washington County were Alexander and Mathew McConnell, James and Samuel Scott, George Marcus, Samuel Willson and James McGlaughlin, William Patterson and Robert Walker. In 1782 all these went into the Associate Reformed Church, and were the nucleus of the present United Presbyterian Congregation of Venice. In 1794, Rev. James McKiney visited this region and found a number of Covenanter families who had recently moved in and organized them into a society. In 1799 and for many years thereafter, Rev. James Black preached in this settlement. In 1806 the congregation took the name of Canonsburg. In 1808 a log church was erected in Canonsburg. Rev. David Graham was called as pastor in 1810. Before his installation some charges were brought against him, and he was deposed. Rev. William Gibson was pastor from 1817 to 1826. Rev. Gordon I. Ewing from 1827 to 1830. In 1835 the site was changed from Canonsburg to the present location, five miles north, and a neat brick church was erected. The congregation now became known as Miller's Run, because the first service in this community was held near this stream. Rev. John Crozier was pastor from 1834 to 1842. Rev. William Slater was pastor from 1842 to 1887. S. G. Conner from 1889 to the present time. The two last were raised in the congregation. There was a new brick church erected in 1870.

#### CROSS CREEK TOWNSHIP.

This township was erected December 10, 1789, out of Hopewell Township. Its boundaries are Smith and Jefferson on the north, Mt. Pleasant and Smith on the east, Hopewell and Independence on the south, and Jefferson on the west. In 1806 a part of Cross Creek was taken to erect Mt. Pleasant Township, and in 1853

Jefferson Township was formed from the west end of Cross Creek.

This township is located fifteen miles northwest of Washington. Cross Creek, from which the township derives its name, rises on the borders of Hopewell and Mt. Pleasant, runs westward through the Pan Handle of West Virginia, and empties into the Ohio River. Several grist- and saw-mills were located on this stream and served the convenience of the early settlers.

Forts were made necessary by the Indian aggressions as early at 1774.

Vance's Fort was a frequent gathering place, standing about one mile north of Cross Creek, close by the Smith Township line. Wells' Fort was five miles west. Wilson's Fort was a stockade at Wells' Mill, at the Virginia line. Reynolds' Fort, another blockhouse, got its name from the owner of the land where it was located. Marshall's Fort was a blockhouse on Col. John Marshall's farm. There were no townships or known Virginia line when these forts were built.

The following were some of the original settlers of Cross Creek Township: Samuel Johnson, John Tennel, Alexander Wells, William Patterson, Ephraim Hart, Jacob Buxton, Thomas Beatty, William Reynolds, David Reynolds, Thomas Bay, Henry Graham, James Jackson, William Colvin, Col. James Marshal, George Marquis, David Vance, Thomas Crawford, Col. John Marshall, John Marquis, William McCombs. Samuel Johnson came from Virginia and Wells and Tennel from Maryland in 1772.

Cross Creek Presbyterian Church.—Church life has been the social life of this region. In 1775-77, before Washington County had any existence, meetings for social worship were held usually at the forts while seeking refuge from the Indians. Two societies were soon organized—one at Richard Wells' Fort, in West Virginia, about three and one-half miles from Eldersville, on the Eldersville and Steubenville Road; and the other at Vance's Fort. The leading members of the former were John Morrison, Robert McCready, William McCandless and Samuel Strain; of the latter Maj. William Vance, John Campbell, John Stone, Robert Barr and William Wilson. As a result of these meetings considerable interest was awakened, and at Vance's Fort seven or eight persons were converted. The report of this work was carried back to the settlements, and the Rev. James Power, from east of the mountains, visited this region and preached the first sermon ever heard in it under an oak tree just outside of Vance's Fort, September 14, 1778.

As a result twenty-one children were baptized, the first in this region.

The first year of Dr. Stockton's pastorate (1827) he

baptized 75 infants; the second year 80, and the third year 69.

In April, 1779, Rev. Joseph Smith, from York County, Pa., preached within the bounds of Cross Creek, and shortly afterward Rev. John McMillan preached a few sermons.

In May, 1779, the Church of Cross Creek was organized, and on the 21st of June they met with the people of Upper Buffalo, now Buffalo Village, at the house of James Marshal midway between the two places, and made out a joint call for Rev. Joseph Smith, of whose congregation in York County some of these had been members. James Edgar, afterward judge, prosecuted this call before the Presbytery of New Castle, in session at Carlisle, Pa., and Rev. Smith accepted it October 27, 1779.

Rev. Joseph Smith was the first pastor, 1779 until his death, April 19, 1792. He accepted the call from Cross Creek and Upper Buffalo. The succeeding pastors have been: Rev. Thomas Marquis, 1794-1826; Rev. John Stockton, D. D., 1827-1877 (later pastor emeritus until his death, May 5, 1882); Rev. William H. McCaughey, 1877-1885; Rev. J. P. Anderson, 1886-1892; Rev. Charles D. Williams, 1893-1900; Rev. Raymond M. Houston, 1901-1906; Rev. Harry A. Rhodes, 1906-1908. The church was incorporated in 1825. Rev. H. Willard Hanna, present pastor, installed Nov. 12, 1908. This congregation never had a stated supply. It has erected five church edifices. The first, an unhewed log structure, 26x22 feet, was built in the summer of 1779, the site being selected by Maj. William Vance, Robert McCready and Henry Graham, near the site of the present church. The second building was of hewed logs, 60x30 feet, and was erected in 1784; a gallery was added a few years later. This house was burned by an incendiary April 20, 1803. In the same year the third building was erected. It was of stone, 56x56 feet, the ladies contributing a goodly share of the cost. In 1830 it was succeeded by the fourth structure, which was of brick, 76x56 feet, and having a gallery on three sides, and cost from \$3,000 to \$3,500. The present edifice, also a brick structure, was erected in 1864, and cost \$12,000.

In 1878 a lot containing two and a half acres was purchased and a house erected thereon at a cost of \$2,500—the first and only parsonage.

Beginning about 1775, this church has had some notable revivals, resulting in considerable additions to its membership. Many able pastors have entered the ministry from this church, and others rendered efficient service in Indian and foreign missions. The Sabbath School was organized in 1821 in spite of some opposition, and was at first conducted by a board of managers. Col. Samuel Magill was the first superintendent. H. W.



Donehoo is now serving in that capacity. The present enrollment of the school is 250. The church had its largest membership in 1846, when there were 210 members. The present membership is 350.

In his farewell sermon to the Cross Creek Presbyterian congregation Rev. Harry A. Rhodes, who resigned in 1908, to go as a missionary to Korea, epitomized the statistical history of the congregation for the past eighty years as follows:

Adult baptisms, 276; infant baptisms, 1,352; accessions on profession, 1,472; accessions by certificate, 629; home missions, \$14,510; foreign missions, \$15,355; education, \$9,432; theological seminaries, \$2,299; Sunday School work, \$1,903; church erection, \$2,216; ministerial relief, \$1,493; freedmen, \$2,201; sustentation, \$818; colleges, \$614; general assembly \$1,313; congregational, \$104,149; miscellaneous, \$12,794. Grand total, \$168,800.

Cross Creek Township was settled by people from the north of Ireland, York County, Pa., Winchester, Va., and some from Meechlinburg, N. C. A more stable, quiet, conservative people cannot be found.

In this township resided strong-minded men, such as James Marshel, first county lieutenant, or chief officer of county militia, which was the most influential and important office of the county at its origin in 1781. Also sheriff in 1784, 1787; the Vances and Stevensons and Thomas Patterson, who held many offices, including Congress and Legislature. This township has contributed its full share of members of Congress and of the State Legislature, as well as minor office holders.

The township historian, James Simpson, furnished the following item of history to the "Burgettstown Enterprise" of June 13, 1888:

"I noticed in the 'Observer' of March 22 extracts from Rev. Manasseh Cutler, D. D., in which he had recorded an account of his journey from Essex County, Mass., to Muskingum in 1788. On the 12th of August, 1788, he stopped over night with Alex. Wells, on Cross Creek, sixteen miles from Catfish, and the next day he went to Charles Wells', four miles further on the Virginia side of the line, where he left his horse, and proceeded on foot to the mouth of Buffalo. He speaks of Alex. Wells, of his 'mill and tannery.' He had also a distillery and carried on quite a large business, for that day, for this region. Alex. Wells settled on Cross Creek in the spring of 1773. He came from Maryland with the Dodridges, John Tennel and a number of others by the name of Wells, and commenced to make improvements in the wilderness. Alex. Wells then lived where Oliver Clemens now resides. It is one of the most noted places in Cross Creek Township, and perhaps in Washington County. It was here that Mr. Wells erected a stockade fort, not only for his own protection, but for the people that surrounded him.

"It was here that he started the first grist-mill in this part of Washington County, which was always counted the best mill seat in the county or western Pennsylvania."

Tradition says they boated flour down this creek to the Ohio, thence to New Orleans.

The old log house he erected about 1781 stood 100 years. It was torn down in 1881, and there was not a piece of sawed timber in it.

At one time the people sent to Red Stone Old Fort for assistance against the Indians and the commander sent them twelve men to help guard the station. These our people got rid of soon as they could, as the women were more afraid of them than of the Indians. An old settler used to say he never saw twelve rougher men in his life than those were.

Alex. Wells died December 9, 1813, aged 86 years; his wife, Leah Wells, died January 20, 1815, aged 86 years. They are buried in the old Wells graveyard, above the old residence. Among the graves in that ancient graveyard is that of a daughter-in-law of Alex. Wells. The inscription on the tombstone reads thus: In memory of Rebecca Wells, wife of Bazel Wells, who died July 9, 1795, aged 25 years. In 1795 this Bazel Wells crossed the Ohio River, and with James Ross founded the City of Steubenville in 1799. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of Ohio in 1802, and for many years was a member of the State Senate.

Alex. Wells owned large tracts of land. One Virginia patent which he held called for 2,500 acres. One remarkable trait about him was that, while he could neither read nor write, he could survey land and run the lines with the compass, and make marks and hieroglyphics and then his wife, who understood his alphabet, would make the calculations and plats.

James Simpson, who was the local historian of Cross Creek Township, and one of the best posted men in Washington County on historical matters, died December 18, 1902, in the 79th year of his age. He had resided on the farm on which he died since 1828. He was a successful farmer, but spent his leisure moments in writing local and county history. He possessed one of the best libraries on history of any man in the State. Kept a record of all visitors to his house and all interments in Cross Creek cemetery, and was a frequent contributor to the newspapers.

In the spring of 1890 five acres of land were purchased for a new cemetery, as it was almost impossible to make interments in the old without unlawfully disturbing the remains of some person. Ample provision has been made to care for both the old and new cemeteries. Much of the credit for this laudable work is due to James Simpson and James M. K. Reed, both of whom are buried there, but whose names are not in their

History of Cross Creek Graveyard, published in 1894.

Thomas and Oliver Crawford, sons of Mrs. Shearer, spent nine years in captivity among the Indians on the Scioto, in what is now the State of Ohio. Their mother paid \$400 to an Indian trader for their ransom.

In the spring of 1782, Samuel Robinson and William Parks were buried on the same day. They were both killed and scalped by the Indians. A Mr. Parker was tomahawked and scalped by Indians near Cross Creek Village, but his name does not appear on list of graves identified. Thomas Crawford died June, 1783, and was buried by the side of his mother, Mrs. Margaret Shearer. Judge James Edgar made his coffin.

Hon. James Edgar, who was one of the first judges of the court in Washington County, made the first coffins, and was the first undertaker in this neighborhood.

William Wallace, who resided on what afterwards became the James Manson farm, near Mt. Prospect Church, began making coffins about 1791, and was succeeded by his son Oliver about the year 1820.

William Donehoo carried on the business in Cross Creek from 1836 until his death in 1864, after which it was continued about five years by his son, D. M. Donehoo, now of Washington, and since then by his other son, Henry W. Donehoo. Prior to 1860 undertakers generally made coffins as ordered, a hurry-up job made from measurement of the deceased. Frequently the work was finished late in the night by light of a tallow dip.

A few items are here copied from memoranda made by James Simpson, of burials in Cross Creek graveyard. They exhibit the varied experiences of these early people:

Jeanette Reed, died January 27, 1838, in her 93rd year. Widow of Col. Joseph Reed, of York County, Pa., soldier of Revolution, member of convention, June 18, 1776, which hastened Congress in passing the Declaration of Independence July 4. He served in many companies. He was president of the chief executive council of Pennsylvania during the Revolutionary War.

Margaret Anderson, died April 7, 1849, aged 106 years and 4 days. She was a nurse in the Army of the Revolution.

Walter Craig, died February 10, 1875, in the 89th year of his age. He was for many years an elder in the Presbyterian Church, and a representative from Washington County, Pa., in the Senate and House of Representatives, as well as the constitutional convention of 1838. He was also a soldier in the War of 1812.

Teresa Close, born in Germany; had seen the great Napoleon and the Empress Josephine when they scattered money to the crowds as they passed along the highway, and had seen the victorious French Army as it marched on the City of Berlin, after the battle of

Jena, in 1806. She died July 23, 1890, aged 99 years.

Robert Curry, died June 25, 1838, aged 84 years. He was a native of Scotland and came to this country when a young man. He and two of his brothers were pressed aboard a British man-of-war. In August, 1782, he saw the great naval engagement between the French and English fleets off the coast of Dominica, when Admiral DeGrasse was taken and carried to London by Admiral Rodney, who commanded the British Fleet.

Christopher Bable, died July 27, 1853, about 84 years old. He was in the bloody defeat of Gen. St. Clair by the Indians in 1791.

Benj. Bebout, died Nov. 8, 1858, aged 99 years 11 months and 4 days. He was a soldier in the Revolution and belonged to the Minute Men against the Indians on the frontier of Washington County, Pa., at the close of the Revolution.

Jacob Buxton, who died May 25, 1836, aged 86, was an early settler of Washington County, Pa.

Hannah, wife of Jacob Buxton, died July 20, 1842, aged 89 years. Mrs. Buxton was famous as a doctress, and had a wide knowledge of the medical use of roots.

James Donehoo, died June 16, 1873, in the 74th year of his age. He was justice of the peace 38 years in Cross Creek Township, and was a member of the Legislature in 1858; was for many years a ruling elder of Cross Creek, and was known as a peacemaker in the community in which he resided.

William Edgar, who died October 6, 1803, aged 90 years, was father of the celebrated Judge Edgar.

Judge James Edgar, Esq., who died June 8th, 1814, in the 71st year of his age, figured conspicuously in the early history of Washington County. He was born in York County, Pa., in 1744. Married to Martha Smiley, sister of William Smiley (of note as the person sent to New Orleans about 1787 by the churches of Upper Buffalo and Cross Creek, with a flatboat load of flour, to pay the salary of Rev. Joseph Smith). In 1776 he was a member of the convention which met at Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, that hastened the Declaration of Independence; and in the same year served in the State Constitutional Convention. In 1777 he was a member of the Board of Council from York County. In 1778 he moved to what is now called Washington County, settling in Smith Township on a farm about four miles northeast of Cross Creek Village. In 1779 he was elected as one of the first board of elders of Cross Creek Presbyterian Church; he was nine times Moderator of the Presbytery. In 1779 was recommended by the Judges of Yohogania County for appointment to justice on the bench, this county of Virginia, having court jurisdiction here. In 1781 he and Col. John Canon were elected to and served as the first members from Washington County in the State Supreme Execu-



tive Council; about the same time he was elected and commissioned Justice of the Peace, which office he held for a long time; elected County Treasurer of Washington County in 1783; in 1787 he, with Col. James Marshall, Gen. John Neville and Thomas Scott, were elected members from Washington County to the Special State Convention to consider the Federal Constitution, which was ratified by the convention December 13, 1787., Pennsylvania being the second State to ratify it. In 1791 he was made one of the Associate Judges for Washington County. During the Whisky Rebellion he took strong grounds against the rebellion, and at Brownsville addressed a large meeting of over 2,000 people in a very strong speech in favor of upholding the law. Few of his neighbors took part in the rebellion.

Smith Township was the residence of Judge Edgar, but Cross Creek holds his remains. He has been called the Rabbi of the Presbyterians in this region.

James Edgar, died February 8, 1875, in his 88th year. He was a nephew of Judge Edgar, and a soldier in the War of 1812.

Many other interesting facts are revealed by the inscriptions in this graveyard, which is probably the best kept of any of the ancient burial places in this county. Some families have seven generations buried here.

#### CROSS CREEK VILLAGE OIL AND GAS.

Cross Creek Village has a population of about 200, and since 1906 has been the scene of active oil operations. Oil wells have been drilled on the lots of Cummins Bros., W. C. Lee, J. M. Sharp, G. M. Campbell heirs, H. W. Donehoo, and others, in the village. One well, located in the Cemetery lot in 1907, has yielded a royalty of \$1,500 in two years to the Cemetery Company, and \$500 bonus.

Two oil wells drilled on the parsonage lot, from which the church has a royalty of one-eighth, has yielded the church as high as \$45 in a single month. The church has received as a bonus about \$750, though there has been no drilling on the church lot.

The first oil well of commercial importance was drilled in on the farm of R. C. Vance in 1906, and the largest well on that farm came in with a production of 100 barrels a day. This well is one mile northeast of Cross Creek Village.

Oil has been found on the farms of Abram Pry, W. T. Porter and the Johnson heirs.

Several gas wells have been drilled in during the past three years, or since 1906.

Cross Creek Village has four stores, one blacksmith shop, two wagon-maker shops—that of Powelson's having been conducted over thirty years—one hotel and a boarding house.

The Bell Telephone Company reaches here.

Cross Creek Village is about equal distance from shipping points on the Pan Handle Railroad and the Wabash and Pittsburg Terminal Railroad. Burgettstown, on the Pan Handle, is the shipping point.

Dr. A. O. Hindman is the only physician in the village. S. C. Cummins is postmaster. I. N. Reed has kept store here since 1870.

In March, 1904, Cross Creek was visited by a severe fire, which destroyed much property.

June 23, 1906, many of the citizens of Cross Creek were frightened from their homes by a series of fires following a terrific electrical storm. Many buildings and trees were struck by lightning, and the people, in their excitement, fled to the fields for safety. The loss was \$15,000.

#### WOODROW.

Woodrow, in this township, has been for a number of years a point of business. There is one general store, conducted for the past two years by R. S. Flanegin. Mr. Flanegin managed the store from 1904 to 1907 for the Woodrow Supply Co.; the last named company succeeded C. M. Marquis. The first store in the place was established by I. M. Reed, of Cross Creek Village, and managed by A. R. White.

There has been a postoffice at Woodrow for many years, but it was discontinued for a time after the establishing of a R. F. D. service. It was re-established in 1905, since which date Mr. Flanegin has been postmaster. The store is located in a good farming community, and in recent years there have been half a dozen or more saw-mills in operation here, operated respectively by R. B. Davis, H. C. Fenton, D. M. Jones & Co. (the latter operated two mills), J. R. Duer, and the firm of Crane & Crane. The timber was purchased by P. O. Elder, and was cut by contract. It was largely used or shipped on the Wabash railroad or for mines. The only saw-mill now operating is located near Beech Knob schoolhouse.

The land is underlaid with the Pittsburg vein of coal, some of which has been sold; a part is still held by the owners of the surface. The Wabash and Pittsburg Terminal Railroad has a freight and passenger station at Woodrow. The construction of the Wabash and Pittsburg Terminal Railroad began in 1901. The first passenger train passed over the line on July 2 or 3, 1904. The coal vein runs from five feet to five feet ten inches in thickness. Woodrow has the use of the Bell telephone.

A butter factory was established here but failed in days before the railroad was projected.

Patterson's Mill is a small village having a mill and one general store. The place gets its name from a mill erected by Gen. Thomas Patterson in 1793—a log struc-

ture—which was rebuilt in 1843. The mill was remodeled in 1893, and was purchased and operated by J. C. Leech in 1896. In 1905 Mr. Leech, sold it to D. H. Bean, who sold it to a Mr. Wohl, the last owner. It has a capacity of thirty-five barrels a day. For many years it was operated by water power, but at the present time steam is used. This is the only mill running in Cross Creek Township at this time.

Patterson's Mill church was organized during the Civil War by members of surrounding churches as a protest against the active part taken by some churches during the War of the Rebellion. Revs. McElwe and Myers were brought from the South to preach to this congregation, and were pastors for some years of this associate reform organization.

The church, on May 12, 1883, became a U. P. Church, and had the services of Rev. Joseph Petigrew as pastor from 1884 to 1886, and later a number of supplies. It was disorganized in 1898. During the past three and a half years it has been a Methodist Protestant Church. The present building, or house of worship, was erected during the Civil War.

Washington County Coal Company, Cedar Grove Mine, organized in 1905, with a capital stock of \$250,000, owns 808 acres of coal and 80 acres of surface land. The coal is what is known as the Pittsburg vein, running five feet of clean coal. Analysis shows 95 per cent of combustible matter, about 2 per cent sulphur, which is the only impurity in the coal, which has neither clay veins nor spahrs. The plant is equipped for a capacity of 2,000 tons a day; when running full it employs 200 men and has a tonnage of 800 to 900 tons a day. The mine and tippie is located three miles north of Avella, on the North Branch of Cross Creek, and the company constructed a railroad to Avella in order to get the coal to the Wabash & Pittsburg Terminal Railroad. The railroad has since been purchased by the Wabash & Pittsburg Terminal Railroad. The company has recently been embarrassed through the failure of the New Castle Savings & Trust Company. The tippie and plant is in Cross Creek Township, but most of the coal is located in Jefferson Township. This is a drift mine, entering where the coal crops out.

This township is underlaid with the Pittsburg vein of coal five to five and one-half feet in thickness, a fine quality coal so far as developed. Many of the farmers sold their coal at \$100 an acre.

This is a splendid farming section, and dairying is an important industry in the southern part of the township: Considerable attention is paid also to the raising of cattle and sheep. Up to forty-five years ago there was no section in this country where the sheep industry was more prosperous than Cross Creek. Many of the sheep from here have headed flocks in the Western States and in Texas. Robert Perrine, Van Ostrand, the Vances, Maj. William Lee, Hon. John S. Duncan and others were familiar names to breeders of fancy fine wool sheep throughout the United States.

While much of the coal has been sold, there is still a considerable acreage in the hands of the land owners and citizens of the township.

H. H. Reed conducts a general mercantile business at Rea, a station on the Wabash. Prior to 1908 I. N. Reed & Son, of Cross Creek, owned this store.

The people of this township have always taken great interest in education. The early academies have all ceased to exist.

There were in 1908 two schools, with two male and ten female teachers; average number of months taught 7; average salary of male teacher, \$57.50; average salary of female teachers, \$46.25; cost of each pupil per month, \$3.14; number of mills on the dollar levied for school purposes, 2½; total estimated value of school property, \$7,500; total scholars enrolled, 200.

This township has voted in 1906 and decided against paying all road taxes in cash.

The road levy for 1908 was 3½ mills and \$5,606.59 collected.

The township has no turnpike roads, no "State Highway" Roads nor "County Roads." The ancient Washington and Willsburg road runs through the township from east to west.

The population in 1900 was 856. In 1860 it was 1,110, and in 1890 it was 966, showing a gradual decrease; 240 voters were registered in this township in 1903 and 335 in 1908. The population has very much increased since the beginning of this century, but is not so large as it was two years ago, owing to the financial depression affecting the coal output.

The value of real estate in Cross Creek amounts to \$2,030,338; personal property, \$68,155. Number of taxables is 313.

The number of voters in Cross Creek in 1850 was 180; in 1904, 240, and in 1908, 335.

W. E. Marquis and J. S. Cummins are the present justices of the peace.



## CHAPTER XXVIII.

### *History of Donegal, East Bethlehem, East Finley, East Pike Run and Fallowfield Townships.*

#### DONEGAL TOWNSHIP.

Donegal is one of the original thirteen townships erected by the trustees of the county in 1781. It was bounded on the north by Hopewell Township, on the east by Morris Township, on the south by the Mason and Dixon Line, and on the west by the State line. The township included the present townships of Donegal, Buffalo, East and West Finley and a part of Greene County.

On account of the inconvenience to the inhabitants in performing their public duties, the township of Finley was formed from a part of Donegal Township in May, 1788. The territory of Donegal was decreased to near its present limits in March, 1799, when Buffalo Township was erected. Claysville was incorporated a borough April 2, 1832, and West Alexander, August 18, 1873, from parts of Donegal Township.

The present boundaries of Donegal Township are Independence Township on the north, Blaine and Buffalo Townships on the east, East and West Finley Townships on the south and West Virginia on the west. Its greatest length is eight miles, breadth  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles.

The northern boundary line of the township is marked by Buffalo Creek. Its tributaries Dutch Fork and Buck Run rise in the central and eastern parts of the township respectively. Mayes Run, a tributary of Wheeling Creek, drains the southern portion. The township is well adapted to agriculture, stock raising and wool growing.

The valuation of real estate of Donegal Township is \$1,980,122, and the valuation of personal property is \$93,665; number of taxables is 486.

The population of Donegal Township in 1850 was 1,679 and in 1860, 1,690. In 1890 the number of inhabitants was 1,568 and in 1900, 1,424, showing a gradual decrease. The registration of voters in 1850 was 478; in 1904, 411, and in 1908, 480.

The farmers of Donegal Township take much pride in their stock and it is doubtful if there is any section where they have better stock than in this community. The majority breed the Shorthorn cattle, while occasionally you will see Holstein, Devons, Jerseys and

Red Polled. But the Shorthorn cattle have the lead in point of numbers, as they have been found to be a very satisfactory breed of cattle for this country. A few years ago there were a great many coarse woolled sheep raised for mutton, but now the farmers are gradually drifting back to fine woolled sheep, as they are considered by some more profitable than the mutton breeds.

It is estimated that there were about 500,000 pounds of wool marketed in the townships in the western parts of the county and adjacent to Claysville last year. This wool was sold at from 23c to 33c per pound, which, taken as a whole, would bring about \$150,000 into the county. With protection against foreign wools, there is no reason why the production of wool cannot be increased.

The township also produces large crops of wheat, oats, corn and other food products.

#### COAL.

The outcrop line of the Washington coal extends on the hillsides well up toward the heads of the small tributaries of Buck Run, Buffalo Creek and Dutch Fork. In Dog Run, southeast of Dunsfort, the coal goes under cover at a small waterfall made by projecting ledges of the Lower Washington limestone. At this outcrop the Washington coal, which is about five feet thick, is broken only by relatively thin partings of shale and appears to be of a better quality than usual. This is the general condition of the bed at all points at which it was examined on Buffalo Creek and Buck Run. South of Budaville, on Dutch Fork, the coal occurs in two benches, divided by three to five feet of yellowish shale. About one mile north of Coon Island the coal has been opened in a number of places and its condition is about the same as on Dog Run. The Waynesburg coal is prominent and has been opened in several places for mining, though most of the mines have since been abandoned owing to the poor quality of the coal. On Dutch Fork the anticlinal nose crossing south of Budaville brings the Waynesburg coal to the surface for a mile or more, but the dip of the rocks in both directions from the axis soon carries the coal under cover. The



PAROCHIAL SCHOOL, WASHINGTON



EIGHTH WARD SCHOOL, WASHINGTON



OLD BOAT YARD, WEST SIDE, BROWNSVILLE



SEVENTH WARD SCHOOL, WASHINGTON





Waynesburg "A" and "B" coals have the same general distribution in the township as the Waynesburg, though, being above this coal, they are exposed over a larger area. The Uniontown coal also appears in outcroppings. The Upper Washington, Claysville, Donley and Lower Washington limestones are found.

The coal in the territory surrounding Claysville in Donegal, East Finley and West Finley has practically all been optioned and much of it sold by the farmers.

In Donegal Township north of Claysville two companies are operating for oil and gas, the Philadelphia Gas Company and the Manufacturers Light and Heat Company. The two companies have leased nearly all the land lying north of Claysville extending back almost to Independence. Of all this territory leased, the Philadelphia Gas Company has the majority. The territory operated by these companies is known as the Mehaffey field, and there are 15 wells located on the various farms in this section. The wells are all gas, and of the nine owned by the Philadelphia Company, six are located on the Mehaffey farm. One is on the John Holmes farm and two on the M. B. Miller land. All these wells are good, strong wells and give promise of a continuous flow for some time to come. The gas was struck in the Gordon sand at a depth of between 2,600 and 2,700 feet. Pittsburg and vicinity receive the gas from this field through a 12-inch line laid from the Mehaffey territory to the old 12-inch line of the company at the Arden pump station.

The Manufacturers' Light and Heat Company have six wells in this district, three of which are located on the Deeds farm, two on the land of Harry Miller and one on the Burg farm. The gas from these wells is turned into a ten-inch line laid by the company to connect with the large 20-inch line which runs west of Claysville. This large line was laid several years ago and extends from Coraopolis to the West Virginia gas fields. The gas in one of the wells of this company was struck in the Big Injun sand. The development of this territory has opened up a new field with the result that Claysville gets the benefit of all the business produced by the operations. The supply of gas in this territory seems to be unfailing, and it has been jestingly stated that to dig a post hole in this field is to strike gas.

The timber of Donegal Township is rapidly being cut and a large amount of money is expended in preparing it for market, a large force of men and teams being steadily engaged in the work throughout the year. A great amount of this lumber had been purchased in 1906.

A conservative estimate of the amount of timber cut and manufactured into lumber for shipment in a year is 2,500,000 feet, which is said to have been purchased

from the farmers and others who owned the timber at an average price of \$6.00 per thousand feet on the stump, or \$14,000. Then the cost of taking it from the stumps to the shipping point cost several more thousand dollars, as there were employed in this work about ten saw-mills, with an average of ten men attached to each mill, operating the mill and cutting and hauling the logs to the mill. Then there were 25 or more men and teams engaged in hauling the lumber to the railroad for shipment, all of which necessitated a large outlay. With 125 men actively engaged in the lumber business a person can readily see how many people were dependent on the business for a living.

The product of these mills loaded on cars for shipment is estimated at a low average price per thousand feet at \$75,000.

The principal firms engaged in this business are D. C. Abercrombie & Co., D. W. Duncan, Hiram Wolfe & Son and The Buckeye Lumber Company. A number of others did not handle a large amount of lumber, and no figures could be obtained.

The Baltimore and Ohio, formerly the Hempfield Railroad, was completed in 1857 and crosses Donegal Township with one station, Vienna, in the township, outside the Boroughs Claysville and West Alexander. A survey has been made for a railroad between Wellsburg, W. Va. and Washington. The survey follows Buffalo Creek between Donegal and Independence Townships. The Wheeling and Elm Grove trolley line is expected to be extended to Washington. Its present terminus is West Alexander.

The National Pike crosses Donegal Township from east to west and is kept in excellent condition. In 1904 the township had 51 miles of public highway. In 1906 the cash road tax was accepted by this township in place of the work road tax. The road tax for the year 1908 was 3½ mills. The Claysville-Brownsville Flinn road is three miles long. One mile is in East Finley and two in Donegal Township. It was constructed in 1904-5. (See East Finley Township.)

The Claysville-Prosperity Flinn road has been approved by the grand jury. It is to be two miles and 1,499 feet in length and the cost is estimated at \$21,949.04.

#### VILLAGES.

The only postoffice in Donegal Township is Coon Island postoffice at Vienna Station. The postoffices of Dunsport, Budaville and Donley have been removed and those places are now served by rural delivery.

#### VIENNA.

Vienna is a small village situated on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and National Pike between Clays-



ville and West Alexander. The place is familiarly known as Coon Island. The postoffice was established at this point about 1856 with George Chaney postmaster. The village at present contains a store, slaughter house and butcher shop and half a dozen dwellings.

Three miles west of Claysville on the old National Pike at Coon Island John Canode kept a tavern previous to 1840. It was a wagon stand on the north side of the road. After Canode's time the tavern was kept by John Brotherton and sons. As late as 1833 a Mr. Reed kept the old tavern.

Dunsfort is on the northern edge of Donegal Township on Buffalo Creek. A grist-mill was run here for some time by D. Wilson Vanetta and at later times by Charley Cracraft. At this place at present there is a store only.

Donley is in the eastern part of the township, four miles southeast of Dunsfort, and also has a store.

Budaville is on Dutch Fork almost midway between Dunsfort and Donley and is about four miles from its confluence with Buffalo Creek.

The following pioneers were among those holding land in the years given: Thomas Clark 1773, Jacob Lefler 1774, Thomas Waller 1775, Barnet Boner 1787, Thomas Chapman 1775, James McMillan 1785, James Glover 1787, Jacob Rice 1780, William Hawkins 1780, Capt. Jacob Miller 1785, John Hupp 1780, Isaac Cox 1786, William Humphreys 1786, James Stephenson 1786, John and William Bryson 1792, William Bonar 1786, Robert Gourley 1798, James Campsey 1801, Jacob Rizer 1787.

Many blockhouses were built in this township to protect the settlers from the ravages of the Indians. On Buffalo Creek, north of Claysville, stood formerly Rice's Block House, which was built by Daniel Rice. Northeast of Claysville was another fort, and west was that built by Thomas Wallower. Miller's block-house stood on Dutch Fork. On the waters of Buffalo Creek in the northern part of the township stood Dunn's Fort.

The old log building known as Dunn's Fort remained until 1866. The farm on which this fort stood is at the present time the property of Mrs. J. O. Scott. Squire J. D. Scott remembers when plowing over the ground on which Dunn's Fort was located, exhuming human skeletons or bones, teeth, etc., from which he concluded that the place at one time was used for burying ground. The spot was indicated by a circle embracing about three acres—the soil of which was much darker than the surrounding soil, although it had been turned up with the plow. The bodies appeared to be buried in a sitting position as the cranium and upper part of the

body was first uncovered. Mr. J. D. Scott, in plowing, discovered that while the lower bones from feet to hips would appear solid, the ribs and bones of the body appeared to crumble to ashes when exposed to the air.

Two miles west from Coon Island on the National Pike an old tavern was kept in early times by one Rogers, and subsequently by Jacob and Michael Dougherty. It was a frame house, on the north side of the road. In 1830 this old tavern was kept by Jacob Jones, the father of the distinguished iron manufacturer and politician, B. F. Jones, of Pittsburg. A few hundred north side of the road, large and commodious, and was yards further west the old and popular tavern of John Valentine was reached. It was a frame house, on the a favorite resort of wagoners.

One of the old schools of East Finley Township is the White School. It has been in existence continuously since the school law was adopted in 1834, but a school had been conducted at that place before that time. The first school building, a log structure, was erected in 1834. The school has always been a prosperous institution and a large number have gone forth from its door to take up the duties of life in widely separated fields. In 1850 Donegal had 11 schools and 433 scholars. Ten years later it had nine schools and 376 scholars. In 1908 there were 10 schools, 257 scholars, 10 teachers (four males and six females). The average salary of females per month was more than that of males according to the State report. The females received \$48.33 and the males \$47.50. The cost of tuition for each pupil per month was \$2.27; school tax, 2½ mills; estimated value of school property, \$18,000. School was in session seven months.

Dutch Fork Christian Church—About the year 1828 Alexander Campbell began to hold meetings occasionally in the house of Absalom Titus, on the waters of Dutch Fork. Meetings were also held in houses of other members and in a schoolhouse. The congregation was organized about 1833 by Walter Scott and James McVey with 40 charter members. It was joined by some of the members of the old Brush Run Christian Congregation. The first church was built in 1834 on ground conveyed to the congregation by Jacob Deeds and George Morrow, both among the original members. The church is situated on Dutch Fork near Budaville. This church was superseded by the present house of worship in 1863.

Much of the time the congregation has been tended by young ministers or students from Bethany College. The present pastor is Rev. Hutsler and the membership is near 200.

Zion Chapel of the United Brethren Church is about a mile southeast of Budaville. The congregation was

organized in 1800 with ten charter members. A two-story log church was built on the farm of Christopher Winter at some time subsequent to the organization. This church was replaced by another in 1839 and it in turn by the third in 1859. The present pastor is Miss Whitehead and membership about 75.

#### EAST BETHLEHEM TOWNSHIP.

East Bethlehem was one of the 13 original townships of Washington County, organized in 1781. It contained within its limits the present townships of East and West Bethlehem, part of East Pike Run and the boroughs of Centerville and Deemston. Its original boundaries were Strabane and Fallowfield Townships on the north, the Monongahela River on the east, Morgan Township on the south and Amwell Township on the west. Application was made to the Court of Quarter Sessions in 1788 to divide the township into East and West Bethlehem Townships, and January 8, 1790, the court directed the division to be made by a straight line running from Peter Drake's to Wise's Mill. In 1843 East Pike Run Township was given a small part of the territory of East Bethlehem Township. In 1848 the court attached to East Pike Run Township all that part of East Bethlehem which was north of the National Pike, except West Brownsville.

The boundary line between East and West Bethlehem was modified slightly. The boundaries of East Bethlehem Township were further reduced by the incorporation of Deemston Borough November 12, 1894, and Centerville Borough February 16, 1895. The present boundaries of East Bethlehem Township are Deemston and Centerville Boroughs on the north, the Monongahela River on the east, and Greene County on the south and west.

In 1850 the population of East Bethlehem Townships was 2,266; in 1860, 1,862; in 1890, 1,757, and in 1900, 790. The decrease is caused by the organization from parts of East Bethlehem Township since 1890 of the boroughs of Deemston and Centerville.

The number of voters in 1850 was 345. In 1904 the registration of voters was 229 and in 1908, 303.

The number of taxables of the township is 448; value of real estate, \$1,587,318; value of personal property, \$58,272, and total borough value, \$1,645,590.

The township has within its bounds three distilleries and one saloon, all being on the Monongahela River.

East Bethlehem Township is underlaid richly with coal. In the great bend of the river by Fredricktown, the Pittsburg coal bed appears above water under the influence of the Belleverson anticline, coming to view first about three miles below Riverville and disappearing below water level near the mouth of Ten-Mile Creek,

beyond the limits of this township. Throughout this long outcrop the character and thickness of that part of the coal bed which is mined is remarkably regular, but slight variations appear which have considerable effect upon the practical value of the coal, as will be seen from the following descriptions at various points along the river. In the southwest corner of the quadrangle, or in the Fifth Pool, as it is more generally called, the coal is now extensively mined. On the Washington County side of the river there are two mines working on a commercial scale. In the vicinity of Riverville the coal is 7 feet and 4 inches in thickness. The only extraordinary feature about the coal in this locality is a rock fault in the Riverville mine, which completely cuts out the coal across the mines in a direction about N. 20 E., rudely parallel with the axis of the Belleverson anticline. From reports and mine maps it has the appearance of being produced by a regular fault or break of the strata. About two and a quarter miles below Riverville the Fox mine is located on the Washington County side of the river. At this point the section of the coal has a roof division of three feet and a lower division of 7 feet 2½ inches.

Near Fredericktown the Redstone coal bed is said to be 55 feet above the base of the Pittsburg coal. It is reported to show only six inches of coal in a bed of bituminous shale five feet thick.

The Waynesburg coal on Fishpot Run is 7 feet 7 inches in thickness. It is almost invariably broken up by many and thick shale partings, which render the coal practically worthless, according to the present opinion of coal dealers.

It is possible that when the time arrives when it is needed methods will be used to consume it successfully.

East Bethlehem Township accepted the cash road tax instead of the work road tax in 1906. The road tax for 1908 was 1½ mills and \$2,064.67 was collected.

This township probably has the fewest number of miles of road in any township in the county and according to the statement made by the taxpayers the roads will not compare with other townships and boroughs adjoining that township. In East Bethlehem Township there are 14 miles of road and none of it is improved.

In 1906 the Pennsylvania, Monongahela and Southern, now operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, extended its lines up the west bank of the Monongahela River from Brownsville through Riverville, Fredericktown and Millsboro to Rice's Landing in Greene County. A branch has been run up Ten-Mile Creek to Besco, where the Bessemer mines are located. It is certain that a further extension must be made inland as far as Zollarsville, in order that service may be given to the new mines at that place, and this means an immediate



increase in land values in the newly opened territory. The Wheeling, Waynesburg and Connellsville Railroad Company has made a survey up Wheeling Creek and down Ten-Mile to Millsborough.

Among the earliest roads petitioned for in East Bethlehem Township were the road from Crawford's Ferry to Jackson's Fort in 1784, the road from Enoch Run on the Monongahela River to Reed and Ford's Mill in 1790, and the road from the mouth of Ten-Mile Creek to Lindley's Mill in 1794.

Krepps's Ferry was established just above West Brownsville in opposition to Gillespie's, which was opposite Brownsville. Gillespie was charging a *fi*p\* in 1806 for ferrying a man and horse, and within a year afterward under a new law, allowing the rate be raised to 12½ cents. Krepps' competition soon brought the charge back to a *fi*p.

East Bethlehem Township has the distinction of having among the very first three white settlers of Washington County. Everhart Hupp, who came in 1766 and took up two tracts of land, later surveyed as "Hupp's Regard" and Hupp's Bottom," situated on the north side of Ten-Mile Creek two miles from its mouth. Abraham Teagarden and George Bumgarner also settled in this county in 1776 on land near Hupp's. The following early settlers held land at the dates given: James Crawford 1770, Christian Hames 1774, John Welch 1785, John and Jacob Hormel 1786, Benjamin Kenney 1800, Solomon Smith 1786, Joshua Linton 1800, John Bower 1796, George Crumrine 1801, and David Enochs 1787. Joseph Dorsey, James Regester, Thomas Bishop, Thomas Farquhar, Thomas Hughes and the Bane and Morgan families were also early settlers of this region.

In 1770 James Crawford started the operation of a ferry across the Monongahela River at the mouth of Fish Pot Run. Mr. Crawford also had a salt works at this place. William Montgomery first operated a mill on Ten-Mile Creek about 2½ miles from its mouth. Evan McCullough purchased the mill in 1833 and operated it. In 1843 he sold it to James Hawkins, who added to it three carding-machines, a picker and a fulling-mill. These mills did a large business in the surrounding country until the carding and fulling-mills were dismantled and removed to Waynesburg in 1870. A saw-mill was built on the site at a later date.

George Crumrine built a mill in the early part of the nineteenth century on Plum Run. The mill was owned at later times by Jacob and George Crumrine. The mill has been torn down for many years. The towns and villages of East Bethlehem Township are Millsborough, Fredericktown, Besco, Riverville and Racine.

\* A Spanish or Mexican silver piece worth 6¼ cents, current in Pennsylvania and some other states up to the time of the Civil War.

#### MILLSBOROUGH.

Millsborough is on the north bank of Ten-Mile Creek at its confluence with the Monongahela River. It is situated in the extreme southeast corner of Washington County on the Pennsylvania, Monongahela and Southern Railroad, nine miles southeast of West Brownsville. The village was started about 1817, when Robert White and Henry Wise built taverns at this place. In 1840 Millsborough was organized as a borough and in 1847 more land was added to the borough by Jesse Bumgarner and Moses Phillips. The borough existed until 1878 when the Legislature by special act repealed the act by which the borough was incorporated and the inhabitants became again citizens of East Bethlehem Township. Jesse Bumgarner built a water-power mill on the river during the early history of Millsborough. Other early industries were the Millsborough Foundry, established by Baen, Eaton & Co., and the distillery of James Emery. The first salt works in this region was started in 1822 by Henry Wise, who drilled a well about 520 feet deep on the river bluff and evaporated the salt water in kettles. The salt works was conducted last by Robison Bair and discontinued about 12 years ago.

George Dobbs in the year 1816 started a school in a log house at Millsborough.

In 1850 the population of Millsborough was 333. In 1860 the population was 292. In 1870 there were 60 dwellings, three churches, a school, two cabinet maker's shops, five stores, two cooper shops, a blacksmith shop, two foundries, a hotel, a wagon factory, a steam grist-mill, a saw-mill and a rectifying distillery in the borough. Ten years later two gunshops, a tannery and a millinery store with other new stores had been added. The population in 1900 was 318.

The distillery at Millsborough is owned by E. F. Emery. The distillery was owned for many years by James Emery, his father. The hotel is conducted by J. N. Moore. A bar is conducted in connection with the hotel. S. R. Wilson and T. B. Evans own cigar factories. Millsborough has six stores. The town is composed of about 80 dwellings and the population is about 350. Telephone service is given by both the Tri-State and Bell Companies.

The postoffice receipts at Millsborough for 1908 were \$931.63. Haddie Waddell is post mistress.

The First National Bank of Millsborough is located in a section which is perhaps showing as active development as any part of Washington County. The indications are that this town will be among the important ones in the coal operations of the near future. It was organized at Millsborough June 24, 1904, with a capital of \$25,000. Its first officers were J. A. Ray, president; O. McCarty, vice-president, and E. M. Emery, cashier.

At the end of 1908 its surplus and profits were \$7,258.42 and deposits \$51,869.27.

The following is a comparative statement for the first three years:

	Surplus and Profits.	Deposits.
December 31, 1904.....	\$ 826.52	\$12,051.54
December 31, 1905.....	1,400.00	28,867.65
December 31, 1906.....	3,215.21	38,799.66

Methodist Episcopal Church of Millsborough—About the year 1830 there were two Methodist societies in existence at Millsborough, the Methodist Episcopal and the Methodist Protestant. These two societies built a log meeting-house on land donated by Jesse Bumgarner and used it jointly. The Methodist Protestant Congregation afterwards disbanded on account of the emigration to the west by its members. The Methodist Episcopal Congregation built a brick church to replace the old meeting-house in 1855. The pastor at present is Rev. H. L. Humbert and membership about 75.

Presbyterian Church of Millsborough—The Cumberland Presbyterian Congregation of Millsborough was organized in 1838, a brick church was erected in 1845 on the road from Millsborough to Fredericktown. The church has had no settled pastor for a long time and the membership is about 30. The church became Presbyterian when the great Cumberland body united with its mother church and dropped the prefix—Cumberland.

Millsborough Fair—The Sandy Plains Fair, as it is often called, is held midway between Millsborough and Clarksville. The first fair was held in 1874. The grounds were formerly owned by James Emery & Son, but now by the officers of the fair: Andrew Allen, president; William Allen, vice president, and B. F. Emery, secretary. About 4,000 people attend the fair annually.

Invincible Lodge No. 741, I. O. O. F., was organized at Millsboro in 1870. The present membership is 50. Since that time the Star of Bethel Lodge No. 217, Sr. O. A. M., and Division No. 331, S. O. T., have been instituted.

#### FREDERICKTOWN.

Fredericktown is the oldest village in the southeast part of Washington County. It is situated on the Monongahela River below the great bend two miles north of Ten-Mile Creek, eight miles above West Brownsville, and twenty miles from Washington. It is also located on the Pennsylvania, Monongahela and Southern Railroad operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The town was named after Frederick Wise, who had the town plotted March 8, 1790. The tract of land on which the town stands was patented March 22, 1788, under the name of "Sugar Tree Bottom."

Fredericktown contains about 60 dwellings and six stores. The same telephones are used as at Millsborough, the Bell and Tri-State. The postoffice receipts at Fredericktown for 1908, were \$892.43. The postmaster is George L. Hill, who is also president of the only bank in town.

In 1795 David Townsend commenced the operation of an establishment for the manufacture of screws, fuller's shears, oil-mill rollers, millers' brands and other mill work.

At an early date David Blair had a gunsmith shop near the mill. As early as 1795 Isaac Jenkinson kept a general store in the village. In the next year Archibald Hood opened a tannery. A public library was started in 1793 and discontinued in 1825.

John Bower and afterward Jacob Wise, John Row and Eli Gapen manufactured red pottery at Fredericktown. Polk Donahoo manufactured stoneware. Leonard Leitz manufactured handles. A distillery was operated here at an early date. Joseph Avescat kept a public house. Jonathan Knight, the famous surveyor, taught a school at Fredericktown in a log house built about 1810. Isaac Thompson built a steam-power mill in 1826.

In 1870 the town contained 320 inhabitants, five dwellings, a stoneware pottery manufacturing 30,000 gallons annually, a grist and saw-mill, two hotels and a rectifying distillery.

The population of Fredericktown in 1900 was 172. It has almost doubled since 1900 on account of the influx of miners.

The First National Bank of Fredericktown.—Among the smaller banks of the county which have shown a rapid increase in their business during the past year is the First National Bank of Fredericktown, which was organized on August 5, 1901. Its condition reflects the activity which has marked this end of the county. It has steadily increased each year in its resources and surplus and undivided profit account. The following statement for comparison, showing the condition of the bank at the close of the first six years, is an interesting study of its growth:

Year.	Surplus and Profits.	Deposits.
1901 .....	\$ 366.00	\$ 21,377.00
1902 .....	2,677.00	61,173.00
1903 .....	6,067.00	70,220.86
1904 .....	7,831.91	51,876.11
1905 .....	8,467.20	59,165.49
1906 .....	10,740.76	102,533.31

At the end of 1908 the surplus and profits are \$17,190.94, and deposits \$130,000.

The Burson and Boyd Distillery is located at Fredericktown. A flour-mill is operated by the Hornbake Milling Company. The town has two hotels, Bowers Hotel and Dailes Hotel.



Methodist Episcopal Church of Fredericktown—During the year 1904 a newly organized M. E. congregation built a frame church at Fredericktown. The first pastor was Rev. J. C. White. His successor was the present pastor, Rev. H. C. Humbert. The congregation has enrolled almost 100 members.

#### RIVERVILLE.

Riverville formerly was the name of a mining village about two miles north of Fredericktown. The Riverville Coal Company opened up a mine here and worked it for a year or more until they came in contact with a ledge of rock. The work was continued for almost a year, the company being unable to penetrate the rock and the mine was given up and the miners moved away.

#### BESCO.

Besco is a station on the Pennsylvania Railroad about 1½ miles up Ten-Mile Creek. The Bessemer Coal and Coke Company has a mining town at this point. The coal of the mine is burned into coke, there being 100 ovens.

#### RACINE.

Racine was formerly the name of a postoffice near the center of East Bethlehem Township. The Whitehall school house is located here. John Sharp conducted a fulling-mill at this place many years ago, but it has been torn down.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century schools were being conducted in East Bethlehem Township by John Donaghoo and Peter R. Hopkins. The early schools were held in log houses fitted up in primitive style with windows of greased paper and large open fireplaces. Mr. Donaghoo taught schools in turn on the William Welch farm at Beallsville and also at Scenery Hill.

In 1815 a school was built northeast of the Daniel Crumrine residence. The teachers of this school were George Dobbs, Hiram Baker, Mr. Boyd, Jeff. McClelland and Peter Crumrine.

The public school law was accepted by the township in 1835. In 1850 East Bethlehem Township had 12 schools and 651 scholars. In 1870 it had 10 schools and 430 pupils, which was unchanged in 1880 except that the attendance was 17 less.

There were in 1908 in East Bethlehem Township eight schools; teachers, 8, (males 2, females 6); enrollment of pupils, 285; average number of months taught, 8; average salary of teachers per month, (males \$60.00, females \$49.00); cost of each pupil per month, \$4.07; number of mills on the dollar levied for school purposes, 6; estimated value of school property, \$15,000.

The decrease in the number of schools is owing to the erection from East Bethlehem Township of Deemston and Centerville Boroughs.

East Bethlehem Baptist Church—A Baptist congregation was organized in East Bethlehem Township in 1849 and a frame church shortly afterwards built on land donated by James C. Hawkins. About the year 1888 a frame church was built. The church at present has a membership of 89. Rev. S. E. Anderson is pastor.

#### EAST FINLEY TOWNSHIP.

The territory of East Finley Township, together with West Finley, was originally embraced in Donegal Township from 1781 to 1788. Finley Township was erected from Donegal Township May 6, 1788. It was bounded on the north by Donegal Township, on the east by Franklin, Cumberland and Greene Townships, on the south by the Mason and Dixon line and on the west by Virginia. Finley Township embraced all of what is now East and West Finley Townships and Rich Hill Township, Greene County. It was 30 miles from north to south, a veritable principality in extent and resources. Rich Hill Township was formed from a part of Finley Township in 1792 and in 1796 Rich Hill, together with Franklin, Greene, Morgan and Cumberland Townships, were made to form Greene County by an act of Legislature. In 1802 a small portion of land was added to Finley Township by the Legislature as a result of the alteration of the boundary line between Washington and Greene Counties.

On the 24th of December, 1828, Finley Township was divided into East and West Finley Townships.

East Finley Township is bounded on the north by Donegal and Buffalo Townships, on the east by South Franklin and Morris Townships, on the south by Greene County and on the west by West Finley Township. The township is drained on the south by the tributaries of Wheeling Creek and on the north by the headwaters of Buffalo Creek.

East Finley Township is fertile in regard to its soil and is underlaid with oil and gas and several beds of coal which has not as yet been mined to any great extent. Much of the Washington County wool is obtained from this region.

The real estate value of East Finley Township is \$1,647,657; value of personal property, \$70,470; number of taxables, 296.

The population of East Finley Township in 1850 was 1,281; in 1860, 1,261; in 1890, 1,291, and in 1900, 1,185. The number of voters in 1850 was 245; in 1904, 283, and in 1908, 295. This would indicate the population was slowly increasing in adults, but there were fewer children in the families.

The geological conditions are so nearly identical in East and West Finley Townships that it is thought advisable to discuss them together. The Pittsburg coal in this region has a workable thickness of five feet or more. This seam, in almost all the wells in East Finley Township, has been found to be 10 feet approximately in thickness, some of which is shale, and is reached at a depth of about 560 feet. A section of the Upper Washington coal near Robinson Run shows a thickness of 5 feet 10 inches, 1 foot of which is hard and blocky coal. Above the Washington coal is the Sparta coal which is 12 to 18 inches thick, on Rocky Run it being unusually thick. It has been opened for mining at various places, but because of the thickness and quality of the coal, all of these banks have long since been abandoned. On the road to the north one-eighth of a mile from East Finley, in an entry driven 80 feet into the hill, this coal is said to have varied from 6 inches to 3½ feet in thickness. Those who have used it say that the best is somewhat rusty in color, makes a hot fire and leaves a small amount of white ash. Where not in outcrop, the bed is from 6 feet to 18 inches thick and very friable with a number of shale and clay partings. At the forks of Robinson's Run just west of the point where it crosses the township line between East and West Finley Townships, the Jollytown coal barely comes to the surface in the road at the south end of the bridge. Coal here is unusually thick for this bed, showing it to be in two layers each six inches in thickness.

The Finleys have several good beds of limestone. The Prosperity limestone is 8 to 10 feet in thickness. The Donley limestone has usually occurred in two beds, having a thickness of from 2 to 5 feet. The Upper Washington limestone is found in two or three sections, each nearly 8 feet in thickness.

The most of the coal of East Finley Township is owned by the Pittsburg and New York Coal Company which owns coal lands assessed at \$248,680, and the George F. Auld, trustee, coal assessed at \$131,640. The remaining coal is owned by small land owners.

Considerable interest has just recently been aroused in the Finley Townships, caused by the drilling of a number of wells, both of oil and gas. The companies operating are the Manufacturers' Light and Heat and Ohio Valley Oil and Gas Companies and the Natural Gas Company of West Virginia.

In this field there have been eight wells drilled. Three are gas, two oil and three dry holes. Perhaps the best well in this territory is the Dague well which is now a little over one year old. This well when it came in produced 400 barrels per day. It now pumps about 60 barrels per day, and with the Plants well about 75 or 80 barrels are produced daily.

A line five miles in length has been built to carry the

gas of this field to Wheeling, after connecting with the other line of the company. In West Finley there are several gas wells which produce a strong flow.

The gas sand is about 765 feet below the Pittsburg coal. Salt sand averages 165 feet below the top of the gas sand or 932 feet below Pittsburg coal. Its thickness as reported by well drillers varies from 15 to 175 feet thick. In some wells, where the salt sand is very thick, no report is made of the gas sand, as they may run together.

The "Big Injun" sand in a well on the A. Sprowls farm in West Finley Township was found at 1,130 feet below the Pittsburg coal.

In 1904 before roads commenced to be constructed in Washington County under the recent enactment East Finley Township had 32 miles of public highway. The cash road tax was accepted by the township in 1906. The road tax for 1908 was 4½ mills and \$7,048.28 was collected. East Finley Township has had two excellent roads built partly within its territory, a Flinn road by the county and a Sproul road by the State. The Claysville-Burnsville Flinn Road is 15,840 feet long, one mile of which is in East Finley and two in Donegal, 9 feet in width of stone and 19 in width of grading. The cost of construction was \$37,911.66 and cost of engineering \$1,905.58. The road was constructed by Zelt & Brothers, contractors, in 1904 and 1905. Since then the cost of repairs has been \$19,968.14, making the total cost of the road \$59,785.38. Much heavy hauling lifted the top dressing as if it were soft mud and the road soon became rutty and billowy.

The Claysville-Sproul Road was built in 1907 by N. C. Hunter, contractor. The road is 5,900 feet in length, 12 feet in width of stone and 23 feet in width of grading. The construction cost was \$15,580.16, cost of engineering \$759.04. One of the most beautiful drives in the county is through this township from Claysville toward Burnsville in West Finley Township.

The postoffices of England (at Pleasant Grove Village), East Finley, Gale, Fargo, Bartholdi, Plants and Simpson's Store were discontinued about the year 1900 and rural free delivery established in their stead.

#### PLEASANT GROVE.

The little country village of Pleasant Grove is located in the northeast part of East Finley Township and is composed of a general store, blacksmith shop, a Baptist Church, a schoolhouse and nine dwellings.

#### EAST FINLEY VILLAGE.

East Finley Village is situated near the center of the township and is composed of a general store, a blacksmith shop and one dwelling. A schoolhouse and church are a short distance west of the village.



Gale is on the eastern border of East Finley Township, Fargo in the northern part, Bartholdi in the central part and Plants in the western part of the township.

There is at present at Gale a store; at Fargo a house, blacksmith shop and store; at Bartholdi a store and dwelling; at Plants a store, several houses and a blacksmith shop, and at Simpson's, a store.

In 1775 Abraham Enlow settled within the limits of Finley Township. He built a block house, famous throughout this region as a refuge in time of peril from Indians. He was soon followed by the Roneys, who likewise erected a block house or fort, near which occurred the tragic death of eight members of the McIntosh family, murdered by the Indians, tomahawked and scalped. Only one daughter who had been sent to a distant pasture with a horse escaped to tell the terrible story at Roney's block house. Other places of refuge in those perilous times were Beeman's block house and Campbell's block house in which the sturdy pioneers took refuge when necessary from the savages. Their work in the fields had to be carried on while the rifle was kept near at hand and sentinels were posted to give warning of danger. Such was the condition in this region for 20 years after the first settlers came. For two decades the Ohio River was an insuperable barrier to the onward march of civilization. Not until after the battle of Fallen Timbers in 1794 and Wayne's treaty with the Indians of the Northwest Territory the year following, were the inhabitants of this region free from fear of Indian incursions.

In the meantime many sturdy sons of old Scotland, of Ulster, of the Quakers of England and the Scotch-Irish from the seaboard settlements had made homes here. Among these were the Montgomerys, the Elliots, peaceful Quakers, who came as early as 1780; the Cracrafts, Irish, in 1781; the five Sprowls brothers, before 1782—enterprising Englishmen, one of whom, Hugh Sprowls, was with Col. Crawford, the friend of Washington, in the ill-fated expedition against Sandusky where Crawford was burned at the stake; Henry Holmes, an Irishman, in 1780, and James Beecham perhaps before that date; Alexander Burns, a Scotchman, in 1780; the Byers family, Irish, in 1786; the Sutherlands and the Fraziers, both Scotch, the same year; and the Hendersons a year later. Many other families which have left their impress upon this region were among those early settlers. Familiar names found in the records are the Carrolls, two of whom suffered from Indian brutality; Hill, Wolf, Post, McCleary, Martin, Rockafellow, Vansyock, England, Knox, Rose, Toland, Porter, Davidson, Davis, McCoy, Isaac Lucas, a Revolutionary soldier and aidecamp to Gen. Washington, William Gunn, from

old Aberdeen, in Scotland, and Alexander Gunn to whom he was not related, the Hunters, Stouts and Shorts and others.

The Rockefeller name was abbreviated by some descendants to Rocky. The Vansyock name was so hard to spell that deeds were signed four different ways.

The early resident physicians of the township were Dr. Hatcher, Dr. Joseph Pedan and Dr. Jonathan Simpson.

Samuel England was the undertaker for a large section of this region and he and his sons made many a coffin in the shop which still stands near the residence on the farm of Amon English, not far from the location of the old Quaker church.

Robert Morris, a patriot of the Revolution, who financed the colonies in that heroic struggle for freedom, owned 30,000 acres in old Finley Township. It was one of the disastrous land speculations which brought him to poverty and the debtors prison in his old age. This tract was sold, divided into 75 farms of 400 acres each, most of which were purchased by Scotchmen, so that this neighborhood came to be known as the Scotch settlement.

One of the inhabitants of this region, Duncan McArthur, son of a poor Scotchman as his name might tell, removed to Ohio when a boy and became governor of the Buckeye State. He had fought the Indians under Gen. George Rogers Clark, going out from Washington County when about 19 years of age.

A very interesting and rare book was dedicated "to Gen. Duncan McArthur," late governor of Ohio, dated Columbus, December, 1833, written by Caleb Atwater. It is a description of the antiquities discovered in the western country, especially through Ohio and westward. These Indian mounds he described very closely resembling the several mounds in Washington County.

Here within the limits of old Finley Township three-quarters of a century ago far-seeing and patriotic men met at the house of Kenneth McCoy and resolved that human slavery must go, and their constant agitation and work brought glorious fruitage.

The first school in East Finley Township was conducted by Mr. McDonald. As early as 1800 Mr. Heaton taught school in the Quaker Church. Other early school masters were James Hunter, George Plants and Samuel England.

In 1836, two years after the public school law was enacted, East Finley Township was divided into districts and schoolhouses built. In 1850 East Finley had eight schools and 300 scholars. In 1863 the township had nine schools and 351 pupils in attendance; in 1870 eight schools and 300 scholars; in 1880 eight schools and 313 enrolled.

There were in East Finley Township in 1908 eight schools and nine teachers, (five males, four females). The enrollment of pupils was 185, the average number of months taught was seven, the average salary of teachers per month, males, \$47.80; females, \$47.70; cost of each pupil per month, \$3.24; number of mills on the dollar, 2; estimated value of school property, \$18,000.00. Notwithstanding the compulsory attendance law the attendance has decreased until all schools are small. Many families moved out of the two Finley Townships soon after 1900, drawn away from the quiet of the township by the excitement of a building boom at Washington.

**Quaker Church**—The first religious society known to have held meetings in East Finley Township was the sect known as Quakers or Friends. A log church was built in 1797 north of the center of the township and near the Morris Township line about a mile southwest of Pleasant Grove Baptist Church on the farm now owned by Amon England, now of Edgington, W. Va., a descendant of one of the early prominent members. This church was destroyed by fire in 1800 and another meeting-house built of hewn logs in 1803. Many of the members of this congregation moved west and the church died out in 1841.

The old church building was in ruins 40 or 50 years ago, but the logs are still on the farm, having been rebuilt into dwelling or tenant house and has been used as such until within the past few years. The burying ground is still kept and cared for by Amon England.

**Fairmont United Presbyterian Church**—This congregation was organized in 1824. The church is six miles south of Claysville, a mile west of East Finley Village.

In 1850 George Plants donated land to the congregation and on this they built a church. In 1874 a new frame church was built on the site. One of the most prominent men in the early history of this church was George Ealy.

The present membership is about 100. This church has one of the most beautiful small cemeteries in this section of the county.

**Stoney Point Methodist Episcopal Church**—The Stoney Point Methodist Church is located near the center of East Finley Township. The congregation was organized in 1826. Meetings were held at first in the houses of Luke and Elliott Enlow. A frame church was built in 1830. The membership of the congregation is small, the number of members in it and the Mount Zion Congregation which is on the same charge being 60. Rev. G. W. Anderson is pastor.

**Mount Zion Methodist Episcopal Congregation** was organized and the frame church built some ten years ago in the eastern part of the township, five miles east of Stoney Point.

**Wheeling United Presbyterian Church**—The Wheeling United Presbyterian Church, more familiarly known as Dog Wood Grove United Presbyterian Church, is in East Finley Township, four miles south of Claysville. The congregation, when it was organized in 1836, was of the Associate faith. Meetings were first held in a tent and private houses. After some time a frame church was built. In the year 1867 the heads of Wheeling United Presbyterian Church, six miles southeast, were united with the Wheeling Church. In 1867 a new church was built a short distance north of the old building. Rev. R. M. Sherrard has been pastor since 1907. The membership is 38.

The Pleasant Grove Baptist Church is near the eastern boundary line of East Finley Township. This congregation was formed by 53 members of the Ten-Mile Baptist Church in 1840.

The Enon Baptist Church formerly stood in Greene County. About 1881 the congregation built a frame church near the Washington County line in the southern part of East Finley Township at a cost of \$2,700. The first pastor after its removal to Washington County was Rev. Mr. Miller. This congregation has 138 members. The present pastor is Rev. S. S. Denny.

**Fairview Presbyterian Church**—The Fairview Church is in the eastern part of East Finley Township. The congregation was originally of the Cumberland Presbyterian denomination, but was changed to a Presbyterian Church in 1907. It was organized in 1873 with 45 charter members, most of whom were dismissed for the purpose from the old Concord Cumberland Presbyterian Church. The first pastor of the congregation was Rev. James S. Keener. The congregation has never been larger than 75 or 80. The services are conducted at present by a stated supply, Rev. J. R. Burson. The membership is 45.

#### BYER'S BURIAL GROUND.

The earliest burial places in the county were private or family burial grounds. One of the oldest of these is Byer's Burying Ground on the Daniel Tilton farm at the end of the Flinn Road, four miles south of Claysville in East Finley Township. Samuel Byers, a father aged near 75 years, came out into this wilderness with their children in the year 1784 to make a home in the almost unbroken forest at a time when there were but few settlers in it and these harassed by the Indians. The oldest of the sandstone tablets shows that Samuel Byers died January 26, 1785, aged a little over six months. Old Samuel Byers died in 1785 and his wife in 1801.

#### EAST PIKE RUN TOWNSHIP.

Pike Run Township was set off from Fallowfield Township by a decree of court April 23, 1792. The



boundaries of Pike Run Township were Fallowfield and Somerset Townships on the north, the Monongahela River on the east, Bethlehem Township on the south and Somerset Township on the west.

On the 9th of March, 1839, Pike Run Township was divided into the townships of East and West Pike Run. In 1850 and again in 1857 the lines between East and West Pike Run Townships were changed somewhat. Greenfield was incorporated a borough from East Pike Run Township on April 9, 1834. The name was changed to Coal Center in 1883. On the 29th of August, 1849, West Brownsville, on November 26, 1853, California, on November 12, 1894, Deemston, and on the 16th of February, 1895, Centerville were incorporated boroughs to which East Pike Run Township contributed a part of her lands.

The present boundaries of East Pike Run Township are Fallowfield Township and Twilight Borough on the north, Long Branch and Elco Boroughs and the Monongahela River on the east, Centerville Borough and the Monongahela River on the south, and West Pike Run Township on the west.

East Pike Run Township is drained by Pike Run and its branches Gorby Run and Lilly Run entering it from the north and south.

The soil is fertile and the land is underlaid with coal, which has been mined for many years.

In 1850 East Pike Run Township had 1,358 inhabitants. The population in 1860 was 1,221, in 1890, 1,162, and in 1900, 2,071.

In 1904 there were 705 voters in the township and in 1908 the number had increased to 827.

At the close of 1908 there were 859 taxables in East Pike Run Township. The real estate valuation was \$2,211,350; personal property, \$113,935. There is one licensed retail liquor saloon in the township.

In East Pike Run no coal beds of importance below the Pittsburg bed are exposed, and very little of consequence above the Waynesburg horizon remains on the hilltops. Aside from the great Pittsburg bed, the Redstone and the Waynesburg coal veins are the most important members of the series.

The Pittsburg coal bed is exposed along the river bluffs up the river nearly to Brownsville, where it passes slightly below water level. At the Knob mine, above West Brownsville, the lower division has a total thickness of nine feet one and one-half inches, but the bottom of the coal bed, consisting of brick and bottom coal, is not generally removed, so that the amount of available coal is about six feet. The roof division is greatly expanded at this place including about seventeen feet of carbonaceous shale. At this mine the coal is reached by a short slope. It does not outcrop at the surface for some distance below. It probably could be seen at West

Brownsville were it not for the flood plain deposit, which conceals its outcrop. It lies close to water level for two miles below the mouth of Redstone Creek, then gradually rises and remains well above the river farther north. In the western bend of the river below Coal Center it is mined in several places. The thickness at this point is about normal, the roof division showing about two feet, the main clay parting one foot, and the lower division about seven feet.

On account of the westward rise of the strata over the Bellevernon anticline, the Pittsburg coal is visible on Pike Run a considerable distance, and it also shows in outcrop on Little Pike Run to the road crossing one-half mile above its mouth. The dips are strong in this section and somewhat irregular, and for that reason the position of the coal varies considerably from creek level. At the bend a mile above Granville it lies at least sixty feet above the level of the creek. It then descends rapidly and follows approximately the bottom of the valley to the sharp bend about a half mile below Little Pike Run, where it disappears from view for a distance of nearly half a mile. It rises again and continues above creek level for nearly two miles to the road crossing north of East Bethlehem. A great many country banks have been opened along this creek to supply the local demands, but most of them are in such a condition that the thickness of the coal could not be determined. The coal is well exposed along Gorby Run for three miles above its mouth, and it also shows on several of the minor tributaries.

The Sewickley coal bed is found on Gorby Run, where a thickness of three feet six inches has been reported.

The Uniontown coal is of little importance throughout the part of Washington County. It is reported from Krepp's Knob, west of Brownsville, with a thickness of three feet and also with the same thickness in the bluff below Coal Center. It occurs about one hundred feet below the Waynesburg coal, and consequently ranges from 230 to 260 feet above the Pittsburg bed.

In an opening on Krepp's Knob, west of West Brownsville, the Waynesburg coal shows only one clay parting, but the coal benches are correspondingly thin, and consequently the opening does not give much promise.

On Pike Run and its tributaries the Waynesburg coal has been extensively prospected, especially in the territory near the head of the run and on the west side of the Bellevernon anticline.

The Monongahela Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad originally the Pittsburg, Virginia and Charleston Railroad, follows the river bank through East Pike Run Township, having been constructed between Monongahela and Brownsville in 1881. C. Jutte & Co. (now Hector Coke Co.) have made surveys of a new route from Coal Center to their immense coal fields east of

Beallsville in East and West Pike Run Townships.

The Coal Center Electric Railway is projected to run from the schoolhouse at Scenery Hill to Coal Center. The greater part of the route is along the National Pike. The Centerville Street Railway is planned to connect California, Coal Center and Centerville.

The earliest petitions for roads in East Pike Run Township were for a road from Nathan Heald's Mill to Crawford's Ferry in East Bethlehem Township in 1785, from Brinton's to Grabel's Mill in 1783, from Van Swearingen's Ferry to the Washington and Redstone Road near Adams in 1790, from Jacob Springer's to the Methodist Meeting House in 1795, and from George Gregg's Mill to Richard Swans in 1795.

In 1904 East Pike Run Township had fifty-four miles of public highway. This township still retains the work road tax. The road tax for 1908 was seven mills and \$10,922.56 in taxes was worked out. There have been no Flinn or Sproul roads constructed in this township. The National Pike or Cumberland Road follows the southern boundary line of the township.

The following early settlers were among those holding land at the dates given: Thomas Swearingen, Jr., 1769; Adam Young, 1769; John Krepps, 1790; Conrad Weaver, 1785; Nathan Heald, 1786. Some of the other early settlers were Henry, William and John Gregg, James Dorsey, John Almond, Jacob Springer, Amos Ayles, John and Seth Buffington, and Samuel Bailey.

About two and one-half miles west of Krepp's Ferry at West Brownsville, an old stone tavern called Malden stands on the National Pike. It was originally built in 1822, with an addition in 1830. It was kept successively by Bry Taylor, Samuel Acklin, Samuel Bailey, William Pepper, and William Garrett. The property is now used as a residence by William Grimes. Over the threshold is the inscription "Krepps Villages 1830."

East Pike Run Township has several communities; Wilna (Granville), Phillipsburg, Daisytown and Blainesburg.

The town of Wilna lies west of California on the northern line of Coal Center in East Pike Run Township. The place was formerly known as Granville. East Pike Run and its branch Gorby's Fork flow through the village. James Gregg settled at this place and laid out the village of Granville. In 1882 Henry Dowler plotted the part east of Gorby's Fork and called it Minersville. Granville was laid out a long time before Minersville. An attempt was made in 1903 to incorporate Wilna as a borough, but it was unsuccessful, the lack of success being due to the opening of a mine at the head of Pike Run, whose operatives erected homes in the immediate vicinity of their work. It is not readily accessible to the citizens whose business does not require his presence

in the neighborhood. But its own people do the greater portion of their shopping in the two boroughs of California and Coal Center, and are interested in all things pertaining to the progress of their two adjoining boroughs. There are those, and many of them, who expect to see the eventual union in one greater borough of all these scattered towns.

A pottery was at one time conducted at Granville by William Winfield. A factory for carding and spinning wool was in operation for many years before and after the Civil War. At present the town has about 200 inhabitants and three stores, a schoolhouse and the Granville House (hotel).

#### PHILLIPSBURG.

Immediately to the east of California lies a thickly populated settlement, the residents of which draw their sustenance from the several coal mines in the neighborhood. The line between this settlement and California is only a nominal one and has no virtual existence. Phillipsburg is California in all that pertains to the material welfare of the two towns. It was named in honor of James Phillips, who originally farmed the broad acres comprising its area. It will without doubt and at no distant date be incorporated in the greater borough.

Church of Christ of Phillipsburg, the Christian Church of Phillipsburg, is an offshoot of the Christian Church of California and has a membership of about sixty. It has a commodious house of worship, and with the present rapid increase in population which that section is enjoying will doubtless soon take its place among the larger churches of the denomination in this neighborhood.

#### DAISYTOWN.

The Vesta Coal Mine No. 4 has its tipple between California and Coal Center. Four hills have been mined through and a coal town known as Daisytown has been built within the last four years about one and three-fourth miles east of Centerville on the boundary line between East and West Pike Run. This mining town has a population of about 700 persons.

When the surveyor arrived at the site to lay out the town the entire surface was white with daisies and his assistant made the remark, "This will be a daisy of a town." From this the town was called Daisytown and the name became permanent.

#### BLAINESBURG.

Blainesburg is a small town on the hill west of West Brownsville. The place is composed of about forty houses and one store. It has grown up within the last year or so and is mostly inhabited by miners and railroad men. Its name was given because it is so near the birthplace of the great statesman, James G. Blaine.



The earliest schools of Pike Run Township were held in log houses for short terms during the winter months. The first schoolmaster of whom anything is known was Robert Quail, who was teaching as early as 1807. The common-school law was accepted by Pike Run Township in 1835 and new schoolhouses built. In 1850 there were five schools and 213 scholars. In 1880 there were six schools with 262 pupils. Since then the number of the schools has increased until at the present time there are twenty-one schools; male teachers, six; female teachers, fourteen; average number of months taught, 8; enrollment, 825; average salary of male teachers per month, \$61.00; female teachers, \$50.00; cost of each pupil per month, \$1.80; number of mills on the dollar levied for school purposes, 6; estimated value of school property, \$33,400.

#### FALLOWFIELD TOWNSHIP.

Fallowfield was the sixth of the thirteen original townships to be formed in Washington County soon after its erection in 1781. Its original bounds were Nottingham Township on the north; the Monongahela River on the east; Bethlehem Township on the south and Strabane Township on the west. The territory of Fallowfield Township has been reduced to its present limits by the formation of Somerset Township, 1782, Pike Run Township April 23, 1792, Carroll Township September 30th, 1834, and Allen Township June 14th, 1853. Its present limits are Nottingham and Carroll on the north; the Monongahela River, North Charleroi, Charleroi and Twilight Boroughs on the east; East and West Pike Run Townships on the south; and Somerset Township and Bentleyville Borough on the west. It is centrally distant from Washington, seventeen miles. The township is drained by Pigeon and Maple Creeks with their tributaries.

The soil of Fallowfield Township is fertile and well adapted to agriculture and stock raising. The Pittsburgh vein of coal is exposed and mined in the township and will be coked in a short time.

The population of Fallowfield Township in 1850 was 1,132; in 1860 it was 897, and in 1890, 1,084, and in the year 1900 it was 801.

In 1850 the registration of voters was 175; in 1903, 286, and in 1908, 299. The valuation of the real estate of Fallowfield Township in 1908 was \$3,566,640.

The Ellsworth branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad connects Monongahela City with Marianna and Zollarsville, following Pigeon Creek through Fallowfield Township. It was constructed about 1900 as far as Ellsworth, in 1907 completed to Zollarsville, and in 1908 to Marianna. The corporate name was the Monongahela and Washington Railroad. It is now operated by the Pennsylvania Company. Work is about to be started

on the construction of a street car line from Monongahela to Washington. This road is surveyed to run through Carroll and Fallowfield Townships, to Bentleyville, Ellsworth and Cokeburg, crossing the National Pike near Scenery Hill, thence to Marianna and on to Washington.

It has long been a dream of the capitalist to extend the West Side Electric Street Railway, now operating between Charleroi and Monessen, to Ellsworth and Bentleyville. This is bound to be done in time, for the immense coal developments in this region makes it imperative that some communication be established between these towns. The surveys have been completed for some time for this extension to extend through Fallowfield Township.

From the road docket for Fallowfield Township we see that petitions were made for a road from Grabel's Mill to Brinton's in 1783, from Bentley's Mill and Parkenson Ferry Road to Muddy Creek in 1790, from West's Church to Wall's Old Place in 1792, from West's Church to McFarland's Mill in 1793, from Emas Pyle's Mill to the Washington Road at McCall's store in 1793, and from Bogg's Mill to Abraham Trye's in 1796.

Fallowfield Township has never accepted the cash road tax law, and is still using the work road tax system. The road tax for 1908 is four and one-half mills. In 1905 the state constructed the Maple Creek road, which is 15,944 feet in length with a stone width of sixteen feet and grading width of twenty-six feet. The inspection and engineering work cost \$1,737.67 and the construction, \$35,579.38.

The best piece of road in this part of the county is without doubt the three-mile stretch of Sproul road constructed along Maple Creek on the Charleroi-Bentleyville Road. It is a high grade piece of work, sixteen feet in width, costing \$8,000 per mile, and is in every way a big acquisition to the farmers in this section.

A county road from Charleroi to Beallsville has been approved by the grand jury but the contract has not yet been let. This road will be two miles and 5,271 feet in length and the cost is estimated at \$29,377.62. The old Washington and Williamsport Turnpike follows the northern boundary line of Fallowfield Township and was constructed about 1831. The entire road is to be repaired by the county. The length is fifteen miles and 3,979 feet, and the estimated cost \$151,629.00.

As early as 1810 a school was in operation under Joshua Pennell in a log schoolhouse at the cross roads near West's Church. Another school was located on Maple Creek, on the John S. Carson farm, and was taught by Thomas Sutton. Before 1830 the Dickey's log schoolhouse stood on the old road leading from Hair's Mill to the Pittsburgh and Brownsville state road.

The public school system was adopted in 1834. In 1863 there were seven schools with seven teachers in Fallowfield Township; the number of scholars was 305. In 1880 there were eight schools, eight teachers and 178 pupils. In 1908 there were nine schools and nine teachers (no males, nine females); average enrollment 225; average salary of teachers per month, females \$55.00; cost of each pupil per month \$2.85; number of mills on the dollar levied for school purposes 2; estimated value of school property \$10,000. The following school buildings are in the township: Dickey, Pigeon Creek, Withrow, Fremont, Jonestown, Carson's, Fallowfield, Twilight and Rodgers.

The following were some of the land holders in the territory now embraced by this township on or before the years mentioned: Joseph Brinton, 1780; John Adams, 1780; John Buffington, 1780; Joseph Brown, 1780; Isaac Powell, 1780; Vincent Colvin, 1780; John Cramer, 1780; James Innis, 1788; William Wood, 1780; Amos Bailey, 1785; Henry Krepps, 1786; Frederick Cooper, 1771; John Reef, 1769; Isaac Newkirk, 1786; William Niblick, 1786; Peter Chesrown, 1780; John Ringland, 1796; Joseph and Christopher Graybill, Noah Williams, Thomas Carson and Edward Nixon.

Fallowfield Township was the seat of many industries in early days. There were numerous taverns, mills and distilleries. Pigeon Creek was then lined with gristmills, the product of which was hauled overland to Pittsburgh on sleds in winter. Flour was worth \$4.00 per barrel delivered in Pittsburgh. It is seen from the assessment roll for 1788 that the following men owned sawmills:

Joseph Allen, Joseph Chester, Samuel Dixon, Robert and John Jackman, Thomas Parkison and William Parkers. The average assessment for sawmills was thirty-four pounds.

The following owned grist mills: Nathan Haild, Benjamin Hinds, Robert and John Jackman, James Young and Thomas Parkison (two mills). The average assessment for grist mills was 100 pounds.

There were the following ferry owners: Peter Castner, Neal Gillespie, Thomas Pew, and Thomas Jackman. The average assessment for ferries was thirty pounds.

In early times a mill and a distillery were operated on the land of Christopher and Joseph Graybill. These were located on Pigeon Creek above the mouth of Cave Run. The Run probably received its name from a cave on this farm near the mill. Peter Cheserown built a sawmill and a grist mill soon after 1780. John A. Redd built another mill on the site of the Cheserown mill about sixty years ago. The mills were located on the south bank of Pigeon Creek at the mouth of Maple Run. A

short distance below these mills a stone mill called the "Union Mill" was built by John Rodocker, and is still standing, it being on the land of Walker and Taylor. Another mill was built by Samuel Frye near the old Frye homestead prior to 1820.

John Ringland came to this region in 1796 and built a house and mill on what is known as the Ringland farm on the south branch of Maple Creek. The farm is now in Allen Township. Probably the oldest water-mill on Pigeon Creek was Hair's mill. James Hair purchased the mill together with the farm from George Platter in 1806. This mill was constructed of hewed logs. James Hair also built a sawmill on this farm and another at another point on Pigeon Creek. These two latter mills still stand and are on the farm of William Williams.

As late as 1870 the township had a tannery, two grist mills, one distillery, two manufacturers of sorghum, five sawmills and one extensive vineyard. Snyder's Tannery was a familiar land mark thirty years ago. There were also numerous taverns kept in the township in early days, and also many stills. In 1788 the average assessment for a still in Fallowfield Township was twenty-five pounds. There were then thirty-five negro slaves with nineteen slave owners. The average assessment for a slave was twenty-eight pounds.

The villages in Fallowfield Township are Ginger Hill, Jonestown and Lover. Charleroi was struck off this township February 8, 1892, and North Charleroi (formerly Lock No. 4) became a borough May 14, 1894.

#### GINGER HILL.

The small village of Ginger Hill is located on the Washington and Williamsport Pike and on the boundary line between Fallowfield and Carroll Townships. A rather amusing story is told of the origin of its name. On a dark, stormy night in the fall of 1794 the still of Squire David Hamilton was seized by Robert Johnson, excise collector of Washington and Allegheny Counties. Hamilton not in the least excited, prevailed upon the officers to remain under his roof till morning. The evening was spent in conversation on the excise tax, it being enlivened by long and oft-repeated draughts of "Black Betty." Now, the Squire, a shrewd old Scotchman, had previously "doctored" the drink with Jamaica Ginger. The officers, becoming intoxicated, at last dropped off to sleep one by one. The still was hurriedly packed off many miles across country and safely hidden before the sleepy excise officers awoke in the morning. From that time to this the village has always been known as Ginger Hill.

At the present time there are five dwelling houses and a blacksmith shop in the village. The Monongahela Natural Gas Company supplies gas, and telephone service is given over the lines of the Bell Telephone Company.



## JONESTOWN.

Jonestown is a village six miles from the Monongahela River, on the state road leading from Canonsburg to Bellvernon. The village was laid out by John Jones in 1828. A postoffice was established at Jonestown in 1857. The first postmaster was Edward Creighton. In 1850 Jonestown had a population of fifty persons. In 1880 there were nine dwellings, a store, schoolhouse and blacksmith shop in the village. At present there are twelve dwellings. Gas is supplied and the Bell telephone used.

## LOVER.

Lover is the name of a postoffice in the southwest part of Fallowfield Township. A few houses are in this little country village.

The following churches are in Fallowfield Township: Ebenezer Methodist Episcopal, Newkirk Methodist Episcopal, Maple Creek Baptist, Maple Creek Christian.

There are three cemeteries in the township, the Presbyterian Burying Ground, the Maple Creek Cemetery, and the Newkirk Cemetery.

The Maple Creek Baptist Church was first called the "Baptist Church Enan." The first business meeting of the church was held in the year 1791. The congregation at first worshipped in a log meeting house near the mouth of Maple Creek on the bank of the Monongahela River, opposite the present town of Belle Vernon. This building was built on land afterward (in 1842) donated by Rev. Henry Speers. It was replaced by a brick church. A graveyard was connected with the church.

About 1875 a new frame church was built on land of John S. Carson on Carson's Ridge. The church is almost abandoned now, there being very few members left.

One of the finest cemeteries in this part of the county is the Maple Creek cemetery near this church. This is a public cemetery and has been used since about the year 1879.

Maple Creek Christian Church—The Maple Creek congregation was organized October 17, 1857, by James B. Piatt and Samuel B. Teagarden. Services were held in a schoolhouse during the first ten years. A frame church building was erected on land donated by Dutton Shannon and wife in 1867. About 1894 many members of this congregation having gone to Charleroi, those remaining leased the Maple Creek Baptist Church for ten years and five years ago they built a frame church near the Maple Creek Baptist Church. There is at present no settled pastor. The membership is about fifty.

Newkirk Methodist Episcopal Church was formerly called the Pigeon Creek M. E. Church. In 1836 the Methodists of this district built a brick church on

land of Cyrus Newkirk and William Niblack, on the road from Bentleyville to Monongahela City. Afterward, about the year 1857, the church was torn down and another built at a place about 200 yards from the original site, where it is now located—near Weaver Station, a mile northeast of Bentleyville. Soon after this new church was built the roof was blown off by a tornado. The present pastor is Rev. J. S. Allison, Jr. The church has a bright outlook as it is located in a growing community.

Ebenezer Methodist Episcopal Church—The Congregation of this church built a meeting house in 1850 on land purchased from Joshua A. Baker on the Bellevernon Road, about a mile north of East Bethlehem postoffice. About 1901 a new building was erected on the site of the old one. The church is in the Allenport charge. The present pastor is Rev. J. S. Allison, Jr. The Newkirk and Bentleyville M. E. Churches are under the Bentleyville charge which has a membership of 301.

Maple Creek Presbyterian Church—This church was located on Maple Creek two miles from Jonestown. The congregation was organized in 1842. The land on which the Maple Creek Presbyterian church was built was donated by Rachel and Mary Earel under the condition that it should revert to Andrew Waller in case the church should cease to be used for church purposes. The first church building was replaced by a second, and it having been abandoned, the land passed into the hands of Andrew Waller. This congregation removed to and erected a church in California, this county. The pulpit was filled for some time by supplies. Rev. J. W. Kerr was the first pastor.

Another Presbyterian Church was in existence at one time in this township. The congregation purchased land from Christian Stockers in 1800 and built a house of worship. A graveyard was connected with the church. This congregation has long ago ceased to exist, its property has fallen into ruins, and only the burying ground remains.

German Lutheran Church—At the same time (1800) as the Presbyterian congregation purchased their land, a German Lutheran congregation also obtained land from Christian Stockers. Upon the congregation changing their place of worship to Ginger Hill the church passed into the hands of Frederick K. Cooper and continued to be used as a dwelling.

Fallowfield Grange No. 1382, was organized in 1908. J. V. Cooper is Master and Mrs. Daniel Snyder, lecturer. Meetings are held at Carson schoolhouse.

The Bellevernon gas field extends in a southwesterly direction from the vicinity of Smithdale, on the Youghiogeny River, in Allegheny County, to the South Branch

of Maple Creek in southern Fallowfield Township in Washington County, the width varying from a mile or less in the northeastern portion to three miles or more west of the Monongahela River in Washington County. This field appears to possess a close and definite relation to the geologic structure. Without exception the wells occur either along the crest of the arch of the anticline, or within three-quarters of a mile on either side. Natural gas is not confined to a single horizon, but may occur at a number of levels, even in a single well. In the Belleverson field the Big Injun, Gantz and Fifty-foot sands are the principle producing strata. The average depth of the Big Injun is not far from 1,450 feet; to the Gantz sand, 2,050 feet; and to the Fifty-foot, 2,100 feet. The first productive oil well in the Belleverson field was drilled by the Belleverson Light and Heat Company. It was located on the John B. Carson farm in Washington County at a point not far from Maple Creek and about a mile above its mouth, and was completed in September, 1887. Gas was obtained from several beds, the main supply apparently being from the Fifty-foot sand at a depth of from 2,040 to 2,060 feet, or a little over 2,000 feet below the Pittsburg coal. The success of this well produced considerable excitement and led to active drilling. About twenty wells, most of them good producers, were sunk in the following seven months.

The largest was the B. L. Parson well, also owned by the Belleverson Light and Heat Company, and was drilled in 1888. It is in Fallowfield Township on the south branch of Maple Creek, three-fourths of a mile from its southeast corner. Gas appears to have been encountered in the salt sand and again in the Gantz, but the main supply was from the Fifty-foot. The gas escaped for a month before it was shut in, the roar being audible for from ten to twenty miles under favorable conditions. In a five and three-eighths inch casing it showed an open pressure of fifteen pounds per square inch, and in a four-inch casing an open pressure of twenty-five pounds. On shutting it in at the end of a month a minute pressure of 585 pounds and a rock pressure of 800 pounds was obtained. Another well of the same company gave a minute pressure at the start of 620 pounds and a rock pressure of 850 pounds.

The drilling continued in the Maple Creek district until fifty or more wells had been sunk, nearly all being good producers with minute pressures of from 200 to 500 pounds. The average life of the wells, however, was only five or six years, and in 1894 the supply had decreased to such an extent that "wild-catting" was begun in search of new fields, which were found east of the Monongahela River. The gas is piped to towns along the Monongahela River and used for domestic and minor manufacturing purposes.

The axis of the Belleverson anticline crosses the river near the mouth of Maple Creek. Beyond this point the anticline rises rapidly to a pronounced dome, the central point of which is between the two branches, of Maple Creek, about a mile northwest of the old B. L. Parson well, or some two miles southwest of Charleroi. The largest wells of the field were obtained either on the southeast flanks of this dome or near the crest. At the dome the axis of the anticline makes a bend to the south, passes near the office of the Philadelphia Company on the South Branch of Maple Creek, continues with minor swings through East Bethlehem, and leaves the quadrangle about a mile north of Riverville.

#### COAL.

Below Allenport the coal is well exposed on the South Branch of Maple Creek to within a mile of the village of Lover. Many of the river mines extend through to this creek. On the main fork of the creek the coal is also well exposed for two and one-half miles from its mouth. Numerous openings have been made on the coal in this vicinity and from one near Charleroi the roof coal is found to have a thickness of one foot two inches, the main clay six inches, and the lower division eight feet nine inches. The coal of this region is good for coking and many coke ovens are being built at the present time by the Pittsburg and Westmoreland Coal Co. near Weaver Station.

The Waynesburg coal has been mined to some extent in the vicinity of Bentleyville. The Pittsburg coal is not available at the surface in this locality, and the Waynesburg coal vein has been used to supply local needs. The Waynesburg coal at this place is five feet eleven inches thick. The uppermost bench of coal is reported to be worthless and is not mined; the lowest bench is also poor, being pyritous and slaty; but the middle bench is good, clean coal. In a country bank three miles east of Bentleyville the Waynesburg Coal is five feet and eleven inches in thickness, which shows that the coal in this region is remarkably regular in the number and thickness of its benches. In the western part of Fallowfield Township, west of Pigeon Creek it shows the coal to be six feet in thickness.

A slope mine is being opened up by the Pittsburg and Westmoreland Coal Co. near Weaver Station. Ground has been broken for the erection of thirty houses on the Crouch farm and it is said 250 coke ovens are to be built. A large force of Pennsylvania Railroad men are engaged on the Bahanna farm, grading for the new railroad tracks, which will follow the line of the coke ovens.

The newest development is two large reservoirs, one being located on the high bluff just northeast of the Acme mine, and which will be used as a water supply to all the company houses. The lines are now being laid



and the reservoirs being dug. The other large reservoir is to be located on the Duvall hill, almost opposite the new houses erected by Allen Hopkins. The ditches are being dug leading to and from this reservoir, which will supply water for the great washer, to be built near the coke ovens and slope.

The Hazel Kirk No. 2 Mine is one-fourth of a mile below Van Voorhis Station on Pigeon Creek, and the Ellsworth Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad. During 1908 this mine shipped 248,180 tons of coal and employed 298 men. There are thirty-one miners' houses,

Miners' Supply Company, McCracken Supply Company and a postoffice. This property is valued at \$193,440. [See Carroll Township for Hazel Kirk Mine No. 1.]

The Ellsworth Collieries Company own 1,366 acres of coal land in Fallowfield Township, valued at \$309,850. The Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke Co. own 4,368 acres valued at \$1,201,200. Walker and Taylor own 595 acres valued at \$158,175. The Mingo Coal Co. own 1,930 acres valued at \$482,500. The Fallowfield Coal Co. own 1,066 acres valued at \$321,200.

## CHAPTER XXIX.

*History of Hanover, Hopewell, Independence, Jefferson, Morris, Mt. Pleasant Townships.*

### HANOVER TOWNSHIP.

Hanover Township is situated in the extreme northwest corner of Washington County. Its present boundaries are Beaver County on the north, West Virginia on the west, Harman's Creek (or Jefferson township) and Smith Township on the south and Smith Township and Raccoon Creek (or Robinson Township) on the east. King's Creek and Brush Run rise in the center of Hanover Township and flow west and east respectively into West Virginia and Raccoon Creek.

On March 11, 1786, Hanover Township was formed from a part of Smith Township. After its formation into a township its boundaries were the Ohio River and Robinson Township on the north and east, Smith Township on the south, and Virginia on the west. When Allegheny County was erected, September 24, 1788, Hanover lost a large portion of its territory. The northern part of Hanover Township was cut off from Washington County, March 24, 1800, to form a part of Beaver County, yet each county retained the name of Hanover for one of its townships. On March 30, 1830, by order of the court, the land included between Brush Run and the present northern boundary of Smith Township was added to Hanover Township.

About eight or nine miles of the old Pittsburg and Steubenville Turnpike, now only a public road, passes through the middle of the township from east to west.

The villages of Florence and Paris are situated on this road. The P. C. C. & St. L. Railroad, formerly the Pittsburg and Steubenville Railroad passes along the southern boundary of this township, but in Jefferson Township mainly. The towns of Hanover Township are Paris, Florence, Murdockville and Five Points.

### PARIS.

Paris is located at the West Virginia line on the old Pittsburg and Steubenville Pike. It is twenty-six miles from Pittsburg, twenty-four from Washington and twelve from Steubenville. In the lively days of the old turnpike there were an extensive threshing machine factory and cabinet maker and wagon maker shops in the village, but these long since disappeared, and the manu-

facture of threshing machines and furniture has long since ceased in Washington County. There was once a large wagon-making shop on the pike at McConnell's farm, a mile east of Paris, but when the Pittsburg and Steubenville (P. C. C. & St. L.) Railroad was built along the southern boundary of the township in 1865, heavy travel ceased on the pike and the wagon shop went out of operation. There are two churches in the village of Paris, a United Presbyterian and a Presbyterian; also a blacksmith's shop and store.

Alvin McCabe conducts the general merchandise store here, a business long followed by his father, William McCabe, who during the Civil War period purchased a large part of the township's annual wood crop.

Paris had its Academy during that period when many of the ambitious villages encouraged the youth in their immediate neighborhoods by bringing instruction near their hearthstones. The academy building, four square and of brick, stands on a knoll in a pleasant location, but the students stepped forth for the last time about thirty years ago. Interest in education has not ceased, but the increased studies in the common schools and the desire to attend larger colleges has worked a change. Paris has at present over a dozen dwellings.

### FLORENCE.

Florence is located at the crossing of the old Pittsburg and Steubenville Pike and the Washington and Georgetown Road. It is four miles east of Paris and four miles north of Burgettstown Station. At the time the stage coaches ran over the pike, James Briceland kept a hotel at the crossroads. This hotel has for years ceased to be used for entertainment. The village was laid out and named Florence in 1814 by James Briceland and Moses Proudfit. Prior to that date it was called Briceland's Crossroads. The town plot was also known as "Mount Bethel." Soon after this James Alison started a tannery. A postoffice was established in 1818 and the first postmaster was Moses Bradford. About the year 1858 and ending in 1863 or 1864, the Florence Agricultural Association held annual fairs on the Livingston farm at the southeastern edge of the village.



The Florence Academy was established in 1833. The first principal was Robert Fulton, a former student of Washington College. The average attendance during Mr. Fulton's principalship was seventy. Academies were conducted here by different principals as late as 1865, Miss Susan Duncan being principal in that year.

#### MURDOCKSVILLE.

Murdocksville is situated on Cross Creek in the extreme northeast corner of Hanover Township at the intersection of the lines of Washington, Beaver and Allegheny Counties. John White ran a mill at this village as early as 1780. A petition to court was presented in 1786 for "a road, from Devores Ferry (now Monongahela City) to Thomas White's mill on Raccoon"; and one "from Mintows bottom on the Ohio to Whites." James Murdock, an early settler at this place, gave the village its name. He is said to have been the first postmaster. The old mill is still running and it is understood that this is the only one of the old mills in the county where the water power still turns the old burrs.

Near the close of the Civil War Hood's Mill, about two miles further up Raccoon Creek, ceased to grind. Besides these mills the inhabitants were served by a mill at Bairnring at the edge of Hanover and Smith Townships, once a water power, one at Florence always a steam mill, and Hunter's Mill and Hanlin's Mill on Harmon's Creek, between the present stations of Dinsmore and Hanlin. Hunter's Mill near Dinsmore was the location of a horse-mill for many years prior to 1820. It would seem that flour from Washington County was shipped down the Ohio and Mississippi and sold in Havana, Cuba, prior to 1800 and sold profitably at \$25 per barrel.

Flour, pork, wool and farm products were gathered in great quantities in Florence in later years by the Livingston brothers—James, Daniel, William and Peter—sons of Thomas Livingston. They did an extraordinary business for a country village. From 1840 forward the business was done for the father by all the sons under the name of S. & P. Livingston. Their large farms produced bountifully, their four and six-horse teams were almost constantly on the go, but no balancing or accounting was made. Thomas died in 1849, aged 94 years. Objections were made and his will was not probated until 1858 and a final account was not made until 1875. Peter died in 1854, James in 1857, and William in 1869. No other firm in the northern part of the county did such an extensive business and no other estate became so utterly unsolvable.

#### FIVE POINTS.

Five Points is located toward the northeastern part of the township. Five roads intersect here. It was the

center of considerable teaming during the rapid development of oil along the northeastern line of the township, bordering on Beaver County. A great many wells are yet pumping nearby.

In 1888 the oil district of Murdocksville was opened up along the line of Beaver County and this Township and it is still considered a good field. This field was among the earliest to use gas engines for pumping wells. Considerable oil is produced southeast of Florence extending into what is locally known as the Dorman Field in Smith Township, but the Florence pool has not yet been successfully connected up to the Murdocksville field. The Turkeyfoot oil field lies at the northwest corner of this township, but has not been successfully traced into Hanover Township. Gas is found near this corner and at several points in the western and southern parts.

In the extreme northern part of the township in the neighborhood of Paris and also near Florence, several oil wells were drilled in 1908. A few small producers have been the result of the operations there. Several dry holes were also found. In the northern part of this township there are several old wells which have been producers for a number of years.

The most important industry of Hanover Township is farming. Dairying is carried on extensively. Most of the milk is shipped to Pittsburg from Hanlin Station in Jefferson Township. Coal crops out in many places in the township, and the farmers get coal for fuel from private coal banks or openings made horizontally in the hillsides.

This township produces good crops of wool and besides general farming and dairying is well adapted to fruit raising, especially along the high lands between Florence and Paris. Between these two villages are some of the finest drives and views of the county. The hill at Florence is one of the highest points in Washington County.

Two cemeteries have been laid out within the last six years. They have fine grounds for burial purposes and are kept in excellent condition. One is situated on a beautiful tract of land about one-half mile north of the village of Florence on the farm of J. D. Pollock and the other is across the old turnpike road from the historic Tucker-Stone Church.

In 1906 Hanover Township adopted the cash road tax in place of the work road tax. The millage of road tax for Hanover Township for 1908 is three mills and total road tax collected, \$3,747.54.

The township is intersected by the Pittsburg and Steubenville Road and the old Washington and Georgetown Road, but has no improved state highway or county roads. The registration of voters in Hanover Township for the year 1908 is 450.

A street car line is projected to start from McDonald Borough and pass through Midway to Burgettstown, Florence, and thence along the old Pittsburg and Steubenville Pike to Steubenville.

From the year 1805 schools in different places in the township were in operation, but with little regularity until the school law was passed in 1834. The next year public schoolhouses were erected in the township, and in 1863 there were fourteen teachers, 602 pupils and \$2,218.07 raised for school purposes. In two decades the attendance had dropped about one-fifth.

This township in 1908 had schools, 12; teachers, 12 (males 6, females 6); average number of months taught, 7; average salary of teachers per month, males \$44.00, females \$44.50; cost of each pupil per month, \$1.85; number of mills on the dollar levied for school purposes, 3; estimated value of school property, \$24,000.

Michael Dillow settled on a tract of land situated on Dillow's Creek before the year 1780 and built a fort. A road ran from Fort Dillow southeast to Fort Becker in Robinson Township. Dillow was killed by Indians a few years later.

The following are some of the early settlers in Hanover Township, and the approximate dates of their settling: Samuel Johnson, 1780; Humphrey Montgomery, 1785; Alexander Duncan, James Proudfoot, 1782; Nathan Dungan, 1785; James McNary, 1783; Thomas Armor, 1776; John Travis, 1798; Robert Wallace, 1782; Adam and Andrew Poe, 1786; Augustine Moore, 1790; William McConnell, 1784; Jonas Potts, 1787; John Tucker, 1786; Philip and Benjamin Jackson, 1786; Samuel Merchant, 1778; James Simpson, 1785; Hugh Miller, 1786; John Kirby, 1785. The McConnells, Donaldsons and Saxtons were also early settlers.

Samuel Johnson and James Edgar were the first justices of the peace when this was a part of Smith Township.

From 1845 until his death June 11, 1875, John McCullough was a large part of his time justice of the peace, located at Florence. Robert Cleland and Francis Finnegan have occupied this official position for considerable periods in recent years.

United Presbyterian Church of Paris—In 1785 a Seceders' Church was organized and a log meeting house built where is now the village of Paris. In 1805, about twenty years later, the congregation having declined the house of worship was given up to the congregation formed by the union of the two parties of the denomination. A new meeting house was built at Hanlin Station and the church called Hermon's Creek U. P. Church. In 1849 a brick church building, the present

house of worship, was erected. Rev. H. D. Gordon, the present pastor, has served since 1900.

Presbyterian Church of Paris—The congregation of Three Springs Presbyterian Church separated in 1854, one part worshipping at Holliday's Cove and the other at Paris. They erected a brick church in which they still hold their services.

Cross-Roads (Florence) Presbyterian Church—The Cross-Roads Presbyterian Church was organized in 1785 at a place known as King's Creek. The location was changed to Florence in 1798. The present pastor, Rev. Alexander, has served since 1883.

The first church building was a log structure, built in 1786, on King's Creek. The second, or the first building on the new location, was also of hewn logs, and was **built in 1798**. A new house, of brick, was finished in 1831. It having been burnt to the ground in 1845 the present building, also of brick, was erected in 1847. Four and a half acres of ground were purchased in 1864 on which now stands a two-story frame parsonage.

Methodist Episcopal (Tucker) Church—This church was organized in 1824 by Rev. Thomas Jamison. The congregation purchased a lot of land from John Tucker and some time afterward built a stone church in which services have continued to be held to the present day. Tucker's Stone Church is situated on the Pittsburg and Steubenville Pike midway between the villages of Paris and Florence.

The value of personal property in Hanover Township amounts to \$95,810; real estate, \$1,113,065; number of taxables, 397. The population of this township in 1850 was 1,803; in 1860 it was 2,090, in 1890, 1,757, and in 1900, 1,753.

The number of voters in Hanover Township in 1850 was 426, in 1904 was 463, and in 1908, 450.

#### HOPEWELL TOWNSHIP.

One of the original thirteen townships, was organized by the trustees of Washington County, July 15, 1781. At its organization it was bounded on the north by Smith Township; on the east by Robinson and Cecil; on the south by Donegal; on the west by Virginia (now West Virginia).

On September 1, 1789 an application was made to the court for a division and confirmed by the Supreme Executive Council, on December 10, 1789. This division was formed by running a line commencing at a certain spring on the head waters of Cross Creek, which rises about ten perches from the Township of Strabane; thence down the south branch thereof to Wells' Mill; thence down the Creek to the state line. This division formed Cross Creek Township. The present boundaries of the Township are Cross Creek and Mt. Pleasant on the north; Mt.



Pleasant and Canton on the east; Buffalo and Blaine on the south, and Independence on the west. It is centrally distant twelve miles from Washington; its greatest length, six miles; breadth, three and a half miles. It originally embraced Independence, Cross Creek, Jefferson and a part of Mt. Pleasant Townships.

This township is drained by the waters of Buffalo and Cross Creeks. The towns are West Middletown and Buffalo. West Middletown had a population in 1900 of 241. Buffalo village is on a fork of Buffalo Creek eight miles northwest of Washington and in 1900 had a population of 77. Buffalo has two general stores, W. E. Leech, general merchant and postmaster, and W. T. Magill, Esq., general store. Manley Mills is the blacksmith. The present population of the village is 85. Dr. H. L. Snodgrass, M.D., enjoys a large practice, being the only physician in the place. The Buffalo Mutual Telephone Co., connecting with the Bell telephone, assures good service. The Wheeling Gas Company, now a part of the Manufacturers' Light and Heat Company, has a pumping and distributing station near Buffalo in Hopewell Township. There is one hotel in Buffalo.

Upper Buffalo Presbyterian Church was organized June 21, 1779, eight miles northwest of the Borough of Washington. It was incorporated March 29, 1804. Rev. Joseph Smith, first pastor, was called to Upper Buffalo and Cross Creek Churches June 21, 1779. He accepted the call October 27, 1779, and in December of the next year took charge of the congregations; he continued as pastor until his death in 1792. He was followed successively by a number of able pastors, the last of whom, Rev. John C. Strubel, was installed May 5, 1905, and dismissed Feb. 14, 1909, since which time the pulpit has been vacant.

After the death of the Rev. Thaddeus Dodd, in 1793, who established the first classical school west of the Allegheny Mountains in 1782 for the purpose of preparing young men for the ministry, the students were transferred to a school of the same kind at Buffalo which had been established by the Rev. Smith in 1785.

The first house of worship was built in 1779, and was situated on the northwest corner of what is now the graveyard. This building was used as a place of worship until 1798.

The second house was built in 1797-'98, on the site of the present church—a hewed log house, 70x40 feet. It was furnished with a gallery on the ends and on one side, with the pulpit on the other side. The entire work was performed by the voluntary labor of the men of the church. This building was gradually furnished and improved and was used for forty-seven years, or until 1845.

The third house, of brick, was erected in 1845 on the same ground as the second and dedicated October 26th. It was 65x53 feet, one story high. It cost about \$3,300.

During 1845-'46 a lecture room was built. This church was occupied twenty-seven years.

The present and fourth house of worship was commenced in 1872. It is a brick structure two stories high, 80 x 54 feet. The basement story is 12 feet high, and contains a Sabbath School room, an infant class room, and a session room. The audience room is 22 feet at the eaves and 27 feet at the center; it has stained glass windows. The total cost was \$20,597. The church was dedicated May 22, 1874. The parsonage, erected in 1875, cost \$2,530, and was paid for by voluntary subscriptions.

There have been several remarkable revivals in this church—1781 special revivals were held, and in 1783 there were added to the church about 100 members as a result. The year 1802 witnessed another remarkable revival. There were estimated to be 10,000 people present for the fall communion. Fifteen ministers, all members of the Synod of Pittsburg, were present. The services began on Saturday, November 13th, 2 o'clock and continued with short intermissions until Tuesday evening. There were hundreds of conversions. The years 1835, 1853, 1857, 1858, 1859 were also periods of great religious activity and growth.

It is said that from 1841 up to the time of Dr. Eagle-son's death in 1873 the church enjoyed an almost uninterrupted revival. The Sabbath School has existed since 1815. The present superintendent is Albert Caldwell. It has an enrollment of 105 members. There are also the Ladies' Home and Foreign Missionary Society and the Christian Endeavor Society. The present session is composed of Dr. H. L. Snodgrass, J. L. Davis, Ira W. Ross (at present located in Fayette County), James M. Dinsmore, James S. Sloan, Joseph C. Blaney, James B. Wilson, and John Reed. The present church was remodeled in 1907.

The following are township officials: Justice of the peace, W. T. Magill; assessor, James Sloan; collector, Robert Cox; supervisors, Benjamin Hamilton, John Hunter, James McCleary.

Hopewell Township is well suited to farming and stock raising and has many well improved farms. Oil and gas are found in this township, but there have not been any operations in oil. The entire township is underlaid with a rich vein of coal, but has never been developed to any commercial extent, for the want of shipping facilities. The township has several miles of turnpike roads with the promise of further improvements in the near future.

Pleasant Hill Seminary was founded by Mrs. Jane McKeever, wife of Matthew McKeever, and sister of Alexander Campbell. She became the principal and had for her associate teachers, among others, her son,

Thomas C. McKeever, and son-in-law, James Campbell. The first graduating class, 1847, consisted of four members. The building was increased by additions until it accommodated 100 boarders. The institution passed into the hands of Prof. T. C. McKeever, the principal resigning owing to advancing age and Prof. Campbell having removed to the Pacific coast. Under the management of Prof. McKeever the seminary was highly prosperous. Several additions were made to the original buildings. Prof. McKeever died in 1867, after which the institution rapidly declined. The buildings were at last destroyed by fire, and the ruins of the old institution are still to be seen near West Middletown.

Robert Fulton, the inventor of the steamboat, owned a farm in this township, on which his father and mother resided until their death. It was purchased by Fulton in 1786 and was willed to Mrs. Elizabeth Scott, a sister. Fulton had several sisters residing in Washington County.

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There were in 1900 in Hopewell Township six schools and six teachers, (males 2, females 4); average number of months taught, 7; average salary of teachers per month, males \$50.00, females \$51.25; cost of each pupil per month, \$2.65; number of mills on the dollar levied for school purposes, 2; estimated value of school property, \$5,000.

School directors for Hopewell Township—E. M. Jolly, president; J. L. Patterson, secretary; R. D. Sloan, treasurer; John Farrar, John Reed, John S. Craig.

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In the year 1904 Hopewell had 60 miles of public roads within its borders.

The cash road tax was accepted by this township in the year 1907. In 1908 the road tax was 2½ mills and \$3,200.75 was collected.

In this township is a short piece of good Flinn road—about one mile. This is part of the West Middletown Road extension. It was constructed in 1907-8 by the W. E. Howley Company. The entire length of the construction work is 10,860 feet, the width in stone being 12 feet and the width in grading being 24 feet. The road cost \$30,295.84 for construction and \$1,534.79 for engineering.

Its value of real estate in Hopewell Township amounts to \$1,262,149. The value of personal property is \$53,565, making a total of \$1,315,714. The taxables number 218.

The population of this township in 1850 was 1,748, in 1860 it was 1,213, in 1890, 788, and in 1900, 662.

The number of voters in 1850 was 393. In 1904 these numbered 200 and in 1908, 176.

## INDEPENDENCE TOWNSHIP.

This township was formed in February, 1856, from the western division of Hopewell Township. It is bounded on the north by Jefferson and Cross Creek Townships; east by Hopewell and Blaine; south by Donegal, and west by West Virginia. Its greatest length is seven miles, breadth four miles. Buffalo Creek and Brush Run extend along its southern boundary and Cross Creek along the northern. Independence and Avella are towns in this township; the former, with a population of 183 in 1900, is 16 miles northwest of Washington.

The population of the township in 1860 was 1,078; in 1890, 899; in 1900, 772, showing a gradual decrease. There were 231 registered voters in 1903; in 1908 there were 288. The township contains three churches—a Presbyterian, a Methodist Episcopal and a U. P. Church.

Mt. Hope U. P. Church was organized as early as 1800. Rev. Thomas Allison was pastor from 1802 to 1837. The present pastor is Rev. Robert Hamill. The membership is 76.

The Lower Buffalo Presbyterian Church was organized between the years 1785 and 1790. It has had three buildings on three different sites. The first one stood in the southwest corner of what is now Lower Buffalo Graveyard, one mile and a quarter west of the village of Independence, Pa. It was located in Brooke County, Va., (now West Virginia). It was a log church and would seat 300 people. This building stood for 30 years.

The second building was built of sandstone in the year 1822. It was about the size of the first and was also in Virginia (now West Virginia). It stood about one-fourth of a mile east of the original site or one mile west of Independence. This was a good building, plastered, with ceiling overhead. It was furnished with a pulpit and pews. This building was occupied for 28 years.

The third and present building was erected in 1850 in Independence for the convenience of those who resided in that village. The lot was presented to the church by Richard Carter, whose wife was a member. On this lot a fine new frame building was erected. They worshiped here for 32 years, and it was so thoroughly remodeled in 1882 that it may be considered as a new building. The seating capacity now is 350. It has a tower and bell, a lecture room extension and pulpit recess. The church was modern in style and is free from debt. The years 1858 and 1885 are especially noted as years of revival.

The first pastor of this church was the Rev. James Hughes, who served from 1790 to 1814. The present



pastor is Rev. Brainerd F. Heany, who assumed the charge in 1906. The present elders are William Liggett, David R. Mulholland, John J. Wells, L. M. Irwin and James Moore. The membership in 1858 was down to 37, but increased to 172 in 1885. The present membership is 170.

A Women's Foreign Missionary Society has existed for many years.

The Sabbath School has existed for more than 60 years. Joseph Waugh and D. B. Fleming, (the last named a son of one of the pastors), have entered the ministry. The former was a professor in Washington College and Steubenville Female Seminary and president of Hollidaysburg Female Seminary 1866-77.

Miss Lucy Crouch, a member of this church, (who later was Mrs. Lehman), labored as a foreign missionary in China.

Independence M. E. Church—Independence M. E. Church was organized in 1840 in the village of Independence. It has a membership at the present time of 75 and the Sabbath School has about the same number, including teachers and scholars. The present house of worship, erected in 1896, at a cost of \$2,500, is a frame structure and is the second building erected by that congregation. The first was a frame structure built in 1848 at a cost of \$800. At that time the church had 75 members. There is an Epworth League with a membership of 50.

The trustees of the church are Charles Pitman, John Buxton, W. F. Kline and J. F. Westlake. Board of stewards—Frank Buxton, E. J. Kline and Miss Elizabeth McCarty.

Rev. George Holmes was the first pastor and Rev. Babcock the first presiding elder. The present pastor, Rev. F. M. Gray, took this charge in 1908. The following churches were served by the same pastors for a long time, the pastor in charge and an assistant—Independence, West Middletown, Franklin and Castleman's Run.

A Disciple or Christian Church Congregation organized at the close of the Civil War was served by college students from Bethany College, but disbanded in 1876.

Independence Grange No. 179 was one of the first granges to be organized in Washington County. It was instituted about the year 1873; J. E. Perrin is master and J. A. Boles lecturer.

The only villages in this township are Independence and Avella, the old and the new. The former with about 200 inhabitants stands in high altitude, 18 miles northwest of Washington and seven miles east of Wellsburg, W. Va. It has two stores, a blacksmith shop, hotel and two physicians, Dr. Richard A. Stewart and Dr. W. L. Simpson. The postmaster is J. F. Westlake.

The plot of this town was laid out in 1803 with lots

60x110 feet, but it was known as Williamsburg and sometimes called The Forks. The village has been known as Independence since 1836. William McCormick owned the land when the village plot was made, but his death came soon. The chief attraction of the place ever since is its beautiful location and its being near the Independence camp-meeting grounds, which is the annual gathering point of the Methodist brethren. These grounds are close to the West Virginia line on the road to Bethany.

Home Telephone Company serves the public with its lines in and around Independence.

Pomona Grange has 30 members with J. E. Perrin master and Joseph Hanna secretary.

There is a beautiful and well kept cemetery just east of the village of Independence.

There are eight schools in Independence Township and eight teachers, (males 3, females 5); average number of months taught, 7; average salary of teachers per month, males \$51.66, females \$44.00; cost of each pupil per month, \$2.73; number of mills on the dollar levied for school purposes, 4; estimated value of school property, \$8,000. Number of scholars enrolled June, 1908, 192.

School directors—William Cunningham, C. A. Nieser, Marion M. Shaler, William Meloy, William Craig, O. B. Narrigan.

Forty years ago the female teachers received \$1 more per month than they do now and six teachers taught the 295 scholars. The tax levy and State appropriation then was a few dollars over \$3,000, but now they amount to \$5,236.

W. W. Weigman and C. P. Buchannan are the present justices of the peace in this township.

In 1907 the voters adopted the system of collecting all road taxes in cash. Four mills was levied for roads in 1908, raising \$5,377.14, of which \$3,400.58 was expended for roads and bridges. This township has received no improvements under the recent county road law or the State Highways Act. The township has 80 miles of road, the main one of which is the Washington and Wellsburg Road. The supervisors are W. F. Kline, Sr., James W. Murdock, A. G. Adams.

This township is well suited for farming and stock raising and has been the home of many fine sheep. It is underlaid with a rich vein of bituminous coal which crops out on the northwestern side of the township and has been extensively developed very recently along the line of the Wabash and Pittsburg Terminal Railroad in the vicinity of Avella. Avella is a new town, located on Cross Creek in the northeastern part of this township. There are still tracts of virgin timber standing in this township.

The following coal companies operate along the

Wabash and Pittsburg Terminal Railroad in the vicinity of Avella: The Pittsburg and Southwestern Coal Company, main office Greensburg, Pa., organized November 1, 1902, with a capital stock of \$120,000. A close corporation, appraised value of property \$325,000, began operations in 1904. Officers—Thomas Donohoe, president; Hon. John Latta, vice president; Hon. John B. Steel, secretary and treasurer.

The officers constitute the board of directors. The shares are held by the officers and their families, capacity 1,000 tons a day. The company owns in fee 550 acres of coal and surface, in addition to which it has leased 1,000 acres. Average thickness of vein 5 feet and 5 inches. The vein varies from 5 feet to 10 feet in thickness of a grade that has stood the highest tests, showing a total combustible analysis of about 95 per cent. Mr. Donohoe has spent ten years in developing the coal mines in the Westmoreland County coal fields and considers their coal equal to the best steam and domestic coal on the market. All the timber used was cut and sawed on the company's property. The stone also was quarried on their property. The company laid its own tracks and has an independent coaling plant located half way between Pittsburg and Jewett, Ohio, which supplies coal for the engines of the Wabash and Pittsburg Terminal Railroad. The company (when running at full capacity) employs 200 men and has its own repair shops and every appliance used in modern mining operations for the safety and convenience of the employees has been added.

The Pittsburg and Southwestern Coal Company conducts on its property what in all probability is the most extensive general farm in Washington County. The following is the acreage under cultivation for the year 1909: Wheat, 65 acres; corn, 67 acres; oats, 55 acres; clover and timothy, 77 acres; potatoes, 25 acres, and other farm products. The profits on the farm for 1908 were over \$2,500. The company is to be commended for giving its miners opportunity to work on the farm when the mines are idle.

In addition to the Pittsburg and Southwestern Coal Company, the following mines are located in Independence Township along the line of the Wabash and Pittsburg Terminal Railroad: Midlands No. 3 mine, Pryor Coal Company (which opened near Avella in 1907), Waverly Coal Company, Rex Carbon Coal Company, Independence and Avella Coal Company, Pittsburg and Washington Coal Company mines.

Washington County Coal Company is located in Cross Creek Township on the Studa farm and is mentioned in connection with the history of that township. The Pittsburg and Cross Creek Railroad was built in 1906 to extend to this mine from the Wabash Road at

Avella. This road will finally be extended through Cross Creek to the Panhandle Railroad at Burgettstown.

The Penobscott Coal Company is located in Jefferson Township near Avella. The two last named companies are mentioned here to show the number of companies operating within a radius of three miles of Avella. The Penobscott Coal Company purchased 1,000 acres in 1906 at \$100 per acre, extending from the Wabash Road toward the Bethel Bridge and connects by a switch from near the Kline tunnel to the farm bought of John Burton.

The Midland No. 3 mine is a subsidiary concern operating near Avella and has several mines in Washington County. This is what is known as the Pittsburg and Washington Coal Company. The company when operating at full capacity employs about 500 men. J. J. Flannery, of Pittsburg, is president, J. D. Cribbs superintendent.

The Pryor Coal Company was incorporated July 5, 1905, with an authorized capital of \$100,000, which was later increased to \$200,000. They employ from 250 to 300 men when operating at full capacity. This mine is located on Cross Creek in Independence Township and is on the Wabash and Pittsburg Terminal Railroad, one-half mile west of Avella. The company owns 535 acres of fine coal land. The following are the officers of the company: Charles M. Jamison, president; Lucien Clawson, vice president; John S. Sell, treasurer, and William R. Turney, secretary and general manager.

The Pittsburg and Washington Coal Company began operations about 1904 and in the next year employed about 200 men and ran about 2,500 tons per day. That year they erected a large block of houses near the mines about a half mile above Avella and their payroll amounted to about \$8,000 per month, including carpenters and other employees. The quality of coal in this mine is of the best. In 1907 the Pittsburg and Washington mine had the largest output, having shipped over 150,000 tons of coal during the year. All the mines in this neighborhood felt the depression this last year. The Flinn Coal Company began operations last year on what is known as the Jones place near Avella. The mine was opened some distance. A few entries were driven and the lumber was on the ground for a tipple, but the financial depression caused a complete standstill. The Pryor Company, however, erected ten double blocks and two single houses the past year.

The town of Avella was laid out in 1903 by Mr. S. S. Campbell in Independence Township on the south bank of Cross Creek and is a center of large coal operations. There are in the town and within a radius of two miles 300 inhabitants when the seven coal mines are running at full capacity. Mr. Campbell owned the land on which



the town was laid out. The first passenger train passed through Avella July 2, 1904, over the Wabash and Pittsburg Terminal Railroad. The large increase of inhabitants has been since that date for there were no coal mines operating there before the opening of this railroad.

It was in connection with the building of this Wabash Railroad that Samuel T. Ferguson was murdered and his team killed September 25, 1903, by a dynamite explosion. This was near Avella on or close by the line between Independence and Hopewell Townships. Near this same line, several years before, and near the cold spring, Samuel Brown, a colored man, was beheaded by an enemy, who seemed to have come upon him by stealth.

The town has a large number of business houses doing all kinds of mercantile business with lumber and dealers' supplies. W. W. Weigman is the Avella hotel proprietor and has livery, feed and sales stable and is funeral director. John Tuttle conducts a livery business. Dr. Harry Shunkard is the resident physician. S. D. Major is postmaster. Two rural delivery routes lead out from this postoffice.

A graded school is in this village. A brass band enlivens the community and the inhabitants enjoy a telephone exchange and excellent telephone service.

Avella being a new town has no churches, but both the Presbyterian and Catholic denominations maintain missions and have plans under way for erecting churches for public worship.

The only financial institution in this township is the Lincoln National Bank, Avella, Pa., which opened for business August 11, 1905, with J. A. Ray, president; D. J. Hill, cashier; J. B. Wilson, vice president. L. M. Irwin is now cashier. These with S. S. Campbell, C. L. Patterson, T. M. Johnson, A. C. Wilson, Thomas Donohoe and J. Winfield Reed are now the directors. Its capital was \$25,000; deposits at end of the year 1905, \$30,868.93; resources, \$62,995.70, and loans, \$22,404.81. At the end of 1908 its deposits were \$98,827.07 and surplus and profits \$6,939.89; resources, \$137,259.96.

Doddridge's Fort and Teeter's Fort were about two miles east of Independence Village. The family of the late Col. Asa Manchester reside on the location of Teeter's Fort and Doddridge's was on the adjoining tract. This last is a celebrated name in connection with the early history of Washington County. Quotations are very frequent from "Doddridge's Notes," a book written in 1824 by Rev. Joseph Doddridge, the pioneer historian, sometimes called Dr. Doddridge. The full title of the book is, "Notes on the Settlement and Indian Wars of the Western Parts of Virginia and Pennsylvania." Joseph Doddridge was born near Bedford in 1769 and was brought with his father's family

to this wilderness in 1773. This was prior to the open contest by Virginia and Pennsylvania to get control of this land west of the mountains.

His book is a most interesting description of pioneer conditions, but his sources of information, the untutored frontiersmen, were not always free from exaggeration or error and as a consequence some of his statements of details are criticised.

Joseph Doddridge built a chapel at a very early day on or close to land now owned by William Thompson to the left of the leading road between West Middletown and Independence. An old graveyard marked its location and the sand-tomb stones lie on the ground to this day. Some older white settlers were buried there and later some of the colored race. The place was known as the "Log Pile."

Colored worshipers obtained possession of this building and had frequent campmeetings there before it was abandoned in 1860.

The Parkinson family, which had so many early members about Monongahela City or Parkinson's Ferry, had one representative in Independence Township. This was Dr. Joseph Parkinson, who opened his office in the village of Independence April 1, 1838, and spent a long life in very active medical practice. He was a nephew of Joseph Parkinson, who kept the old Parkinson's Ferry, and also of Benjamin, who became noted at the time of the whiskey insurrection in 1794. Thomas Parkinson, father of Dr. Joseph, built near the ferry the first mill on Pigeon Creek. Captain James McFarlane, who was killed at the time of the Whiskey Insurrection, bought it from him in 1792 and it was known for many years as McFarlane's Mill.

John Cuthbertson was a physician in this township as early as 1800, and at that time there were two inn keepers, John Buchanan and Robert Wilkins. Some of the ancient family of Wells, after which was named the town of Wellsburg, W. Va., near the mouth of Buffalo Creek, lived in this township. Charles, son of Benjamin Wells, engaged in the tannery business west of Independence from 1817 to 1824. Tanning is a lost art in Washington County.

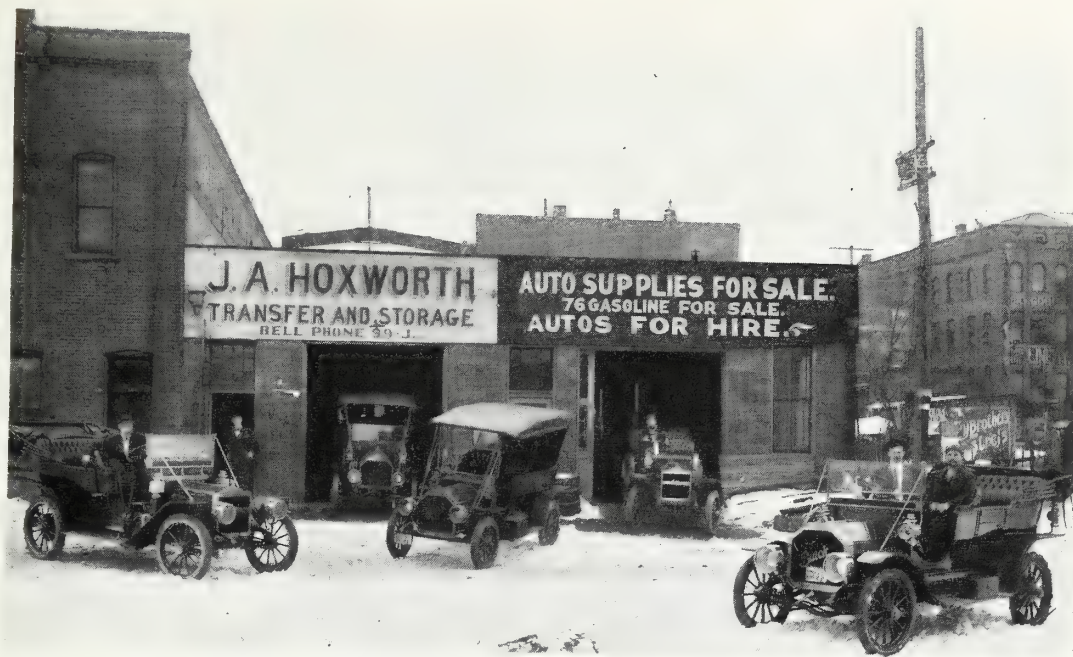
The value of real estate in Independence Township is \$1,230,593; personal property, \$73,215; number of taxables, 377.

In 1860 the population of this township numbered 1,078, in 1890, 899, and in 1900, 772.

The number of voters in the township in 1904 was 231 and in 1908 was 288.

#### JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

Jefferson Township erected out of Cross Creek June 16, 1853, was originally a part of Hopewell, from which Cross Creek was cut off. It is bounded on the north by



J. A. HOXWORTH TRANSFER AND STORAGE OFFICE AND GARAGE,  
CANONSBURG



CANONSBURG MILLING COMPANY, CANONSBURG





Harmon's Creek, which separates it from Hanover Township; on the east by Smith and Cross Creek; on the south by the creek called Cross Creek, which separates it from Independence Township; and on the west by West Virginia. The Panhandle Railroad runs along its northern and the Wabash along its southern border.

Its population has decreased from 984 in 1860 to 825 in 1890 and to 776 in 1900. There were 230 registered voters in 1903 and an increase of four in 1908.

This township decided by vote, in 1906, to collect its road tax in cash, instead of permitting the taxpayer to have credit upon his tax for his labor.

The road tax was 3 mills upon the dollar in 1908 and \$3,040.53 was reported as collected for roads that year. No State highway or county roads have been constructed under the recent laws. In 1870 the township had six schools with an enrollment of 303 scholars. In 1908 Jefferson Township has schools, 7; teachers, 8, (males 2, females 6); average number of months taught, 7; an enrollment of 157; average salary of teachers per month, males \$47.50, females \$46.00; cost of each pupil per month, \$2.54; number of mills on the dollar levied for school purposes, 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; estimated value of school property, \$5,000.

The value of personal property in Jefferson Township is \$58,125; real estate is \$1,102,076; number of taxables, 232.

In 1860 the population numbered 984; in 1890, 825, and in 1900, 776.

The number of voters in the township in 1850 was 215; in 1904 was 230, and in 1908, 234.

The towns in this township are Eldersville (formerly Wardsville) and Hanlin's Station.

#### ELDERSVILLE.

Eldersville is in the northern part of the township, six miles west of Burgettstown and nine miles east of Steubenville, Ohio, and 19 miles from Washington. It had a population of 212 in 1900, which was a loss of six in 40 years. The village plot was laid out in 1814 by Thomas Ward. It was known as Wardsville, but soon became known as Eldersville, because Thomas Elder was the tavern keeper here for much of the first quarter of the last century. The town has four stores, blacksmith shop, hotel, postoffice and church. The resident physician is C. R. Megahan. John N. Walker is the resident justice of the peace and has conducted a hotel here for eleven years.

The Bell Telephone Company has telephone connections here. Cynosure Lodge No. 805, I. O. O. F., is the only secret order in the place. This lodge has been organized for a number of years and has a present membership of 80. It owns its own building, which is a two-story frame structure.

#### HANLIN STATION.

Hanlin Station is located on the Panhandle division of the Pennsylvania Railroad and has two general stores, one feed store and a blacksmith shop. William Parkhill is postmaster. Hanlin is a distributing postoffice. There is a weekly Sabbath School held here. The Bell telephone is used here.

This is a good township in which to study geology. The surface is mostly in the Monongahela formation, but a 200-foot section of the Conemaugh formation is shown in the deeper valleys and creeks. The tops of the highest hills along the east edge of the township show the Washington formation. There are several thick beds of limestone found in addition to the Bulger limestone. The heavy blue limestone bed is found in the vicinity of Eldersville.

Jefferson Township differs but little in its topographical features from other townships in the county. Its proximity to the Ohio River causes the surface to be just a little more broken than some of the interior townships. Yet it is well adapted to general farming purposes and stock raising. Much attention was given formerly to farming and raising sheep and of late years raising cattle and dairying has become an important industry. The milk is shipped to Pittsburg. The timber has been sold and removed from most of the farms, but there is a good growth of smaller timber standing.

This has never been productive of oil, but many gas wells have been drilled here. The Lawrence Gas Company was about the first to operate, putting down two wells near Eldersville, the first of which was on the farm of George Cunningham, Sr. There are several companies operating in Jefferson at present. The gas is distributed to the surrounding towns, some going to Youngstown, Ohio. Few wells are being drilled below the "Hundred-foot," which is usually from 9 to 11 feet thick. The township is underlaid with bituminous coal which is being mined by the Penobscot Coal Company in the southern end of the township, along the line of the Wabash and Pittsburg Terminal Railroad west of Avella. This vein runs over five feet of clean coal of a fine quality.

From the Pittsburg coal to the Dunkard sand is approximately 420 feet, to the Big Injun sand 1,000 feet, to the Squaw sand 1,300, to the Berea or Thirty-foot shells 1,600, and to the Hundred Foot, which is the gas producing sand in this township, 1,780 feet to 1,846 feet. In the G. Cunningham well below the Hundred Foot was found the Thirty-Foot, the Gordon Stray, the Gordon and the Fourth Sands within 255 feet of drilling. The Fifth Sand found at 348 feet was indicated by shells.



Along the Eldersville ridge road, both east and west of Lee's schoolhouse, the Waynesburg "A" coal outcrops, and 55 feet below it is the Waynesburg coal, which is found on many of the ridge roads in the township.

This Waynesburg coal vein is about two feet thick in this township, and was mined for a short time about 40 years ago on the north side of the ridge road three miles east of Eldersville. The Pittsburg vein of coal is about 270 feet underneath Lee's schoolhouse.

The Penobscot Coal Company is located just west of Avella in Jefferson Township. The estimated cost of the plant is \$155,000 and employs when in full operation 170 men. The mines were opened up in 1906. The company owns 500 acres of valuable coal. W. F. Overly is president; J. Q. Truxal, secretary and treasurer, and George Morris, superintendent.

The Washington County Coal Company owns 808 acres of coal and 780 acres of surface. The plant and tippie are located in Cross Creek Township and all except the 80 acres of surface owned by the company is in Jefferson Township, which runs five feet or more of clean coal of a high grade.

This company recently went into the hands of a receiver, owing, it is said, to the failure of a bank in Ohio which was to carry its bonds.

Mining near Hanlin Station and shipping from that point over the Panhandle Railroad was conducted 30 years ago. A tippie was erected to load coal on boats on the Ohio River below the Steubenville Railroad bridge. This was destroyed by some runaway cars and was not rebuilt. The coal crops out above the railroad, but the railroad grade is very steep west of Dinsmore tunnel and the railroad company does not encourage shipments from this point until a fourth main track is laid by the railroad company.

The Pittsburg vein of coal near Hanlin has an elevation of but little over 1,000 feet and there is a steep dip to the southeast. It crops out along many streams in this township. Along the south edge of the township it crops half way up the hillside above Cross Creek stream at about the same elevation above sea level. In the northern part of the township all the well records show the Freeport coal from 600 to 640 feet below the Pittsburg vein. The distance given between the coal veins in the southern parts of the township is 360 feet.

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The oldest church organization in Jefferson Township was the Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church. This church building stood for over half a century on the roadside from Eldersville to Wellsburg. The organization ceased almost 40 years ago because of the growing strength

of the Methodist Protestant Church and the location of another building in Eldersville.

Some of the members of this congregation preferred a more convenient place of worship and organized and built a church in Eldersville in 1844.

A small body of Presbyterians erected a church near the farm of T. Albert Miller in 1852. After 30 years' effort the few remaining members were transferred by Washington Presbytery to other congregations.

Bethel Methodist Protestant Church was organized in 1829. It is situated three miles from Eldersville on the road to Independence. Jeremiah Browning chiefly officiated in the organization. Josiah Foster was the first regular pastor. The first building was completed in September, 1832, and was a stone structure, 44 feet long by 36 feet wide, with a height of 12 feet to the ceiling. The contract was let in the early part of 1832 and the building finished before the 1st of September of the same year. In 1874 this stone structure became unsafe and a frame house of worship was erected 54x36 feet and 16 feet to the ceiling. It contained a vestibule and two aisles. This building was completed December 13, 1874. The present pastor, Rev. Thomas W. Colhouer, has had the charge since November, 1907. There is a membership of 90 and a Sabbath School is conducted during the summer months, under the direction of George W. Sutherland, superintendent.

The present officers of the church are: Class leader, George L. Sullivan; stewards, Oliver Scott, William Klein, George L. Sullivan, Alvin Barnes and Luther Buxton; trustees, George Cunningham, George L. Scott, Luther Buxton, David Barnes, Lewis Irwin, Alexander Martin and Robert Irwin; Sabbath school superintendent at Bethel, George L. Sullivan; at Eldersville, Jacob Dimit, with Mrs. Colhouer, assistant.

The Methodist Protestant Church at Eldersville was established in 1830, soon after the organization of the Bethel Church. The congregation first worshiped in a one-story frame building, having an old-fashioned box pulpit, with steps, the pulpit being painted white. In 1829 this circuit had been organized as the Ohio Circuit, so named because it reached to the Ohio River. It included also several churches in Virginia. Later on all these places were stricken off except Bethel and Eldersville, leaving the two latter as the Ohio Circuit. This term was continued up to within the last four or five years, when it was dropped and that of "Eldersville and Bethel" assumed. In 1904 Rev. J. C. Carpenter organized the church at Patterson's Mills. In 1906 Patterson's Mill Mission was received in the conference and placed under the care of Eldersville and Bethel Circuit.

In 1907 Patterson's Mill was made a separate mission. In 1850 the M. P. Church at Eldersville was rebuilt, the

old building becoming inadequate. The building as it now stands is of brick, 40x50 feet in dimensions, 17 feet to the belfry. The bell and belfry were added in 1875 when the church was remodeled and supplied with new floor, new seats, new roofs and partly new walls, the repairs costing \$2,600. Other repairs have been made from time to time.

The ground was donated in 1820 for a church lot and cemetery by Thomas Ward, who owned the land on which Eldersville is located. The deed was made in 1829 to James Ramage, George Elliott and David Pierce, trustees of Eldersville Society, one of the societies of the Associate Methodist churches. The land was described as in the town of Wardsville in Cross Creek, as Eldersville was originally Wardsville and Jefferson Township was a part of Cross Creek Township. The cemetery was laid out soon after the church was organized. The graveyard has been kept in good condition during the past 15 years, and the graves of members of many of the representative families of this section may be found here.

The present pastor of the Eldersville church is Rev. T. W. Colhouer; class leader, Jacob Dimit; assistant class leader, Miss Anna McClurg; stewards, W. T. Melvin (deceased), Jacob Dimit, John D. Walker; trustees, N. R. Criss, W. K. Truax, John S. Johnston, John Cassidy, C. V. Melvin, Jacob Dimit, J. S. McClurg and Henry C. Cooper. The last mentioned is secretary and treasurer of the Quarterly Conference.

The combined valuation of Eldersville and Bethel Methodist Protestant Churches, including the parsonage, is \$12,000. The Eldersville church and the parsonage have the use of natural gas for heating and lighting purposes.

Jefferson Grange No. 314 was one of the first granges in the county, being organized about 1873. J. Elliott Stewart is master and Mrs. Mary C. Marquis lecturer. The grange meets at Eldersville.

#### MORRIS TOWNSHIP.

This township was formed March 13, 1788, and was originally bounded by Amwell Township on the north; Bethlehem on the east, Franklin (now of Green County) on the south, and Donegal on the west. The present boundaries are South Franklin on the north, Amwell on the east, Green County on the south and East Finley on the west. It is centrally distant nine miles southwest from Washington. Its greatest length is six and a half miles, breadth four miles. It is drained by the headwaters of Ten-Mile Creek, flowing east, and Wheeling Creek flowing west, both of which, together with Chartiers Creek, rise in this township. Its towns are Sparta, Lindley's Mills. Prosperity and Dunns

#### SPARTA.

Sparta is a well known name which, like the name "Old Concord," was used more to designate a neighborhood than any collection of houses. It is eleven miles from Washington and two miles northeast of Old Concord Church. In 1816, the year it was laid out, there were five grist-mills, five saw-mills and a fulling-mill nearby. Several coal banks were then open. It is now a community of but a few houses. The last store was kept here by Stephen Day. Dr. Martin is the local physician.

#### PROSPERITY VILLAGE.

Prosperity has been a business point for nearly 60 years. Thaddeus Minton conducted the first store. J. N. Dille, who has conducted a drug store in Prosperity for 30 years, owns and conducts the only hotel in the village. James Alexander runs a general store at the present time. Dr. E. H. Cary and Dr. Herschel Cary are the physicians. John Lemons is blacksmith. Mrs. Margaret Dille is postmaster.

Upper Ten-Mile Presbyterian Church is located at Prosperity. The Bell and several private telephone lines render good service.

About a mile or more west of Prosperity, there stood during the Civil War, a mill known as Post's Mill, which was a meeting-place for a class of people who were opposed to the prosecution of the war and who were more or less in sympathy with the South. This was for some time a source of much irritation to the zealous Republicans of the neighborhood.

#### LINDLEY'S MILLS.

This is one of the historic places in the township and the old mill from which it takes its name is still standing down the creek from Prosperity Village. Samuel Swart conducts a general store here. There is also a grist-mill, which is owned and operated by a Mr. Stockdale.

#### DUNNS STATION.

This place is located on the W. & W. R. R. and has one store. Carey Fulton is the general merchant.

Township officers: Justices of the peace, Cage Wood, W. I. Lindley; assessor, Joseph Day; collector, William Rutan; auditors, John Young, Lee Andrew and Miller Blackley; constable, Ezra Wolf.

The soil is well suited to farming and considerable attention is given to the raising of sheep and other kinds of live stock. The farmers in this township are prosperous.

There are no operations in either gas or oil in Morris Township. There is a fine vein of coal under the township, but no mines opened up.



About 1773, Demas Lindley and Jacob Cook, brothers-in-law, led a colony of 20 families from Morris County, N. J., to the southern part of Washington County, Pa. They were leaders in the defense against the Indians, a block-house being located on Lindley's place, near the present site of the town of Prosperity. In 1781 they were instrumental in the organization of the Presbyterian Church on Ten-Mile, the beginning of Upper and Lower Ten-Mile churches. They were both elders in the first church, Lindley having been an elder here and in New Jersey nearly 60 years.

His brothers, Caleb and Levi Lindley, also settled here, after the War of the Revolution. William, son of Levi, was 20 years or more justice of the peace in Amwell and Morris Townships, and was county commissioner at time of his death in 1855. His son, John Milton, was county surveyor of this county at the time of his death in 1858.

Rev. Jacob Lindley, D. D., the seventh son of Demas Lindley, was born in the block-house mentioned above, June 13, 1774. He attended Canonsburg Academy, afterwards Jefferson College; was one of the founders of the Franklin Literary Society there in 1797; later, graduated from Princeton College, New Jersey; ordained in 1803 and first installed at Waterford, O.

He opened the academy at Athens, Ohio, in 1808 and built up the college and Presbyterian Church there. He returned to this county and in 1830 supplied the pulpit of Upper Ten-Mile Congregation, which his ancestors had helped to organize. The preceding pastor, Rev. Cornelius Laughran, had been dismissed by the Washington Presbytery of Presbyterians after investigation of charges. The result was the introduction of the Cumberland Presbyterian preachers into this community and the establishment of churches of that denomination, Old Concord, Bethel and Ten-Mile. Rev. Jacob Lindley withdrew from Washington Presbytery just in time to escape a trial for being too friendly with the new denomination. He then joined the Cumberlands.

Upper Ten-Mile Presbyterian Church—This church, located in Prosperity, was at the first a constituent part of Ten-Mile Church organized August 15, 1781, with about 25 members.

Rev. Thaddeus Dodd, the founder, first visited the field in 1777, bringing his family. The organization was effected at the home of Jacob Cook. Rev. Dodd is said to have been the second Presbyterian minister if not the second minister to settle west of the Allegheny Mountains, the Rev. John McMillen having preceded him. Rev. Dodd established the first classic school west of the Allegheny Mountains in 1782. Ten-Mile Church and Lower Ten-Mile Church existed as one organization from August 15, 1781, to 1817, having two houses of

worship. In the spring of 1817 the two branches became two distinct bodies.

This church has had a number of able pastors, of whom Rev. T. N. Hartman is now serving in his third year. The present membership of the church is 205. There is a Sabbath School enrollment of 100, with E. L. Rutman, superintendent. The Christian Endeavor Society has a membership of 60, the Ladies' Missionary Society 40. Demas Lindley served as elder 62 years and Lewis Dille 54 years. The Sabbath School was organized about 1823 or 1825. The church has a good library. The first house of worship, a log structure on the site donated by Demas Lindley near the village of Prosperity, was built in 1790.

The second, a large frame building, erected in 1817 on the site of the first. This house served the congregation for 36 years. In 1854 it was removed and a third one of more modern architecture was erected. This house was destroyed by fire in January, 1860. In the following spring the present brick edifice was erected on the site of the former. The parsonage was erected in the spring of 1872 at a cost of \$2,900.

Mt. Zion M. E. Church was organized at an early date in the history of the county. The first house of worship was a log structure which was later torn down and replaced by a new building which was used for many years by the congregation. The present house, a frame structure erected in 1892, has a membership of 50. Rev. G. W. Anderson is pastor. There is a Sabbath School with Miss Flora Peden, superintendent; there is also an Epworth League.

The present board of stewards consists of Morris Craft and Hiram Day.

Rev. Mr. Anderson is also pastor of Stoney Point Church in East Finley Township.

Concord U. P. Church is located in this township.

There were in Morris Township in 1908: Schools, 7; teachers 7 (males 2, females 5); average number of months, 7; average salary of teachers per month, males \$46.00, females \$50.00; cost of each pupil per month, \$3.36; number of mills on the dollar levied for school purposes, 1½; estimated value of school property, \$10,000.

School directors of Morris Township in 1908: J. Wiley Day, president; F. B. Grimes, secretary; J. E. Andrews, treasurer; H. S. Craft, Homer Dille, Elymus Loughman.

#### ROADS.

In 1904 Morris Township had 80 miles of public roads.

The cash road tax was accepted in 1906. In 1908 the township road tax was 1¾ mills, the amount col-

lected being \$3,514.64; \$3,197.47 of this amount was expended in the same year.

No State or county roads have yet been constructed in this township, although the old plank road or Prosperity Pike, which was condemned as a toll road in 1906, is still in good condition. Two miles of Flinn road on the Prosperity-Dunn's Station Road has been approved by the grand jury, but the contract has not yet been let.

The valuation of real estate in Morris Township is \$1,850,992; value of personal property, \$68,890. There are 275 taxables.

The population of this township in 1850 was 1,688; in 1860, 1,148; in 1890, 1,076, and in 1900, 1,000.

The number of voters in 1850 was 366; in 1904, 238, and in 1908, 258.

#### MOUNT PLEASANT TOWNSHIP.

This township was erected from Cecil, Canton, Hopewell and Smith, May 12, 1806. Its original boundaries were Cecil Township on the northeast, Chartiers on the southeast, Canton and Hopewell on the south, Cross Creek on the west, and Smith on the northwest; greatest length 9 miles, breadth  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles. Its present boundaries are Smith and Robinson Townships on the north; Cecil and Chartiers on the east; Chartiers, Canton and Hopewell on the south, and Smith and Cross Creek on the west. The township is drained by Raccoon Creek, Chartiers Creek and its tributaries, and the Middle Fork of Cross Creek. In the old Yohogania records the land near Hickory was called "the top of the diving ridge between Chartiers Creek, Cross and Raccoon Creeks."

This township is strong land and its many springs bursting forth from near its center form streams which run in every direction of the compass and reach the Ohio at greatly separated points. This township might properly be called the dome of the northern portion of Washington County. Farming, sheep raising and dairying are now carried on here. The fine woolled sheep of this region had a far-fame during the middle years of the last century and many highly bred animals were shipped to the Western States from the flocks of Alexander McCalmont and others. Some of the finest cattle in the county were reared on the farms near Hickory. John M. Miller, Esq., and his father, Thomas Miller, were among the leaders in Devon cattle, James M. Buchanan and others making a specialty of short-horn cattle. H. O. McKnight introduced in 1879 the Hereford cattle.

Among the earliest settlers in this township are the Rankins, Cherries, McGugins, McCartys, Campbells and others whose descendants are still in the township, and a little later came the Lyles, McCalmonts, McCarrells,

Hendersons, Atchesons, Simpsons, Thompsons, Hugheses and others.

Matthew Rankin settled as early as 1770. The commissioner for adjusting the claims to unpatented land in the county of Monongahela, Youghiogheny and Ohio certified in 1780, "that Matthew Rankin is entitled to 400 acres of land in Youghiogheny to include his settlement made in the year 1770. Also a right in pre-emption to 1,000 acres adjoining thereunto."

Although settled so early he did not get his lines officially marked by survey until 15 years later. This and other lands held by the Rankins and Cherries adjoined the Lund-Washington tract of 1,000 acres, on a part of which John R. Sleeth now resides, and which extended across the old Indian trail to land now occupied by Maxwell Work and Vance Smith's heirs in Smith Township.

Lund Washington, a relative of Gen. George Washington, obtained a patent for this land from the State of Virginia November 24, 1779, almost two years before Washington County was established and before Virginia made a compact with Pennsylvania. A warrant had been granted to David Kennedy for 2,000 acres in consideration of his military services in the war between Great Britain and France. This was bought by William Crawford and assigned to Washington. An ejectment proceeding was brought by Lund Washington's lessee against John and William Rankin in a contest for a part of this land to December Term, 1784, of Washington County.

This action at law did not cause as much excitement as the action which George Washington started at the same term to eject settlers from portions of his 2,813 acres on Miller's Run. He visited this township at the close of the War of the Revolution and on the 20th day of September offered to accept from the settlers on the land 20 shillings per acre, or give a 999-year lease. He dined at David Reeds, after which he made the following statement in his diary:

"Calling upon them as they stood, James Scott, William Stewart, Thomas Lapsley, James McBride, Brice McGeechin, Thomas Biggar, David Reed, William Hillis, Samuel McBride, Duncan McGeechin, Matthew Johnson, John Reed and John Glen—they severally answered that they meant to stand suit and abide the issue of the law."

The conqueror won by relying on a patent from the State of Virginia, similar to the title of Lund Washington's. Gen. George Washington's diary of this trip has been published by Archer Butler Hurlbert in book entitled "Washington and the West" (1905).

The descendants of the above named farmers, of whom there are many now in this county, can point with pride to the fact that Gen. Washington knew better



than to attempt to transact any business with them on the Sabbath day.

This township was one of the earliest to adopt and establish a high school which has been continued since 1900. Music has been taught throughout the township schools since 1898 by a teacher specially employed for that purpose.

The school directors are W. E. Rankin, L. M. Morgan, S. A. Farrar, J. C. Layton, D. I. Peacock and W. H. McPeake.

#### HICKORY.

Hickory is the chief town of Mt. Pleasant Township, with a population in 1900 of 237. The town is centrally located and is ten miles northwest of Washington and 21 6-10 miles from the city of Pittsburg. From Hickory, township roads radiate out in all directions. Hickory is a very old town and received its name at the time the State Road was laid out through the forest. The party laying out the road were stopped here by the deep snow and named the place from a large hickory tree at which they temporarily left their sled. Hickory has been a business point for many years and from 1860 to 1866 agricultural fairs were held here. About July 2, 1904, the first passenger train on the Wabash and Pittsburg Railroad entered the place, thus giving it its first railway connection with the outside world. This has proved a healthy stimulus to its growth. The town contains four stores, a National Bank, a wagon-maker's and blacksmith's shop, a church, a large high school, two livery stables, a hotel conducted by William Morrow, and Bell telephone connections. Dr. Edward Swartz serves the public as dentist. The physicians are Joseph McElroy, Everette Conner and David McCarrell; funeral director, E. N. Phillips.

#### WESTLAND.

This small mining town is located two miles southeast of Hickory and near the line of Mt. Pleasant and Chartiers Townships. It is on a railroad spur leading out from the Chartiers Valley Railroad.

#### PRIMROSE.

Primrose is the name of a station and small village on the Panhandle Railroad on the northern edge of the township. There is a store located at this place.

Mt. Pleasant Township in 1908 had 16 schools and 17 teachers, (8 males and 9 females); average number of months taught, 7 3-16; average salary of teachers per month, males \$59.38, females \$51.11; cost of each pupil per month, \$2.42; total enrollment, 493; number of mills on the dollar levied for school purposes is 2; estimated value of school property, \$25,000.

Mt. Pleasant Presbyterian Church is situated near the town of Hickory and is a very old organization, dating back, according to the best records obtainable, to about the year 1795. It is tradition that the congregation at first for several years worshipped in a tent. The Presbytery at Buffalo, in December, 1801, "agreed that a place of worship for the people of Mt. Pleasant should be established on the land of James Ross," and in the summer of 1803 the first church building was erected by the congregation. During the 114 years of its existence but four pastors have held the charge. The first was Rev. W. C. Brownlee, D. D., a native of Scotland, who was installed pastor of Mt. Pleasant and Burgettstown congregations May 3, 1809, and who served until September, 1812. After a vacancy of seven years Rev. Alexander Donnan, also from Scotland, became pastor of the same charge May 28, 1819, and so continued until April 20, 1852. Rev. Joseph Russell, the third pastor, served from April 28, 1853, to his death, December 16, 1861. The fourth and last pastor, Rev. W. A. McConnell, D. D., served from July 4, 1865 to the early part of the present year, 1909, and is still assisting in the work of the church. Rev. Chas. Stanckard is considering a call issued to him by this congregation.

This church in 1902 established a mission at Westland and is building a chapel. This mission has grown under the supervision of Miss Romanie Russell.

Referring to the first house of worship, Dr. McConnell says, in his history of the church, "This was a log structure, and judging by the amount of whisky required for its erection, must have been of somewhat imposing dimensions."

The second building was of brick and was erected in 1834. This building was in use until 1868. The third and present building dates from the year last mentioned. Its cost was about \$13,000. Since then a considerable amount of money has been spent in improvements. The church now has 230 members, with a Sabbath enrollment of 225, including officers and teachers. The Sabbath School was formally organized in 1866, a Sunday morning class, however, having been previously organized about 1852 and instructed by A. W. Thompson, a theological student and a member of the congregation.

Mt. Prospect Presbyterian Church is located on high ground in Mt. Pleasant Township, ten miles north of Washington and one mile west of Hickory. It was organized in 1825. The first pastor was Rev. David Hervey, who served from December, 1828, to April, 1835, since which time the pulpit has been filled by many prominent ministers. The tenth and present pastor, Rev. James Erskine Miller, took charge July 1, 1905, and was installed in the following September. The church now numbers 230 members. The Woman's Foreign and Home Mission Societies have added much to the interest

and contributions of this church. The present session consists of James R. Lyle, Jacob F. McDowell, E. G. Emery, John H. Miller, James F. Hill and John P. White.

The congregation has had three houses of worship. The first, a frame building, was erected in 1825, and cost about \$2,000, though much of the work was done by members of the church, which reduced the amount paid out. This building served the congregation until 1861. The second building, a brick structure, was erected in 1861 at a cost of about \$8,000. It was destroyed by fire on the 23d of March, 1871. The third or present building was erected at a cost of about \$10,000. It is a brick structure. The parsonage, which is a frame building, was erected in 1866 and with additions cost about \$2,300.

Six ministers have gone from the congregation, D. R. Campbell, James Allison, William Fulton, W. R. Vincent, David Hughes and McNary Forsyth.

The Sabbath School was organized in the spring of 1829. Including all departments it has an enrollment at the present time of 235; superintendent, A. D. McCarrell.

Evangelical Lutheran Trinity Church was organized by Rev. Dittmer, of Carnegie, Pa., during the summer of 1887. There were at first fifty communicant members, which number has since been increased to ninety. Services were held for a time in the old school building—McCarrells—in the vicinity of the church. The Sunday School has about forty members. The church edifice, which cost about \$1,200, is a neat frame structure, beautifully located two and a half miles west of Hickory, near McGugin station of the Wabash Railroad. The parsonage, located a few rods from the church, is valued at about \$1,200. The present pastor is J. W. Born, who has served since July 4, 1897. Trustees—Fred Carl, Otto Carl, and William Kaste. Many Germans have located near this church and are substantially engaged in farming and dairying.

The first deep well in Washington County was drilled by the Magara Oil Co. (C. D. Robbins et al.), in 1880, two and a half miles southwest of Hickory. The gas ignited and burned for several years without control, making a favorite picnic resort and a light which assisted night travelers in parts of three states. This township has furnished untold millions of feet of gas to the heavy pipe lines leading to Pittsburg and the lines of lighter pressure leading to Steubenville.

This township has not produced as much oil as several others nearby. Its first oil well was drilled in 1889. Upon the William Conner heirs' farm north of Hickory several others were drilled at that time. Fifteen years later some excitement was again created by some good

wells upon lands of John H. MacCalmont and others north of the Conner farm. The pool was not large. Some good wells have been operated near Primrose, the station on the Pan Handle Railroad in the northeastern corner of the township.

Four wells drilled for gas in 1890 near Gretna, along the southeastern line of the township, produced oil in the "Big Injun sand," at about 1,600 feet. The oil from one of these on the McDowell farm flowed over the derrick and ran across the adjoining farm into the stream. The oil was cased off by the gas company in order to get the gas which was afterward found and produced from the "fifth sand" at a depth of 2,500 to 2,600 feet, and from the "Gordon sand" at a lesser depth.

#### WESTLAND.

Westland is located in Mt. Pleasant Township, on the line of Chartiers Township, two miles southeast of Hickory. This place has grown up as a result of the coal mining operations. Midland mines No. 2 and No. 3 are operated at Westland. The coal operations began about 1901. These are drift mines with a vein of coal five feet thick. They are owned by the Midland Coal Co., but of late have been operated by the Pittsburg Coal Co. The mines have a capacity of about 1,300 tons and accommodations for about 400 men.

This place is reached by a branch of the Chartiers Valley Railroad, operated by the Pennsylvania lines. The Federal Supply Co. conducts a large general store, in addition to which there are several stores conducted by foreigners. There is at Westland a lodge of the I. O. O. F. and a mission sustained by Mt. Pleasant U. P. Church. Dr. W. J. Shidler is the local physician. Though Westland is the name by which the village is known, Midland is the name given the mines by the Midland Coal Co., which operates No. 1 Mine in the adjoining township of Chartiers.

The Carnegie Coal Co. operates what is known as the Carnegie mines at Mt. Pleasant Township, the capacity of which is about 600 tons a day. Robert Burgan is president of the company. This mine was opened up for operations about 1902. The coal is the Pittsburg vein, about five feet in thickness. There is a company store and several smaller stores at this place.

This Carnegie Coal Company is located in the northern end of the township, one mile west of Primrose Station, and operates coal purchased from the McCartys, Georges, Campbells and S. Farrer.

The Pittsburg vein of coal does not crop out anywhere in this township except near Westland and near Primrose, a station on the P. C. C. & St. L. (or Pan Handle) R. R. The coal near Hickory, the center of this township, is considered excellent steam coal and in Novem-



ber, 1904, some farmers received \$275 per acre for a tract of several hundred acres. This coal was purchased by one of the largest coal companies in the world for an investment and is not being developed.

The Pittsburg Coal Company purchased the Pittsburg vein of coal underlying nearly all the farms in Mt. Pleasant Township, but there is yet some coal unsold lying along the railway line familiarly called "The Wabash."

There is on the McKnight farm, about three miles south from Hickory, a coal mine which was opened up by residents of Ohio about 1899. The mine has not been in operation for some time owing to the difficulty in controlling the water in the mine. More recently this property has been acquired by the Pittsburg Coal Co., and an entrance is being drilled from Midland No. 3 for the purpose of taking out the coal.

The W. H. McPeak mill at Hickory is the only mill in the township in operation. It has been the property of Mr. W. H. McPeak for thirty-five years. It was originally a sawmill, but Mr. McPeak has added a chop mill. The mill has been in operation about eighty-five years and was erected by Samuel Jordan. It is operated by steam power as there is no stream on the high ground at Hickory.

Mt. Pleasant Township has about one and one-fourth miles of Sprowls Road—from Hickory to Mount Prospect Church—and one-half mile paved with brick by the progressive township supervisors. W. H. McPeak was one of the earliest and strongest advocates of brick roads.

This township recently added 900 feet of brick road extending from the Sprowls road past the Mt. Prospect Church and parsonage. The roadbed is ten feet eight inches wide, of brick, including brick or tile curb nine by twelve inches set on end. Two feet of broken limestone is rolled in outside the curb. The road was laid under the direct supervision of J. W. Hervey, who acted at the urgent solicitation of the supervisors, D. C. Miller,

Samuel Farrer and Frank Miller. The roadbed was laid by making as little excavation and change of grade as possible. The pitch from center to sides is about two inches. As soon as the bed was smoothed cinders were laid, rolled, leveled and rerolled until grade was established and firm. Side trenches were dug, curb set and brick laid and rolled, with the usual loose sand top dressing.

The total cost was \$2.15 per running foot, which is at the rate of \$11,352 per mile for a brick road which promises to be much less expensive to maintain than the top dressing of fine limestone much-used recently in Washington County. It should be remarked that this roadbed required but little expense in grading because the ground was almost level. Mr. Hervey agrees that under economic management the township can build brick roads at less than \$2.15 per foot. The 7,500 feet of Sprowls road or State highway, built in this township in 1905, cost the same price per foot, and is fourteen to sixteen feet of stone with road graded twenty-four feet wide.

The township by vote adopted the all cash system of collecting road tax, and in 1908 levied three and three-fourths mills tax for roads, and collected \$13,121.47.

The valuation of real estate in Mt. Pleasant Township amounts to \$3,592,746; personal property, \$146,605; number of taxables, 719.

The population of this township in 1850 was 1,254; in 1860, 1,348; in 1890, 1,487; and in 1900, 1,551.

In 1850 the number of voters was 281, in 1904 they numbered 521, and in 1908, 625.

The Hickory National Bank organized August 25, 1904, was the first bank to occupy this township and supply a need. Its first officials were J. A. Ray, president; R. M. Wilson and W. F. Caldwell, vice-presidents; and Robert R. Hays, cashier. In four years, with a capital of \$25,000, it has increased its surplus almost 400% and raised its deposits from \$109,450 to \$133,790. Its loans are now almost \$141,000.

## CHAPTER XXX.

### *History of North Franklin, North Strabane, Nottingham, Peters and Robinson Townships.*

#### NORTH FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

Franklin Township was established out of parts of Canton and Morris Townships, August 13, 1855. Originally it was included in Amwell. It was bounded on the north by Canton, Washington and South Strabane, on the east by Washington Borough, South Strabane and Amwell Townships, on the south by Morris, and on the west by East Finley and Buffalo Townships. The northern part of old Franklin was formerly in Canton and the southern part was formerly Morris. On February 8, 1892, Franklin Township was divided into two townships, which are called respectively North and South Franklin.

North Franklin Township is bounded by Canton Township and Washington Borough on the north; South Strabane and Amwell Townships on the east; South Franklin on the south, and Buffalo on the west.

North Franklin has five schools, and five teachers (males 1, females 4); average number of months taught, 8; average salary of teachers per month, males \$60.00, females \$50.00; cost of each pupil per month, \$2.35; number of mills on the dollar levied for school purposes, 3; estimated value of school property, \$5,000.

School directors: W. T. Ellwood, president; W. McK. Smith, secretary; R. S. Winters, treasurer (non-resident); John Gabby, Baker DeNormandie, Samuel, Hazlet, John T. McKennan.

This township has many nice homes and good farms though it is a small township. General farming and gardening chiefly occupy the attention of its citizens. There are several farmers with large flocks of sheep. The soil is underlaid with a vein of coal of an estimated thickness of from six to seven feet, which has not yet been developed to any commercial extent. Oil and gas explorations have been successfully conducted for the past twenty-four years. Oil was struck in this township in 1886. The first oil well was located on the William A. Gabby farm, in what was known as the shallow sand. The first production was in July, 1886, and about six months later oil was found in the Gordon sand.

There are no churches in this township, but there is a Sabbath School at Belleview, which is under the care of the Third Presbyterian Church of Washington.

On the top of Gallows Hill, at the southern edge of Washington Borough, is located the LeMoyne Crematory, which was the first crematory built in the United States, it being erected in 1876 at his own expense by Dr. F. Julius LeMoyne, as a lesson in sanitation. According to the terms of his will none save residents of Washington County can be cremated here. Up to the present time forty bodies have been cremated here.

This township has adopted the cash road tax system. There is about three-quarters of a mile of Flinn pike or county road, but no state highway, though a petition was filed for that purpose about three years ago. About three miles of the Prosperity Pike is in this township, this being the old plank road freed from toll.

Trinity Hall, a military school for boys was established in 1879 by W. W. Smith. It was discontinued in 1906, after his death. It is a most beautiful location at the southwestern side of Washington and none of the twenty or thirty boys who made their home on these grounds for a year or more during any part of the above period will ever forget their pleasant surroundings.

In 1904 there were thirteen miles of public roads in North Franklin Township. The cash road tax was accepted in 1908. The road tax in 1908 was two mills and \$2,500 was collected.

In this township is one of the best Flinn roads of the county, the Water Works Road. The Prosperity Pike is also in good condition in most places. The Water Works Road construction is about 3,700 feet in length, twelve feet in width of stone and twenty-four feet in width of grading. It was constructed in 1907-8 by N. C. Hunter, the cost for construction work being \$8,754.58 and for engineering \$457.73.

The real estate valuation of North Franklin Township amounts to \$834,012; personal property is \$32,785; number of taxables, 1,950. The population in 1900 was 880. The number of voters in the township in 1904 was 209, and in 1908 was 235.



Township officials (1909): Tax collector, Marshall Cox, Daniel Moser; road master, Ira Baldwin; supervisors, Julius LeMoyné, Marshall Cox, Howard Warne; justices of the peace, Grant Campbell, William McK. Smith.

The Washington and Waynesburg Railroad (narrow-gauge) runs along the eastern edge of this township and circles part way through it.

The Wabash Railroad has surveyed a line through the center of this township to Prosperity, paralleling the Prosperity plank road. The contractors brought machinery on the ground to begin excavations, but after waiting over winter shipped their property away.

The Washington Cemetery, lying wholly in this township has one of the grandest views and most appropriate locations of any cemetery in the State. Its outlook over the town of Washington, far below, and along historic Catfish and Chartiers Creek Valleys is one of great beauty. The cemetery company was incorporated in 1853 and began by purchasing twenty-five acres on top of the hill. In 1882 it had sixty-eight acres. Its location and good management has made necessary large additions to its land. William Crosby, a native of Scotland, has been the capable superintendent for many years. The present directors are Boyd Crumrine, Esq., Dr. W. R. Thompson, Hon. E. F. Atcheson, Alexander M. Brown, Samuel M. Templeton, John W. Seaman and James K. Mitchell.

This township supplies the water for the town of Washington. The four large lakes of the Citizen's Water Company add much to the beauty of the scenery along the roads which this company has assisted in improving. The pump station which fills the reservoir is near the location of the old August County Court House of Virginia origin. The large reservoir from which the pressure is obtained is on one of the highest hills overlooking Washington.

Bradford's Mill, formerly owned by David Bradford, Esq., of Whiskey Insurrection fame, stood close to the pump station. It was last operated by Mr. Hugh Wilson, father of ex-Recorder, S. L. Wilson.

About 1790 two boats loaded with flour went down this creek from Canonsburg to the Ohio River near Pittsburg in twelve hours. Two years later the Legislature declared Chartier Creek, from its mouth to David Bradford's Mill (the present pump station of the Citizens' Water Company of Washington, Pa.) to be a public highway for boats and rafts, and all natural and artificial obstructions were required to be removed.

The hill called "Mount Wheeler" on the farm of William Coursin, near Point Lookout schoolhouse, in the southeast corner of the township is one of the highest points in the county. Upon its top is a stone station set by the U. S. Geological Surveyors, and from this

point is a most beautiful view of Washington, about four miles distant. Nearby, a little south of Mount Wheeler, but in the adjoining township, is Chambers dam, long looked upon as an ideal location for a quiet summer retreat.

#### NORTH STRABANE TOWNSHIP.

The twelfth of the original townships which were organized July 15, 1781, was called Strabane. It was bounded by Cecil and Peters Townships on the north; Nottingham and Fallowfield on the east; Bethlehem on the south, and Cecil on the west. It embraced a part of Canton Township. In September, 1785, there was filed with the court a petition by the citizens of the town of Washington, asking that it be set apart as a separate district from Strabane Township. The request was granted and confirmed in February, 1786, making the town a separate voting district for electing its own justice of the peace.

On October 7, 1831, the township was again divided into North and South Strabane Townships. Chartiers and Little Chartiers Creeks drained the Township. The town of Washington was originally in this township. Somerset Township took a part of Strabane lands in 1782 and Canton a part in 1791.

North Strabane Township is bounded on the north by Cecil and Peters Townships; on the east by Peters and Nottingham; on the south by Somerset and South Strabane, and on the west by Chartiers Township and Canonsburg and Huston Boroughs. South Canonsburg was struck off from North Strabane May 10, 1897. The greatest length of the township is six miles; breadth six and a half miles.

In this township resided Col. George Morgan, who died in 1810 on "Morganza Farm," two miles below Canonsburg. He was appointed in 1776 as Indian agent, with headquarters at Pittsburg. He enjoyed the full confidence of the Red Men, owing to his fair methods of dealing with them. He won renown as a soldier, being an officer in the U. S. army. He also received a gold medal from the Philadelphia Agricultural Society for promoting agriculture, which is said to have been the first premium of the kind ever awarded in America.

Chartiers Presbyterian Church is located one mile south of Canonsburg, and by a division of the township is in North Strabane. It is supposed that this church was organized by Dr. John McMillen soon after his ordination in 1776. He continued as pastor until April 21, 1830. His successors have been as follows: Rev. Lemuel F. Leake, 1831-1843; Rev. Alexander B. Brown, Rev. Robert White, and Rev. Joseph Wilson, from 1843-1851; Rev. William Ewing, released in 1870; Rev. Robert S. Morton (called in 1870 but declined the charge after holding same at his option six months, after

which the pulpit was vacant for three years); Rev. Matthew H. Bradley, 1874-1884; Rev. John F. Hill, D. D. 1884-January 1, 1907 (now resides in Canonsburg); Rev. Murray G. Reiter, ninth and present pastor, installed September 27, 1907.

The membership of the church is now about 200, twenty-four of this number having recently united with the church through the mission at Manifold, a nearby mining town. During the past year the old church building, some sixty years old, has been overhauled and changed very much in the interests of utility and beauty. The stoves in the isles have been removed and a coal heater placed in the basement. Gas lights have been installed in place of the oil lamps. The walls have been decorated with paper and the whole interior painted and grained in light oak. The old style wooden seats were not removed but were altered so that they are very much more comfortable. The work done on the interior of the building shows good taste, and while the building is very much beautified, yet that quaint appearance is still conserved to the historic old church. Friends of the church are glad to know that the building and the grounds are being so well kept by those who worship there today, for many sacred memories cluster about the historic Chartiers church.

A new parsonage has been erected just by the church, on a piece of ground donated by the Jones Brothers, of the Pittsburg-Buffalo Coal Co. The building is a plain, but handsome, modern structure of brick, with eight rooms. It is fitted up with all the conveniences—water, bath, heater, gas for lights, etc. The building cost about \$5,000. The Sabbath School membership is 150. The school is wide awake under the leadership of Mr. Robert L. Munce and able helpers.

This township is occupied by many prosperous farmers and considerable attention is given to stock raising. The Berry family, to which county commissioner John A. Berry belongs has been prominently connected with the breeding of Black Top Spanish Merino sheep.

While the surface of the land is rolling, there is but little that is not suited to agricultural purposes. The township is underlaid with the Pittsburg vein of coal, and many operations are conducted in the vicinity of Canonsburg. The first oil well in this township was drilled in 1884.

The first gas marketed from this township was drilled in on the Linn Bros.' and the Templeton Bros.' farms. The villages are Wyland, Linden, Thomas, Gilkeson and Murray Hill.

#### WYLAND.

Wyland has two stores conducted by J. B. McClure & Son and J. H. Laird, respectively. This village is located on the B. & O. Railroad. A mill known as Pease

Mill formerly stood near the location of Wyland Station.

#### LINDEN.

Linden, formerly known as Beck's Mills, is located a little east of the center of North Strabane Township and has one store conducted by G. M. Lyon; also a splendid brick high school.

Paul Froman, who also has a mill at Parkinson's (now Monongahela City), owned a mill on the East Fork of Chartiers Creek, at or near the present site of Linden, and sold it with 400 acres to Dorsey Pentacost in 1777. This was the neighborhood which, extending over to Canon's, was known as the Chartiers, Chirtee and "Shirtee Settlement." From about this mill came the retainers who assisted Dr. John Connolly in trying to hold this region for Virginia in and following the year 1774, and who attempted the life of the Delaware sachem, Killbuck, on Killbuck Island in 1782. Dorsey Pentacost became one of them after his purchase and arrival in Washington County. They were known as "Pentacost's Banditti," by the Pennsylvania adherents.

Another saw and grist mill, run by Andrew Coe in 1796, was about two miles down the creek from Linden, at the crossing of the old Pittsburg drove road, and J. Struthers had at that time a fulling mill, saw and grist mills on the same road, two miles east of "McMillen's Presbyterian Meeting House," and three from Canonsburg.

A very ancient Indian mound, with flints, mussel shells, and other interesting relics, is on the Haines farm close to the Chartiers Presbyterian Church.

There are two practicing physicians in this township: Dr. W. W. Weygandt and Dr. D. A. Hootman.

The Pittsburg and Buffalo Coal Company, located near Canonsburg, operates in this township.

#### THOMAS.

The village of Thomas is located eleven miles northeast of Washington on the B. & O. R. R., near the corner of Nottingham and Peters Townships, and was laid out by J. M. Thomas in 1874. There is one general store which was conducted for thirty years by Mr. J. M. Thomas, and a number of beautiful homes in this village.

The cash road tax was accepted by North Strabane Township in the year 1906. The road tax in 1908 was 5 mills, and amounted to \$15,540.24.

A State highway from Canonsburg in the direction of Pittsburg has been constructed to a point beyond Morganza and Murray Hill. It is expected to be carried forward immediately to the Allegheny County line. Aside from this, little road construction has been done by the county or State in this township.



This was the first piece of brick road built in this county. Prisoners from the county jail worked on its construction, the first labor ever done in the county by prisoners away from the county buildings.

There are five and a half miles of State road in this township, constructed of stone and one and a half mile of road paved with brick. The B. & O. Railroad passes through the southeastern part of the township. The Chartiers Valley Railroad and the Washington & Pittsburg electric line along the northwest side. A railroad survey has recently been made from Van Eman Station and Eighty-four to Marianna. There is a log building standing on the farm now owned by Mr. O. C. C. Pollock, in which it is said the Rev. John McMillen preached. The building is of hewed logs and hewed rafters.

The following are the present township officials: Justices of the peace, J. B. McBride, J. D. Pease; assessor, David Templeton; collector, G. M. Lyons; supervisors, R. J. Mathers, J. H. Hixon, J. H. Fife; clerk, R. D. McClure; auditors, John White, J. G. Hanna, H. C. McIlvaine; constable, A. W. Bush.

North Strabane Township has a real estate valuation of \$3,074,365; the valuation of personal property is \$105,015; number of taxables is 459. The population of this township in 1850 was 1,210; in 1860 it was 1,213; in 1890, 1,492; and in 1900, 1,278. The township had 240 voters in 1850; 359 in 1904; and 447 in 1908.

There were in 1908 in this township, schools 10, teachers 12 (males 5, females 7); average number of months taught, 8; average salary of teachers per month, males \$66.00, females \$50.00; cost of each pupil per month, \$2.40; number of mills on the dollar levied for school purposes, 1½; estimated value of school property, \$14,500. The present school directors are R. J. Dunn, president; Dr. W. W. Weygandt, secretary; J. W. Donaldson, treasurer; T. B. Hixon, W. P. McConnell, J. C. Fulton.

Canonsburg United Presbyterian Church, known now also as the Greenside Avenue Church, worshipping in Canonsburg, met for organization in 1830 in a tent on the bluff overlooking the creek at the Washington and Pittsburg Turnpike crossing, just below and outside the Borough of Canonsburg. It then became the Speers Spring Associate Reformed Church, as organized by the Monongahela Presbytery. The long, low brick church stood on the bank to the right of the creek bridge from 1832 until the congregation moved into their new building in Canonsburg in 1886.

#### NOTTINGHAM TOWNSHIP.

This township was organized July 15, 1781. It was then bounded on the north by Peters Township; on the east by the Monongahela River; on the south by Fal-

lowfield Township; and on the west by Strabane Township. Its present boundaries are Peters on the north, Union and Carroll on the east, Fallowfield and Somerset on the south, and North Strabane on the west. It is centrally distant east from Washington Borough thirteen miles. The township is drained by Peters Creek on the north and Mingo and Little Mingo Creeks on the south. Its greatest length is six miles, breadth four miles. Dunningsville, a small village, is located in the township, on the head waters of Peters Creek.

There were in Nottingham Township in 1908: Schools, 8; teachers, 8 (males 3, females 5); average number of months taught, 8; average salary of teachers per month, males \$55.00, females \$55.00; cost of each pupil per month, \$2.12; number of mills on the dollar levied for school purposes, 2½; estimated value of school property, \$15,200.

School directors of Nottingham Township: Henry Johnson, president; W. H. McNarry, secretary; John McCombs, treasurer; A. M. Withrow, David Thomas, William Kammerer.

In 1904 Nottingham Township had 135 miles of public highway, ranking third among the townships of the county with respect to its road mileage. The cash road tax was accepted in 1907. In 1908 the township road tax was three and one-fourth mills and amounted to \$6,668.55. No State or county roads have yet been constructed in this township.

Fairview Presbyterian Church, located at Munntown, was organized February 24, 1860. It is an Old School Presbyterian Church. The first pastor was Rev. John Ewing. Rev. Alexander Brown has been pastor since 1894. The church has 160 members and a Sabbath School with a membership of ninety. A. C. Horner, superintendent. The present Board of Elders is composed of J. A. Crawford and Samuel Oller. There is a Ladies' Home Missionary Society and a Young People's Missionary Society. The present building, erected in 1860, is a frame structure, and the first house of worship erected by this congregation.

Mt. Prospect U. P. Church was organized near Munn-town in 1860. At first the pulpit was filled by supplies, but since 1864 the church has had a number of pastors. In July, 1890, the present pastor, Rev. George Reed Murray, was installed. The congregation has a membership numbering 144. Chatham G. Matthews is superintendent of the Sabbath School; highest enrollment 107. There is a Ladies' Missionary Society and a Young People's Christian Union. The present house of worship is a frame structure and was the first erected.

Board of Elders: James Harvey McMurray, Chatham G. Matthews, James McNarry, John M. Watson (died June, 1909).

Edwards Chapel M. E. Church is an old congregation, organized at an early date in this township. The first house of worship was a brick structure. The present, which succeeded it, is a frame building. Rev. King is pastor.

Wrights M. E. Chapel—There is a M. E. Church at Venetia (a brick structure, Rev. King, pastor) in the northeastern part of the township. It was originally intended for a Baptist Church, but Enoch Wright, the builder, became a Methodist in 1835, because of the Baptists arguments about sects. The building and lot were devised by him to his only son, Rev. Joseph Wright, grandfather of Mrs. Joseph M. Shrigs, now of Washington, Pa. Rev. Joseph Wright devised this church property to the Methodist church for as long as it may be kept free from debt.

The citizens of this township are interested chiefly in agriculture, since coal oil and gas have not been developed here. The township, however, is underlaid with the Pittsburg vein of coal. There are many successful farmers in this township, as evidenced by the splendid homes, barns and other improvements. There is a considerable profit realized from sheep and other live stock.

Township officials: Justices of the peace, E. F. Hyde, Matthew Johnston; assessor, John Dornon; assistant assessor, William Stewart; collector, Hall Caesber; auditors, Wheeler McClure, John Lusk, Herbert Caesber; supervisors, John McDonald, David McClure, Curtis Myers.

Andrew McDonald, who preceded Rev. E. F. Hyde as justice of the peace, served twenty-five years.

Joseph Kammerer, general merchant at Kammerer, has served about fifty years as postmaster, and is said to be the oldest postmaster in Washington County. Kammerer, on the Monongahela (Williamsport) pike, was one of the best known points in the eastern end of this county from 1841, when it was known as "Dutch John's," until the present time. Kammerer's mill and distillery were kept up until recent years.

There is a general store in Nottingham Township near the line of Peters Township at Venetia, conducted by Lee McCormick.

The above are the only stores in Nottingham Township.

This township was a hot-bed of opposition to the excise tax on distilleries in 1793-4. The names of David Hamilton, Esq., Benjamin Barkinson and others were held up as heroes in the battle for freedom from unjust taxation—a battle led by the unseen "Tom, the Tinker."

Munntown is now known as Thomas. It is a prominent station on the B. & O. Railroad, which bounds Nottingham Township on the north. The station was named for James M. Thomas.

The real estate valuation of Nottingham Township amounts to \$2,023,639; personal property, \$52,765. There

are 232 taxables. In 1850 the population numbered 1,008; in 1860 it was 916; in 1890, 1,087; and in 1900, 1,179. The number of voters in this township in 1850 was 218. In 1904 there were 325 voters, and in 1908, 241.

#### PETERS TOWNSHIP.

Peters Township was the tenth of the thirteen original townships formed by the trustees authorized to divide the county into townships on or before July 1, 1781. Peters originally embraced the present township of Peters, the northern part of Union Township, and that part of Allegheny County south and west of the Monongahela River and east of Chartiers Creek. The original boundries of Peters Township were the Monongahela River on the north and east, Nottingham on the south, and Cecil on the west.

In September, 1784, a petition was presented to the court asking a division of the township. It was confirmed by the Supreme Executive Council November 21, 1786. This division formed Dickinson Township, which was carved out off the northern part of Peters Township and continued as a part of Washington County until it was assigned to Allegheny County, when that county was erected in 1788.

In 1789 the territory of Peters Township was further reduced by the extension of Allegheny County southward to its present boundary between Chartiers Creek and the Monongahela River. In 1834 the township was reduced to its present boundaries by the formation of Union Township from Nottingham and Peters. The present boundaries of Peters Township are Allegheny County on the north, Union Township on the east, Nottingham and North Strabane Townships on the south, and North Strabane and Cecil Townships on the west.

It is drained on the west by Chartiers Creek and its tributaries, and on the south by Peters Creek and its tributaries. The Chartiers Valley Railroad and the B. & O. Railroad follow parts of the western and southern boundaries, respectively.

The real estate valuation of Peters Township amounts to \$2,256,248; value of personal property, \$76,590; number of taxables, 457. There was a population of 924 in this township in the year 1850; in 1860 it numbered 934; in 1890, 1,225; and in 1900, 1,596. The number of voters in 1850 was 209. In 1904 these had increased to 356, and in 1908 to 387.

Farming and dairying are carried on to a very considerable extent.

The Pittsburg vein of coal is exposed and mined in this township. The outcrop of the Pittsburg Coal follows both sides of Peters Creek below Venetia. On Peters Creek it can be developed by drifting. On Peters Creek the thickness of the lower division of the Pittsburg



coal is five and one-half to six feet and the upper division of coal seam, six to twelve inches. The clay averages a little less than a foot in thickness. The Red-stone coal lies from twenty to eighty feet above the Pittsburg seam. At several points in the vicinity of Hackett and Finleyville it has been opened in country banks and in one instance a thickness of forty inches was measured. This bank was directly above the Nottingham Mine. The interval to the Pittsburg seam here is seventy feet. This coal may possibly be the Sewickley, but the interval from the Sewickley to the Pittsburg is usually as much as from eleven to 150 feet, and is rarely known to be less than 100 feet.

In 1850 the registration of voters for Peters Township was 209, in 1903 it was 416, and in 1908 it was 387.

In 1900 the number of taxables was 451; in 1908 it was 457. In 1850 the population of Peters Township was 924; in 1860 it was 934; in 1890, 1,225, and in 1900, 1,596.

The total value of real estate of the township is \$2,256,248. It is interesting to note that Peters Township valuation in 1788 was 121 pounds, 15 shillings.

#### RAILROADS.

The Pittsburg Southern Railroad was constructed along the southern border of Peters Township in 1879. It was at this time a narrow gauge railroad. Afterward, on January 7, 1885, this company was sold to and came under the management of the B. & O. Railroad, and was connected with the branch of the B. & O. running from Washington to Wheeling, formerly known as the Old Hempfield Railroad.

The Chartiers Valley branch of the P. C. C. & St. L. Railroad follows the northwestern boundary of Peters Township. It was incorporated originally as the Chartiers Valley Railroad, and backed by local capital. The company became financially embarrassed and the unfinished railroad was sold to and completed by the Pennsylvania Railroad in 1871 and leased to the P. C. C. & St. L. Railway Company.

The Pittsburg and Washington trolley line, operated by the Pittsburg Railways Company, leaves the main Chartiers Valley beyond Murray Hill in North Strabane Township and traverses the northwestern part of Peters Township going through Thompsonville.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has made surveys for a branch from Hill's Station on the Chartiers Valley road up, Brush Run by way of Thompsonville to McMurray. The Oliver interests own a large coal field in Peters Township, which it is proposed to develop.

The West Side Belt Line has surveyed an extension of its road from a point near Snowden, in Allegheny County, up Peters Creek along the southern boundary

of Peters Township by way of Gastonville, Finleyville and Venetia, and thence south by Kammerer's, Bentleyville and Scenery Hill to Zollarsville. This line will tap the Johnetta coal field. The West Side Belt Line Company was purchased by Gould interests in 1904.

By referring to the early road dockets, we find that the following roads were indexed as wholly or partly in Peters Township: McKee's Ferry to Peters Creek Meeting House in 1783; Baley's Mill to Fort Pitt in 1782; Small's Mill to Bausman's Ferry 1884; near Baley's Mill to Devore's Ferry to McKee's Ferry 1788; Perry's Ferry and Washington Road to McDonald's Landing 1790; Joseph Beeler's to Walter Buchanan's Mill 1796.

#### ROADS.

In 1906 Peters Township passed the cash road tax to supply the place of the work road tax. For 1908 the road tax is 3 mills, and the total amount collected, \$6,694.19. At the end of the year 1903 Peters Township had fifty-five miles of public highway. There have been no county or State roads constructed in this township.

The towns of Bower Hill, McMurray and Thompsonville are located within the township. Crouch, Venetia, Anderson and Hackett are stations on the B. & O. Railroad.

#### THOMPSONVILLE.

Moses and John Thompson settled on the present site of Thompsonville in 1814. They opened a store and also carried on a considerable trade between New Orleans and Pittsburg. The first postoffice in the township was established about 1815 at Thompsonville, and Moses Thompson was appointed first postmaster. The Pittsburg Railways finished the construction of their trolley line from Pittsburg to Washington in February, 1909. Thompsonville is a station on this line. The village is composed of eight houses, store and blacksmith shop. The inhabitants have telephone communication by the McMurray Telephone Company with the surrounding farmers. Much of the milk once shipped from Hills is now shipped by trolley from Thompsonville.

#### M'MURRAY.

McMurray is a country village a mile south of Thompsonville. A postoffice was once located here. Harvey McMurray built a grist mill at this village in 1881 on the site of a flouring mill that had burnt down in 1866. This flouring mill was formerly a woolen mill and was built by James and William Hannah about 1830. In addition to the mill there are a blacksmith shop and four dwellings in the village.

The McMurray Telephone Company was organized here in 1902. The Bell Telephone instruments are used, although the line is conducted independently. This com-

pany operates among the farmers within a radius of seven miles from McMurray. The capital of the company is \$10,000; president, J. H. McMurray; secretary, J. Harvey McMurray; and treasurer, Dr. W. W. Weygandt.

#### BOWER HILL.

Bower Hill is a country village a mile and a half northwest of Venitia. The village is composed of a store, schoolhouse and eighteen houses. In 1870 there was a postoffice at Bower Hill. At one time Sandy Flack ran a hotel at Bower Hill and sold whiskey. This village is connected with the surrounding country by the McMurray Telephone.

#### ANDERSON AND VENITIA.

Anderson is one of the original Pittsburg Southern (now Baltimore and Ohio) Railroad stations. The village at this station has always been called Venitia. The station was named after Hon. D. M. Anderson, M. D., who operated a coal mine at Venitia for many years. The postoffice here has always been called Venitia. The first house in Venitia was owned by Liverton Thomas and stood on the lot where now is the dwelling of T. Robb.

A saw and grist mill was built at Venitia fifty or more years ago. It was first operated by horse power, later by water power. The mill at present is run by steam power; the operator being Frank McConnoughey.

Venitia at present is composed of a postoffice, three stores, sixteen houses and a grist mill, and two blacksmith shops. The village is furnished with the Bell and McMurray Telephone service. Gas is supplied by the Monongahela Natural Gas Company.

#### HACKETT.

Hackett is a mining town situated on the B. & O. Railroad at the intersection of the boundary lines of Peters, Nottingham and Union Township. The town was named for Thomas Hackett, late of Pittsburg, who operated the Hackett mine a short distance west of the railroad station. This mine was abandoned about 1900. The town is composed of a general store, grocery store, meat market, postoffice and forty-one houses. The town has communication by Bell Telephone and gas is supplied by the Monongahela Natural Gas Company.

Among the settlers of the part of the original Peters Township now included in Allegheny County were the following: Gen. John Neville, whose house was burned by the whiskey insurgents; General Edward Hand, commander of the expedition into the Indian territory during the Revolutionary War which was nick-named the squaw campaign; Rev. John Clark, who tried to dissuade the rioters on the morning of the destruction of Neville's house; Col. John Campbell, Col. David Phillips, Lieut. Col.

Stephen Bayard, William Fife Philip Ross, Maj. William Lee, David Steele, Aaron Work, John Watt. Those within the present limits of the township: James Mathews, 1774; Joshua and James Wright, 1765; Anthony Dunleavy, 1772; John Swearingen, 1790; John Brackenridge, 1779; Daniel Townsend, 1780; Col. Joseph Beelor, before 1780; John McLoney, before 1785; Robert Bell, 1795; Rev. David Phillips, 1780; Enoch Phillips, 1796; James Mitchell, 1791; Andrew Devore, John Moore.

Many years ago a pottery was located on Brush Run near the present residence of Harvey McMurray. The pottery was operated by one Bracken, the clay being obtained a short distance east of the pottery. About the year 1830 James and William Hannah built a woolen mill on Brush Run. In 1840 it was changed into a flouring mill. The mill was burnt by fire in 1866 and rebuilt by Harvey McMurray in 1881. On the David Weaver farm in early days a tavern was kept by Enoch Phillips where he sold red liquor, manufactured at a distillery on the Phillips farm.

Taverns then averaged almost one to every mile of road, and this region had a "still house" on almost every farm. In 1788 there were twenty-one stills in Peters Township with eighteen still owners; there were nineteen slaves and twenty-nine slave owners, one tanyard, one sawmill and one grist mill.

The still in 1788 was a very considerable part of a man's property, which, together with his slaves, often was of more value than his land. A distillery was worth from £5 to £30, and a slave from £15 to £45. In addition to this property a settler generally had a horse and a cow or two. A grist mill was assessed at from £35 to £75, and a sawmill at about £25. A tanyard was assessed at about £5.

From the early road dockets we find the following mentioned: In 1827, James Speer's fulling mill; in 1830, Thomas Liverton's steam mill; in 1839, McConnell's steam mill; in 1840, Magner's mill dam; in 1843, Yorty's mill; in 1844, McPherson's mill; in 1846, Robert McNary's saw-mill, Moses' sugar camp; in 1843, William Boil's mill; in 1822, Hugh Thompson's tavern; and in 1843, Alexander Flack's tavern.

Among the early physicians, Dr. Hugh Thompson, Dr. C. W. Townsend, and Dr. David M. Anderson were well known practitioners near the close of the eighteenth century.

The first school of which anything is known was a log cabin located on the Blackmore property in 1800. Soon afterwards other schools were started. One on the farm of Abram Ward was conducted by Ephraim Sayers. Another, on Brush Run, about a mile from Chartiers Creek, taught by Martha Reed. The public school law went into operation in 1835. Peters Township was the first in



the county to adopt the graded school system, which was done in 1876.

In 1835 only four schools were in existence in Peters Township, and were known as the Bowers House at Bower Hill; the Calahan House, the Dennison House, located a short distance east of Thompsonville, and the Townsend House.

These houses were all the township had until 1856, although at different times petitions seem to have been presented to the board for more and better houses, but in each case resolutions were passed stating that such improvements were deemed inexpedient at the present time. Things continued this way until 1856, when another move was made for new schools, and a year later two new houses were built. One was the Wright House, located at the mouth of Church Lane on the Georgetown and Monongahela City Road. This house has been remodeled several times, but is still used for school purposes. The other was the Thompsonville House and was located near the bridge below Thompsonville. It was used for a school until two years ago, when it was replaced by a modern brick building. These two houses took the place of the Dennison House, which was not used for school purposes after that time.

Two years later two more houses were rebuilt. One was the Townsend House, later known as Swaglers, and the other the Calahan, which also changed its name to Craighead. Each house was rebuilt on the old location. They were again rebuilt and relocated in 1892 and are now known as the Turkey Foot and Pleasant Valley schools respectively. Bower Hill House was built in 1862, and did service until 1908, when a new building took its place. No other houses were built until after 1870.

In 1840 the teachers' wages were to be not more than \$15 and board, or \$18 and board, except for male teachers; and \$9 per month and board or \$12 and board excepted. Two years later wages of male teachers were reduced to \$18 per month. No noticeable change was made in wages until 1864, when they began to advance, and in 1869 they were \$35 per month.

Ability to read and write was almost the only requirement of the teacher until 1848, when a committee consisting of Rev. Messrs. Brown and Wright were appointed to examine applicants. Later the applicants were examined in the presence of the board. Other persons named on the examining committee are Rev. James Herron, Rev. F. Calahan and J. B. Stillely.

The schools of Peters Township have always kept abreast of the times and are today in the front rank in regard to matters educational. There are eleven common schools and a high school having a three-year course.

There were in 1908, in Peters Township, schools, 12; teachers, 12 (males 5, females 7); average number of months taught, 8; average salary of teachers per month,

males \$65.00, females \$50.00; cost of each pupil per month, \$2.05; number of mills on the dollar levied for school purposes, 2; estimated value of school property, \$21,300; average attendance 271; total assessed value of school property (schoolhouses) \$14,300.00.

Peters Creek Baptist Church, of Library, Allegheny County, Pa., was constituted November 10, 1773. The first meeting house was a log building located in what was then Peters Township, but which is now Union Township. In 1788 a new church edifice was erected within the present limits of Peters Township adjoining the Bradford mill. Soon after 1794 this congregation consolidated with the Elizabethtown branch. Rev. David Phillips donated a lot about 1810 and a log meeting house was erected in what is now the limits of Library, Allegheny County. In 1832 a brick church building took its place costing \$1,250. A brick church replaced this building in 1884. A cemetery is connected with the church. The present membership is 192. J. T. Davis is the present pastor.

Peters Creek United Presbyterian Church (located one mile north of McMurray)—The congregation from which the Peters Creek United Presbyterian congregation developed was called the Mingo Creek Congregation. It was organized by the Associate Synod October 5, 1795, the name of the congregation being changed to Peters Creek. The membership at present is 147. Meetings at first were held in a tent. A log meeting house was built in 1809 and it was replaced by a brick building (now valued at \$1,200), in the year 1832. This building has been remodeled somewhat and remains to the present time.

Peters Creek Christian Church (located a mile and a half east of McMurray)—During the pastorate of William Shadrach of the Peters Creek Baptist Church (1829-1835) it was thought that some of the members of that church were embracing the heretical doctrines taught by Alexander Campbell. Articles of faith were drawn up and annexed to the church covenant and the members of the congregation were required to sign them. Many of the members, declining to do so, were suspended from the fellowship of the church. Some of these members later were reconciled with the church after the articles of faith had been withdrawn from the covenant.

David Newmyre was expelled from the church in 1835 and he with other former members of the congregation planted a congregation of Disciples of Christ in 1836. The early meetings were held at Edward Rigg's house. For the greatest part of its existence the church has been served by no settled pastors.

A brick church edifice was erected in 1839. Services were held here until 1858, when a frame meeting house was built. The present pastor is Rev. David Bluebach. The membership is about 43.

The Centre Presbyterian Church near Thompsonville was organized August 29, 1829. It was called Centre because it was nearly the same distance from Chartiers, Bethel, Bethany and Mingo churches. A brick church was soon built at the cost of \$1,200 on land donated by Daniel Bell. In 1851 a \$2,000 brick church edifice was erected a short distance south of the former building. The people of Centre completed a parsonage in 1907 at a cost of about \$5,000. It was built on a lot of ground donated for the purpose by Rev. W. F. Brown, D. D., who was reared near this church.

Rev. John H. Kennedy was pastor from 1830 to 1840. Some of its pastors have been professors in Jefferson College. M. M. McDivitt has served since 1907. The membership of the church at present is 171.

Finleyville Cemetery owns ten acres in Peters Township. The cemetery is located at Hackett. The company was incorporated in 1887. Land was bought from F. M. Finley in 1888 and from the Pittsburg Coal Company in 1906.

Turkey Foot Grange, No. 1164, was organized about 1897. A. F. Lusher is master and Mrs. J. H. Cheseman, lecturer.

In 1900 the Washington-Lake Erie Gas Coal Company owned 829 acres of land valued at \$20,725.

The Pittsburg Coal Company in 1900 owned coal land valued at \$43,271 in Peters Township with a tippie and 30 houses.

In 1909 the Pittsburg Coal Company owned 11,553 acres of coal in Peters Township. The coal lands of this company within the bounds of this township are assessed at \$1,454,500 for the year 1908.

Twelve houses of the Germania mine of the Pittsburg Coal Company are located in Peters Township. The mine is situated north of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad a half mile east of Hackettson, the line between Peters and Union Townships. During the year 1908, 21,945 tons of coal were shipped from this mine. Employment was given to 38 miners. The mine was formerly owned by Henry Floersheim and was sold to the Pennsylvania Mining (Pittsburg Coal) Company in 1903, by whom it is now owned and operated.

The tippie of the Nottingham mine of the Pittsburg Coal Company is in Peters Township, extending out from Nottingham Township over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad tracks at the village of Hackett. In 1908, 229,064 tons of coal were shipped and 307 men employed at this mine. Henry Floersheim sold this mine to the Pennsylvania Mining Company at the same time he sold the Germania mine in 1903.

The Blanche mine of the Pittsburg Coal Company was located partly in Peters Township a half mile west of Venetia on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. It was operated for several years until purchased by the Pittsburg Coal Company and abandoned about two years ago. The coal section in this mine is 7 feet 3 inches.

The Eclipse mine is located between Anderson and Hackett on the Joshua Wright farm. It was operated for many years, being later purchased by Asborne, Saeger & Co. Some time prior to 1903 the mine was bought by the Pennsylvania Mining (Pittsburg Coal) Company and by it abandoned a couple of years ago.

The Hackett mine was opened up about 25 years ago by Thomas Hackett. The mine was purchased by the Boyle Bros. Coal Company and was abandoned about ten years since, having been worked out. The Pennsylvania Mining (Pittsburg Coal) Company bought the mine in 1900. It is located at Hackett and connected with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad by a switch.

In 1881 the Anderson Mine No. 1 was in operation. This mine is two and a half miles west of Finleyville and was formerly owned and operated by Dr. David M. Anderson. It is a drift mine, employing on an average of 20 men. The railroad at present owned by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, was known as the Pittsburg Southern Railroad (narrow gauge) in early days. Coal from this mine was transported to Washington by this road, reshipped and transported to Wheeling by the Baltimore and Ohio (which then operated between Washington and Wheeling) at which latter place it was manufactured into gas.

The Pennsylvania Mining (Pittsburg Coal) Company purchased the Anderson mine in 1901. It had not been operated for several years previous to the sale. The Anderson No. 2 mine is operated south of Peters Creek in Nottingham Township.

#### ROBINSON TOWNSHIP.

Robinson was the eleventh of the 13 original townships to be formed on the 15th of July, 1781, by the trustees appointed for that purpose. It was then bounded by the Ohio River on the north, the Monongahela River on the east, Cecil Township on the south and Smith Township on the west. Later the township was reduced by the erection of Allegheny County in 1788 and by a slight change in 1836. It was further reduced in 1889 and 1903 by the organization of McDonald and Midway into boroughs. Robinson Township, as it exists at present, is bounded on the northeast by Allegheny County, on the southeast, south and southwest by McDonald Borough, Cecil Township, Mount Pleasant Township, Smith Township and Midway Borough and on the west by Hanover Township. Rac-



coon Creek marks the boundary line between Hanover and Robinson Townships. The east branch of Raccoon Creek rises in the center of the township and marks part of the boundary line between Smith and Robinson Townships. Robinson Run marks the boundary line between Robinson, Cecil, Mount Pleasant and part of Smith Townships. Robinson Township is located north of Washington Borough 20 miles. Its greatest length is ten miles; breadth, three miles.

In early days the name of stream and township was sometimes spelled Robison, Reobison or Robertson. About five miles of the old Pittsburg and Steubenville Pike runs through the northern end of this township from east to west.

The villages are Candor, one of the oldest in the county, and Cherry Valley, one of the youngest. Midway and McDonald, once villages in this township have been incorporated into boroughs.

#### NORTH STAR.

North Star was the name of a postoffice and district school formerly located on the Pittsburg and Steubenville Turnpike at the crossing of the Clinton and Mt. Pleasant State Road. This State road was laid out by act of Assembly passed April 13, 1844, in which "Hickory" is called Mt. Pleasant. Crawford's Inn then stood at this road crossing on land now owned by Thomas R. Donaldson, Esq., and was a well-known stopping place in early coaching days, but the postoffice was superseded by rural delivery and the hotel disappeared more than half a century ago.

#### CANDOR.

Candor was located in the center of this township, being a settlement near Beelor's (Bealors or Bielors) Fort and the Raccoon Presbyterian Church. Beelor's Fort was located near the southward from the corner of the cemetery connected with this church. The names Candor, Concord, Amity, Prosperity and other similar names were among those first given to villages in this county and are an index to the state of mind and desires of the people.

Candor is one mile north of Bulger and two miles northwest of Midway and saw its best days before the railroad passed it by. Raccoon Church, a store and a dozen or so dwellings remain. A steam saw-mill was located here for many years. An academy was conducted at Candor about the year 1860 by Alexander M. Jelley and Samuel G. McFarland.

Candor in 1870 had a population of 210, living in 40 houses. In 1900 its population was 85. Its inhabitants now enjoy the luxury of natural gas.

On the top of the hill half a mile east of Candor was "Green Tree Inn" on the old drove road. Christopher

Smith farmed and kept the drovers who passed toward Pittsburg along the limestone ridge with hundreds of sheep, hogs and cattle. His son, John Smith, was always known as Greentree Smith.

A saw and grist-mill was on the Joseph Dunlap farm half mile east of Midway and a tanyard on Thomas Bigger's farm two miles north of Bavington, but both became silent prior to the Civil War.

In Robinson Township the Pittsburg vein of coal is exposed. Considerable oil and gas underlie the township. Beside the large coal works, many private coal banks are supplying fuel. This township is well watered and fertile, much farming and dairying being carried on. The soil is limestone and clay.

The Pittsburg and Walnut Hill Coal Company—The Pittsburg and Walnut Hill Coal Company's tippie and main entry to the mine were situated at the west end of the present borough of Midway and were connected with the P., C., C. & St. L. R. R. The coal works were started in 1869 by E. A. Wheeler and Rapalye & Gulick. T. B. Robbins and John Arnot in 1873 purchased the entire interest of the company. From 50 to 160 men are employed. They continued to run the works until the tippie burned down and litigation was started about the year 1890, when operations ceased and have never been resumed.

Midway Coal Company—The mines of the Midway Coal Company were situated at the east end of the present borough of Midway on land formerly of Samuel McFarland and were connected with the P., C., C. & St. L. R. R. John and Thomas Taylor opened this mine in 1870. Later the mines were owned by Joseph Crawford. About 100 men were employed. The works ceased operation about 15 years ago.

A singular fact was discovered in operating one of these mines in the hill across Robinson's Run from the lower end of Midway. No better coal is found than that on the north side of this hill, but a narrow clay vein, not two inches thick in this hill, separates this good coal from a far inferior quality on the south side of the same hill. A great quantity of high quality coal has been shipped from this neighborhood.

The Black Diamond mine was situated one-half mile east of Midway on the Joseph Dunlap farm. This mine was opened about 1890 and ceased to operate in 1896 as the coal was worked out. The mine was owned by Thomas Taylor. About 90 men were employed and about 100 tons a day was dug. This was very excellent coal and sold to M. A. Hanna & Co. at a premium of 10 cents a ton.

Robbins Block Coal Company—This mine was opened up in 1874 and the greater part of the coal dug in Mount Pleasant Township. The delivery station was in Robinson Township, however, about a mile east of

Midway close to the present town of Primrose in Mount Pleasant Township. It was knicknamed the "Gum Boot" mine. The coal was worked out and the Carnegie Coal Company purchased the works opening and coal back of it. At present this mine is operated by the Carnegie Coal Company. During the year 1908 the output was 174,812 tons and 246 men were employed.

The Shaw mine of the Pittsburg Coal Company—The Shaw mine commenced operations about the year 1900. It is located two miles north of Midway on the Mathew Provines farm and is connected with the main lines of the P., C., C. & St. L. R. R. east of Midway by a switch. The coal is of the finest quality. During 1908, 186,769 tons of coal were mined and 237 men employed. This coal is found very near the surface and crops out in many places.

The McDonald oil district was one of the first districts to be developed in this county. It is situated in one of the richest sections of the great mineral belt of Western Pennsylvania. This district was opened by the John J. and N. K. McDonald well No. 1 in August, 1890. This is the largest white sand oil field in the world.

Gas is found near Candor in center of the township in shallow sand and some gas and light oil wells have been discovered near Raccoon Creek near Bavington and Murdockville. The "Raccoon Branch" survey of the Panhandle Railroad extends along the northwestern side of this township. The coal crops out in that region and some of it has been sold at \$100 per acre with the intention of taking it out by way of Imperial in Allegheny County or down Raccoon Creek toward Beaver.

Robinson Township voted upon and adopted the cash road tax in 1906. The road tax for 1908 was 4 mills and the amount collected \$5,010.20. In 1905 the State constructed 9,740 feet of Sprouls Road on the Midway Road north. The construction cost was \$18,329.80; width of stone, 14-16 feet; width of grading, 22-24 feet; cost of engineering, \$836.48.

In 1904-5, 5,280 feet of county Flinn road was built between McDonald and Primrose at the construction cost of \$18,887.58; width of stone, 10 feet; width of grading, 23 feet; engineering cost, \$1,029.90. Since then repairs on this road have cost \$2,291.34 in the first two years after its construction.

The valuation of real estate in Robinson Township amounts to \$1,203,763. The personal property amounts to \$89,535. There are 523 taxables.

The population of Robinson Township in 1850 numbered 843; in 1860, 840; in 1890, 1,820, and in 1900, 2,087.

The number of voters in the township in 1850 was 196; in 1904, 354, and in 1908, 488.

John Elliott taught the first school in Robinson Township. The schoolhouse was constructed of logs about the year 1800 on the land owned by Richard Donaldson. Later other schools were started. When the school law was enacted in 1834 this township was divided into five districts. In 1908 there were in Robinson Township: Schools, 12; teachers, 12; average number of months taught, 8; average salary of teachers per month, male \$58, females \$50; cost of each pupil per month, \$1.75; number of mills on the dollar levied for school purposes,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ; estimated value of school property, \$12,000.

Number of scholars enrolled, 283. Population of the township in 1860 was 840, of whom 23 were colored. In 1908 it was 2,087. Registration of voters, 488.

Capt. Samuel Beelor settled near the present village of Candor in 1774 and built a two-story log fort in which he and his son, Samuel, lived. This fort was frequently used as a refuge during Indian attacks. The following are the names of some of the early settlers and the approximate dates of their settlement in this township:

James Clark, 1789; Robert Shearer, Sr., Hugh Shearer, 1780; William McCandless, 1784; Mathew Bailey, 1784; Thomas Biggert (Bigger), 1778; Josiah Scott, 1784; William Aten, 1800; Samuel Pollock, 1786; John Donaldson, 1781; Peter, Alexander and William Kidd, 1781; John Witherspoon, James McBride, Alexander Bailey, 1778; Christopher Smith, James McBirney, John McDonald, 1776. The early permanent settlers were mostly of Scotch-Irish descent. A long list of them is given in Miss Sturgeon's History of Raccoon Graveyard, page 9-11.

There are two churches in Robinson Township, the Raccoon Presbyterian Church and the Robinson United Presbyterian Church.

Raccoon Presbyterian Church—Miss Margaret Sturgeon in her history of Raccoon graveyard says that a Presbyterian congregation was in existence in Robinson Township as early as 1778. Four different church buildings have been erected. The first house of worship built of unhewn logs and was completed in 1781, the year Washington County was erected. It was situated on Raccoon Creek near Beilor's (Beelor's) Fort and the name which was given to the church at that time is still used. The building was of hewn logs and cost \$400, a large sum of money for that day. This church contained two recesses of considerable size, one being used as the pulpit and the other being appropriated for



the use of a few colored slaves then owned in the neighborhood. Many members came for eight or ten miles on foot or horseback and remained for two long sermons even in the coldest weather. At first the church was not heated and the more conservative members manifested their displeasure when a stove was placed within those sacred walls, as they considered it a very unnecessary innovation. The ground upon which the church now stands was not bought until the year 1798. In 1830 a large, substantial brick church, almost square, with a seating capacity for 600, was erected on the same ground upon which the log church stood. In the spring of 1872 this church was taken down that a new edifice might stand upon the same sacred grounds occupied by its three predecessors. The new church was built of brick 81x60 feet, two stories, with a seating capacity for 500 in the audience room which occupies the second floor and a commodious Sunday School room on the first. The total cost was near to \$16,000. In 1888 a manse was built at a cost of \$2,500 and in 1895 the church was renovated, recarpeted and refrescoed at an expense of about \$1,200.

On April 21, 1789, this church, then called Upper Raccoon, to distinguish it from one further down the stream, called also Montour, now in Allegheny County, made a joint call for Rev. Joseph Patterson. He accepted and his yearly salary was 120 pounds. April 16, 1799, Rev. Mr. Patterson resigned the charge of Montour, devoting all his time to Raccoon, both churches having become sufficiently strong to require the exclusive services of a pastor. In 1800, during the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Patterson, the church experienced a wonderful revival. A tent with logs for seats was used when the church building would not hold the multitude. After Mr. Patterson the church was served by Rev. Moses Allen, 1817-1838; Rev. Clement V. McKaig, 1841-1865, and Rev. Greer McIlvaine Kerr, 1871—to present time.

Few congregations have had such peace and so few changes in pastors. The present membership is 190.

Robinson United Presbyterian Church—In the year 1830 a number of families residing in the southwest part of the associate congregations of Montour's Run (Clinton) and northeast of Burgettstown congregation, taking into consideration the inconvenience of attending church at these remote points, held a meeting on the present site of Robinson Church and decided to build a church at that point. They applied to Chartiers Presbytery for leave to organize a congregation. Their petition was not granted until August 27, 1833. In the meantime they proceeded to erect a substantial brick church on land donated by Samuel Wallace, Mathew Bigger, (Biggert) Sr., and Alexander McBride. The first pastor was the Rev. William Wilson, who also

served the Montour's Run (Clinton) congregation. Rev. Thomas Atchison Gibson, the sixth pastor, has served the church since 1901.

A new church building was erected in 1875 at a cost of about \$16,000. At present there are 180 communicants.

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Raccoon Graveyard—The oldest burial ground in this township is at Candor. The first person buried there as reported by Miss Margaret Sturgeon in her history of Raccoon Church (1899) was Mrs. Martha Bigger, who died May 20, 1780. Near her grave were soon afterward buried one or two of the sons of William McCandless and two Shearer brothers, who were scalped by the Indians during harvest. Another Shearer, (Sherrer or Sherrard) a son of Hugh Sherrard, was shot down and scalped several years before this date while clearing ground between where now stands Raccoon Church and Florence.

Hugh Sherrard, a sturdy old Scotchman, had settled between Miller's Run and Catfish as early as 1772. This son married in the spring of 1773, bought the right to a tract on the waters of Raccoon and when killed was clearing ground before which to settle with his young wife.

Two deaths by fire under peculiar circumstances came to two men of the same family in this township.

One evening soon after the close of the Civil War John Reed, a young unmarried man, was driving the horses while threshing grain on a farm in northern part of the township. He saw the flames burst out near the cylinder of the thrasher in the barn, caused by a match in the straw or by overheating. He sprang through the circle of traveling horses, passed the feeder, and undertaking to go upon the machine, his feet both slipped into the teeth of the cylinder and within two minutes his friends were driven off by the flames, so quick was the destroyer that it was with difficulty the horses nearby were unhitched and saved. His ashes were buried at Raccoon.

His brother, Martin Reed, was accused of poisoning Alexander Chappel by whiskey and arsenic during the Burgettstown Fair in 1893. He escaped from the old jail by cutting a hole in the wall in the rear and letting himself down about 20 feet. He ran down West Beau street about dusk and disappeared. He was afterward seen by W. B. McBride, the present deputy sheriff, and revolver shots were exchanged in a large woods near the line between Robinson Township and the Allegheny County. Some weeks afterward the report came to Sheriff W. P. Cherry that Reed was hiding at Nobles-town in a large abandoned slaughter-house or ice-house.

Deputy Sheriff Huey Coyle went inside to call upon the occupant of that building to surrender, but a bullet from the semi darkness of the room caused the almost instant death of the officer and showed the markmanship and desperation of the fugitive. The body of the officer was drawn out and the crowd became a mob. Flames were seen starting up from the outside of the building and the crowd waited with weapons drawn for the breaking forth of the prisoner. No one ever came out. Shots were heard in the inside amid the crackling of the burning building. A revolver and some charred bones were afterward found, but no one knows whether the occu-

pant of the building died by his own hand or by the hand of others.

There is an Indian mound, of which little is known, a mile or more north of McDonald on the farm of the late Richard Crooks, inherited from his father, Henry Crooks. Henry would not permit it to be opened. Andrew Crooks, his grandson, writes that he has seen it many times not far from the farm line of Joseph Robb and Vance's heirs—now Samuel McAdams heirs. There were three or four of these mounds according to his recollection, but he never saw anything said to have been taken from them except a tomahawk.



## CHAPTER XXXI.

*History of Smith, Somerset, South Franklin, South Strabane, Union, West Bethlehem, West Finley and West Pike Run Townships.*

### SMITH TOWNSHIP.

Smith Township is the thirteenth or last of the townships organized July 15, 1781, at the organization of Washington County, and was named for the Rev. Joseph Smith by James Edgar. The original boundaries were the Ohio River on the north; Robinson and Cecil Townships on the east; Hopewell on the south, and Virginia (now West Virginia) on the west.

Hanover Township was erected from Smith, March 11, 1786. On March 10, 1830, the land between Brush Run and the present northern boundary of Smith Township was taken from Smith and added to Hanover Township by order of the Court. In 1856 the boundary lines between Cross Creek and Smith were changed and confirmed. Its present boundaries are Hanover and Robinson Townships on the north; Robinson and Mount Pleasant Townships on the east; Cross Creek and Mount Pleasant Townships on the south, and Jefferson, Hanover and Cross Creek Townships on the west. Its greatest length is eight miles; breadth, six miles. It is centrally situated northwest from Washington Borough 16 miles. It is drained by Raccoon Creek and its tributaries.

The P., C., C. & St. L. R. R. passes through Smith Township from east to west.

Smith Township is bountifully underlaid with coal, oil and gas. Farming, dairying and coal mining are carried on extensively. Oil is produced in considerable quantities. Its population in 1860 was 1,417, of whom 24 were colored. In 1908, the registration of voters for the township is 667 and the total population 3,000, not including the boroughs of Burgettstown and Midway, which were not incorporated in 1860.

The towns are Burgettstown (borough), Bulger, Bavington, Dinsmore, Midway, (borough) Raccoon and Cherry Valley. All of which, with the exception of Bavington, are situated on the P., C., C. & St. L. R. R.

#### BAVINGTON.

Bavington lies on the northern boundary line of Smith Township between Smith and Hanover. John Bavington received a warrant for 404 acres of land on Feb-

ruary 22, 1786. It was called Mill Run on the survey made December 3, 1787. On this land on Raccoon Creek he built a saw and grist-mill. This mill passed through the hands of several owners and became the property of Edward Hindman, who put in the patent process of making flour. It was burned down about 25 years and never rebuilt. William Moody was the first postmaster about the year 1820. Bavington had a population of 75 in the year 1900. It never recovered from the loss of travel on the Steubenville Turnpike.

#### DINSMORE.

Dinsmore was named and made a railroad station on the old Pittsburg and Steubenville Railroad, now the P., C., C. & St. L. R. R., when it was run through the township in 1865. John Dinsmore owned a farm near by at that time. The first postmaster was John Pry, but the postoffice was discontinued when rural delivery was introduced. At the present time quantities of milk from the surrounding country is shipped to Pittsburg from this station. The population in 1900 was 75. John Dinsmore spent his latter days in Pittsburg and was survived by a widow and one daughter. Ella, his daughter married Rev. John M. Stockton and died, leaving surviving, her husband and two sons, John and William.

#### BULGER.

Bulger is three miles east of Burgettstown. The town was laid out on the land of Lockhart and Frew about the time the railroad was projected through. In the year 1882 a cheese factory was in operation here by the nearby farmers, but it was afterwards changed into a milk depot and conducted by Peter Hermes, of Pittsburg. In 1900 Bulger had a population of 103 persons. Its population and business have been much increased by the coal operations of the two companies operating there at present.

There are about 30 houses in the town and four stores. Gas has lately been introduced into the dwellings.

When the Pittsburg and Steubenville (P., C., C. & S. L.) Railroad was constructed in 1865 a tunnel was

excavated through the hill west of Bulger. In 1905 this tunnel was cut down and the railroad station at Bulger was removed westward about 1,000 feet. In 1906 the public road crossing was changed to an overhead bridge erected by the railroad company just west of the present station. Bulger has a postoffice with James M. Aiken, lumber dealer, as postmaster; three stores and a milk depot. The Verner Coal Company has a store a half mile distant.

#### RACCOON.

Raccoon is a milk shipping station on the P., C., C. & St. L. R. R. about three miles west of Bulger. Since the coal companies have started to operate up Cherry Valley several stores and buildings have been erected near this station.

#### CHERRY VALLEY.

Cherry Valley is a mining village, most of the buildings being owned by the Pittsburg and Eastern Coal Company. It is located near the place where stood Leech's mill and old stone house. This village has about 900 inhabitants.

Over 50 years ago the ancient mills on this stream, the White mill on the John Farrer farm, Stevenson's mill on the John Key's farm and McFarland's mill below Raccoon Station, all tumbled down and were torn away. The steam mill at Burgettstown took the milling trade.

Smith Township adopted the cash road tax instead of the work tax in 1906.

In 1905 and 1906 Washington County built a "Flinn" road from Burgettstown in the direction of Florence. The cost of construction was \$21,806.84; length, 10,560 feet; width of stone, 10 feet; width of grading, 22 feet; engineering cost, \$1,427.40; repairs up to July, 1909, \$164.62.

The county also built another road from Burgettstown south towards Washington in 1908.

The cost of construction was \$14,188.22; length, 5,450 feet; width of stone, 12 feet; width of grading, 24 feet; engineering cost, \$729.41; no repairs. The millage of road tax for Smith Township in 1908 was 4 mills and the total amount collected \$8,446.75.

A survey has been made for a trolley line almost parallel to the Panhandle Railroad as far west as Burgettstown and thence by way of Florence.

The early coal operations in this township were by the Midway Block Coal Company near the eastern line of the township a quarter mile west of Midway, and the Whitestown Coal Works one-fourth mile of Raccoon Station. The former was operated by the pioneer in

the development of coal to any extent in this region, T. B. Robbins, father of Francis L. Robbins, well known in connection with the Pittsburg Coal Company. The tippie at the Whitestone Coal Works was burnt and the mine was abandoned. Several houses known as Whitestown Village stood on the Simpson farm near the tippie. All have disappeared. The mine at Midway was also abandoned when Mr. T. B. Robbins and son began operations at McDonald.

The Pittsburg vein of coal is operated by several large mining companies near Burgettstown on drift mines or shafts of only a few feet depth. Two veins below the Pittsburg vein at a depth of 385 feet and 550 feet below the surface are found in oil wells one mile northwest of Burgettstown. A half mile east of Burgettstown these veins are found at a lower depth. The driller on the well east of Burgettstown reported two veins of from 12 to 15 feet in thickness, between 500 and 700 feet below the land surface on the Fulton farm.

The P., C., C. & St. L. R. R. in 1902 passed resolutions adopting surveys for three branch lines of railroad to converge at Burgettstown; "Burgetts' Branch" to run through Burgettstown up Raccoon Creek toward Cross Creek four miles; "Hickory Branch" to extend four miles up Cherry Valley toward Hickory, and the "Raccoon Branch" to extend four miles down Raccoon to near Bavington.

A survey was also made and center stakes set and marked for a branch line toward Florence through the Samuel McFarland farm. Land was purchased from J. L. Patterson and others in the valley at Burgettstown for a system of switches and storage yards. Two of these surveyed lines are already in operation a part of the distance. Burgett's branch extends about a mile through the town and ends at the Pittsburg and Erie Coal Company, Armedi mine, close by the fair grounds. The mine has not been operating during 1908.

The Hickory branch extends about three miles up Cherry Valley to the land of Joseph Keys, where the Pittsburg and Eastern Coal Company No. 1 operates and has a town known as Cherry Valley. Mine No. 2 of this company is opened on the Finley Scott farm and No. 3 east of the iron bridge. Hon. Mark A. Hanna, of Ohio, was deeply interested in the opening of these mines. These mines run four or five days a week during 1908.

The Raccoon No. 1 mine, operated by the Jesse Sanford Coal Company, is on this branch nearer to Burgettstown on land purchased from heirs of Samuel Ghrist. It has many well erected miners' houses painted white which can be seen from the Panhandle main line and make quite a showing for a town. The output is about 400 tons a day and about 150 men are employed.

The Raccoon branch survey and the Florence branch



survey have not yet been built, and there are surveys by other companies down the Raccoon Creek.

In addition to these mines the Francis Coal Mine has been in operation by the Pittsburg Coal Company since 1903. It makes large shipments from its tippie on the main line of the P., C., C. & St. L. R. R. one mile west of Burgettstown. The land was purchased from Joseph R. McNary and others. The output for 1908 was 231,407 tons. The works employed 249 men.

The Verner Coal and Coke Company owns the Verner mine on the south side of the P., C., C. & St. L. R. R. about one-half mile east of Bulger. Its output for 1908 was 216,054 tons and 295 men were employed. This mine began shipping about 1903.

Bulger Block Coal Company—The Bulger Block Coal Company is situated on the north side of the P., C., C. & St. L. R. R. in Smith Township, on land purchased from D. W. Smith. This mine began shipping about the year 1903. The output for 1908 was 204,898 tons and 292 men were employed. Its surface lands are east of the public highway from Bulger to Candor and it owns a large block of solidly built miners' dwellings opposite the original location of the railroad station.

The first effort to explore for oil and gas was made during the Civil War. Oil had been struck across the river in Beaver County on land of the Economite Society in 1860. After much discouragement the third well unexpectedly struck oil at 100 feet and flowed steadily for six months. Wells were afterward found around Georgetown at from 100 to 575 feet depth. This induced some farmers to start a shaft on the small acreage of Thomas Ackleson two miles west of Candor. The excavation stopped at less than 100 feet for lack of faith or cash. Since then not only has the coal industry been of vast profit in that section, but the oil operations have enriched many of the farmers, as large quantities have been found in that field.

The pioneer oil and gas operator in this township was C. D. Robbins, who with his son, Harry, and his son-in-law, H. O. Patch, came from New York State, located at Burgettstown, and began leasing for oil and gas as early as December, 1879. They leased lands as the "Niagara Oil Company" and under private names. One of the first wells to strike gas near Burgettstown was drilled by them on the William Proudft farm one-half mile east of Burgettstown. Wells were drilled on the lands of George M. Tenan, Esq., and James Tenan about the year 1892 a mile and a half northwest of Burgettstown by the Ohio Valley Gas Company. These have continued to produce up to the present time and although small have been generally regarded as good paying wells. A new field close by was opened on the Josiah Dornan farm about 1902. The wells were drilled

by the Hanover Oil and Gas Company. Some of them started with a production of 50 barrels per day. A fine pool of moderate sized wells was opened up by the Hanover Oil and Gas Company, extending under the adjoining farms of Robert McCullough, Daniel M. McConnell, Duncan brothers and others, and the oil is being conducted away at the present time by two pipe line companies, the "Valvoline" and the "Vacuum."

In 1902 a well was struck on the Acheson farm (south of Burgettstown). Then the developments drifted in a southeastwardly direction to the Scott heirs' farm, and the William Russell farm. Oil was found in paying quantities, many wells making 125 barrels per day. The Gillespie Oil Company and Kelly & Cooper and Hanover Oil Company were the principal operators in this field. One company has 115 wells in this field that flowed nearly 2,000 barrels in the year 1906. The development gradually passed over the hill eastward into Cherry Valley as far as the farm of S. C. and John Farrer, the former homestead of ex-Judge John Farrer.

The wells of this township being northwest, south and southeast of Burgettstown, have not been large gushers, but many of them are good paying investments. This territory is still being extended. During the year 1908 a new field has been opened up in the Burgettstown vicinity and several good wells are being developed. On the A. H. Kerr farm near the fair ground three wells have been drilled by the Lawrence Oil and Gas Company. The wells are making about 15 barrels per day. The R. G. Gillespie Company has secured a 20-barrel producer on the Harvey farm adjoining the Kerr and Joseph E. Donaldson and brothers have production on their farm adjoining. On the Clark farm near the Francis mines a ten-barrel producer has been found during the past few weeks. It can hardly be said that this is a new field as several years ago test wells were drilled and dry holes were the result. It is thought by some of the oil men that this is practically a new pool and active operations are looked for the coming year. Gas is found in the township in very considerable quantities.

There were several forts built in this township at an early date. Before Beeler's Fort was built (now Candor) one called Allen's Fort was standing near the boundary line between Smith and Robinson Townships. At an early date Arthur Campbell bought a tract of land from Andrew and Adam Poe, the famous Indian fighters, who had previously lived on the farm. They were living here when Phillip Jackson's son ran from near Florence to Cherry's Fort in Cherry Valley, arousing the frontiersmen to the rescue of his father.

Vance's Fort was close to the line between this township and Cross Creek Township. Some of the earliest



RESIDENCE OF J. R. STUDA, BURGETTSTOWN



RESIDENCE OF J. R. McNARY, SMITH TOWNSHIP





settlers located in Smith Township, and the original townships of Smith and Cross Creek were considered the frontier settlements as late as 1781 and 1782. The following are some of the early settlers of Smith Township and their names are accompanied with the approximate dates of their settlement:

Joseph Vance, 1774; William Crawford, 1776; Henry Houghland, 1776; Henry Rankin, 1778; Alexander McBride, 1778; James Leech, 1782; Abram Scott, 1784; John McKibben, 1791; Samuel McFarland, 1801; James Edgar, 1779; John Riddle, 1790; David Hayes, 1783; David Wilkin, 1786; Thomas Whittaker, 1786; Josiah Patterson, 1806; John Wishart, 1795; Mathew Welch, 1803; John Allen, 1784; John Ferguson, 1798; John Cook, 1788; Robert Rutherford, 1782; John Proudfit, 1806; William Kidd, 1787; James Stephenson, 1780.

David Bruce and Sally Hastings were residents of Smith Township and gained considerable renown by writing poems.

Mount Vernon Associate Reformed Church—On the old Wasington and Georgetown Road in Smith Township on the ridge near the Mt. Pleasant line stands the old brick building once used by the Mt. Vernon Associate Reformed Church. It was built in 1832 for the accommodation of the said organization which had been formed in the year 1829. Rev. S. Taggart served the congregation until it became extinct because of the merged organization known as the United Presbyterian Church in 1858. The building was purchased by the late Joseph Leech and is today used for a barn.

The First U. P. Church of Burgettstown formerly had its place of worship erected on the top of the hill about half a mile east of the original town of Burgettstown. The burial place still remains to indicate the old location. About the year 1872 this location was abandoned for the new brick building now occupied by this congregation in Burgettstown. (See First U. P. Church under Burgettstown Borough.)

The Center U. P. Church was organized by Rev. J. C. Campbell in March, 1859. The original building was of frame, located on the edge of John Campbell's farm a half mile south of Midway. The name of the early pastor, Rev. D. S. Kennedy, will always be associated with that building which was used until the congregation built in Midway for convenience. (See Midway for further history.)

The first school in Smith Township was conducted by William Lowrie before the close of the Revolutionary War on a farm near the present mining town called "Cherry Valley." It was owned by Samuel McFarland at the beginning of the nineteenth century and sold by

the executor of his son, Thomas, to Maxwell Work, who now resides on it.

Probably the first school taught in Burgettstown was taught by George McKaig in the winter of 1798-99. Other early teachers are William Grant, James Lee, Henry Robinson and John Smith. Previous to the operation of the school law in 1834 schools had been conducted at some time or other in almost every school district in Smith Township. The free school system did not go into effect until the year 1837. The teachers were employed by special subscription and "boarded around" week by week with the families of their scholars. In 1837 eight free schools were put into operation. Only three months were taught. The report for 1837 was as follows: Teachers, 7 male and 1 female; salary of males, \$20 per month; scholars, male, 152; female, 136; cost of instruction, 54 cents. Receipts, district tax, \$459; State appropriation, \$732.97; county, \$355; \$462 spent for instruction.

In 1908 there were in Smith Township, schools, 15; teachers, 19 (males 3, females 16); average number of months taught, 7; average salary of teachers per month, males \$63, females \$50; cost of each pupil per month, \$1.71; number of mills on the dollar levied for school purposes, 2½; estimated value of school property, \$17,300; average number scholars enrolled, 403.

Union Agricultural Association (Burgettstown Fair)—In February, 1856, a meeting of agriculturists and stock raisers from the townships surrounding Burgettstown was held and the Union Agricultural Association organized. The first fair was held on the land of Mrs. Freegift Crawford, mother of Mrs. Rachel Bell, of Burgettstown, October 8 and 9, 1856. The fair continued to be held here annually until 1860, when the company leased 9½ acres of land from B. G. Burgett. Since then more land has been acquired. The title of Boston G. Burgett in the land passed to Samuel Morgan and after his death to his brother, Newton R. Morgan, of New Concord, Ohio, the present owner, from whom the land is now leased. During all this period of time the lease has been extended, fairs have been held annually on or about the first Wednesday of October each year, usually covering a period of four days, and have been well patronized. The wisdom of the first committee in selecting the date for holding the fair is shown by good weather at that time every year. It is a place of annual fall reunion, not only for farmers and others in the rural districts of Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio, but for residents of Pittsburgh, Steubenville, Beaver, Washington and other prominent places. Its interests as a social gathering as well as a promoter of agriculture and stock improvement could not be estimated in dollars and cents.

The organization is unique in that it is not an organi-



zation for profit and has never declared any dividends. Everyone who purchases a one dollar entrance ticket to the fair grounds becomes a member of the association and is entitled to have himself together with all female members of the family and male members under 12 admitted free during the three or four days of the fair and to vote at the next ensuing election. A nominal fee is charged for single admission. The amounts thus raised added to stock entrance fees and privilege of the grounds have been sufficient to carry on the work with the annual improvements and premiums. Sometimes there is a deficiency which is met by public spirited citizens, who are reimbursed out of the next annual revenues. Frequently a small surplus is carried over from year to year, but from time to time it is consumed in improvements and premiums. The first year \$340 was paid in premiums out of \$620.40 received. For the year 1908, \$4,381.35 was distributed in premiums and the gross receipts were \$6,414.44.

The real estate value in Smith Township is \$2,167,410; personal property, \$171,449; number of taxables, 1,140.

The population of this township in 1850 numbered 1,462; in 1860, 1,417; in 1890, 1,592, and in 1900, 1,484.

In 1850, the number of voters in Smith Township was 306; in 1904 there were 427 voters and in 1908, 667.

#### SOMERSET TOWNSHIP.

Somerset Township was erected from parts of Fallowfield, Nottingham, Strabane and Bethlehem Townships April 3, 1782. It is bounded by North Strabane and Nottingham Townships on the north; Fallowfield Township, Bentleyville and Ellsworth Boroughs and West Pike Run Township on the east; West Pike Run and West Bethlehem Townships on the south, and South Strabane Township on the west. It is centrally distant 12 miles from Washington, its greatest length being 10 miles and breadth 6 miles. The township is drained by Pigeon Creek with its branches and by Little Chartiers Creek. The population of Somerset Township in 1850 was 1,517; in 1860, 1,723; in 1890, 1,273, and in 1900, 1,130. The number of voters in 1850 was 279; in 1904, 254, and in 1909, 260. It increased somewhat in the last ten years owing to the influx of miners. The real estate of the township is assessed at \$2,875,733; the personal property at \$83,845. There are 258 taxables.

The land of Somerset Township is fertile and well adapted to cultivating large crops and to stock raising of all kinds.

A continuous group of gas wells occurs in Central Somerset Township, gas being obtained from the Eliz-

abeth sand. Small quantities of oil have been produced by a number of wells in the same region.

The most important mineral resource is coal, the township being richly underlaid with an excellent grade of the Pittsburg vein of coal. The Little Washington vein of coal is also found in the township.

As the valley of Pigeon Creek has gentle grades, it has been a simple matter to connect the mines with the Monongahela division of the Pennsylvania Railroad by a branch line running to Ellsworth and Zollarsville. Between the mines Nos. 3 and 4 and the crest of the Amity anticline is an area three miles broad along the south branch of Pigeon Creek, in which the dip is toward the southwest. This gives a large area in which the Pittsburg vein of coal can be advantageously mined by shafts sunk on the main branches of Pigeon Creek. Short switches will connect with the Ellsworth branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The West Side Belt Line (now owned by Gould interests) has surveyed a railroad line with the present terminus in Clarksville, Greene County, but which is intended to extend into the Connellsville coal and coke field. This proposed line traverses the extreme eastern part of the county and goes through Bentleyville, Ellsworth and Somerset Townships and crosses the National Pike one mile east of Scenery Hill at Taylor's Summit. The road would open up a great coal field and much of the coal is sold and will likely be operated within a few years. Several large blocks of coal along this proposed road are now under option at a big price and its sale depends in a great measure upon the decision of the railroad company to complete the road which has been constructed from Pittsburg to Clairton and Bruce Station, in Allegheny County, near the Washington County line.

The Pittsburg, Monongahela and Washington Street Railway Company expect to have a trolley line in operation between Washington and Monongahela City within two years, a part of which will pass through Somerset Township.

The first roads petitioned for in this township were between the various houses of worship as follows: A road from Pigeon Creek meeting-house to Chartiers meeting-house, in June, 1785; from Pigeon Creek meeting-house to Rev. McMillen's meeting-house, in 1792; from Henry Cotton's sawmill to Washington and Devore Ferry Road, 1792; from Pigeon Creek meeting-house to Stone meeting-house, in 1792; from Barnett's sawmill to Caleb Baldwin's, in 1793.

In 1904 Somerset Township had 97 miles of public highway, and since then it has increased to 102 miles. The township passed the cash road tax bill in 1907. The Washington and Williamsport Pike runs along the

northern part of Somerset Township and was constructed soon after 1831. It was legally condemned as a toll road and the grand jury has approved the repairing of this road by the county, but the contract had not been let during 1908. The road is 15 miles and 3,979 feet in length and the estimated cost is \$151,629.

The principal village of this township is Vanceville, Bentleysville, Ellsworth and Copeburg were in Somerset Township until the incorporation of the first into a borough May 22, 1882, of the second, August 20, 1900, and of the last September 17, 1906.

#### VANCEVILLE.

The village of Vanceville is situated near the center of Somerset Township on the Middle Branch of Pigeon Creek. A Virginia certificate for the tract of land on which the village now stands, afterwards surveyed as "Edge Hill," was received by Isaac Vance, December 3, 1779. About the same time his brother, John Vance, obtained land in the same region. In 1880 there were a store, blacksmith shop, steam sawmill, school building, postoffice, thirteen dwellings and two churches (Baptist and Disciple) in or near the village. There are at present a store, seven houses and the two churches. The Bell telephone is used.

Church of Christ at Vanceville—The congregation of the Disciples of Christ at Pigeon Creek was organized in 1832. Previously, in 1803, a Baptist church had been organized on Pigeon Creek. In 1832 the Baptists, being troubled by the Campbellites, added a new article of faith to their creed, which was intended to counteract the Campbellite heresy, as they termed the new doctrine. Part of the congregation would not subscribe to this article, and were disposed to allow greater freedom in the exercise of that "soul liberty" which they considered a glorious privilege of the Christian life. This body who refused the amended creed were called the "Gospel Church" and the old body the "Regular Baptist Church." The two congregations held services in the same house on alternate Sundays until 1859. The "Gospel Church" purchased land from David McDonough in 1858 and erected a church on Pigeon Creek, a half mile from Vanceville, in 1860. At this time the congregation was organized and is now known as the Church of Christ, or Christian Church of Vanceville. The church has been served by a number of ministers, but is now without a settled pastor. The membership is now twenty-five.

The following settlers were holding land in Somerset Township at the given dates:

William Colvin, 1786 (probably as early as 1777); Isaac Newkirk, 1786 (probably as early as 1777); George Gutner, 1780; Isaac Leonard, 1780; Danied Swickard, 1788; James Wherry, 1783; George Myers, 1785; Adam

Wier, 1785; Sheshbazzar Bentley, 1777; Frederick Ault, 1785; Thomas Hall, 1788; William Wallace, 1786; Rudolf Huffman, 1787; John Stevenson (an Englishman), 1780; John Stevenson (an Irishman), 1781; William Jones, 1783; Robert Morrison, 1789; Michael Moyers (Myers), 1780; Robert McCombs, 1787; Nicholas Van Eman, prior to 1781; Greer and George McIlvaine, 1788; Henry McDonough, James Cochran.

Newkirk's grist mill was located close to the site of the present borough of Bentleyville. The mill was run by water power. A mill was operated on Pigeon Creek prior to the year 1787 by Sheshbazzar Bentley, Sr. Frederick Ault built a mill on the North Branch of Pigeon Creek in 1785. He operated it until 1837, and it was later owned by Hon. James Gordon.

About the beginning of the nineteenth century William Ramsey erected a flouring mill on the waters of Little Chartiers Creek. In 1788 there were twelve stills in the township, there having been eighteen in the year previous.

The following physicians have practiced in Somerset Township: Dr. Ephraim Estep, 1807-10; Dr. Crawford, Dr. Robert Mercer, Dr. Bishop, Dr. Boyd Emory, Dr. Boyd Emory, Jr., Dr. John Keyes, Dr. Jefferson Scott, Dr. Stephen E. Hill, Dr. Henry McDonough, Dr. Wheeler, Dr. Milton Allen, Dr. Joseph Shidder and Dr. Joseph Leatherman.

Schools were started in Somerset Township as early as 1801, and by the time the public school law was passed in 1834 there were many in operation. Some of them had a three months' term and were private enterprises.

The schools in general were supported by public subscription. The fees were often paid in rye, as that product could be easily turned into whisky by the schoolmaster and transported over the mountains eastward for sale. At first private dwellings were used for school buildings, but about 1803 the settlers commenced the erection of special school buildings. These were crude affairs, not much resembling the handsome and comfortable schoolhouses of the present day. They were generally constructed of logs and fitted with puncheon seats without backs. They were heated by large open fireplaces in one end, and lighted by openings about ten inches in width, covered with oiled paper. These schools were attended only by boys, as it was considered unnecessary for girls to be educated. The boys were taught the three Rs—Reading, (W)riting and 'Rithmetic.

One of the earliest schools of this township was taught by Samuel Lawrence during the year 1798 in a log cabin located on the present Mrs. Joseph Scott farm, then the Vance farm, on the Middle Branch of Pigeon Creek. This school was also taught afterwards by John K. McGee. Another school was soon started on the farm now owned by John D. McDonough, one-half mile east



of the Vance school, and was later taught by Leonard Blaine. In 1800 a school was in operation on the Thomas Richardson farm. David Johnson taught in 1804 in a school house on the South Branch of Pigeon Creek, near the Carey Mill. A school was operated from the year 1814 to after 1834 on the Greer McIlvaine farm. John McIlvaine, the first teacher, was followed by Jesse Woodruff. Mordecai Hoge taught school as early as 1814. From 1827 to 1833 he conducted a school at Hoge's Summit. For the next two years he taught a school near Pee's Mill. Then returning to Hoge's Summit he taught till about 1860. Soon after Prof. John Messenger built a small school building here and called it Hoge's Summit Academy. Many young men got an educational start and increased ambition from this teacher. He afterward was a member of the State Legislature.

The township erected ten school buildings in 1837, after the school law was passed. In 1850 there were eleven schools and 415 scholars.

In 1860 the township had nine schools, nine teachers, and 348 pupils enrolled; in 1873, only eight schools, eight teachers, and 220 pupils.

There were in Somerset Township in 1908: Schools, 8; teachers, 8 (males 1, females 7); enrollment, 192; average number of months taught, 7; average salary of teachers per month, males \$60.00, females \$58.56; cost of each pupil per month, \$2.81; number of mills on the dollar levied for school purposes,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; estimated value of school property, \$4,000.

The first high school for this township is being started at Vanceville this year in two rooms.

Pigeon Creek Presbyterian Church is located near the north branch of Pigeon Creek, three miles northwest of Vanceville. Rev. John McMillen preached the first sermon within the bounds of Pigeon Creek in the year 1775, and became the permanent pastor of the Pigeon Creek and Chartiers congregations in 1778. He thus remained until 1794, being succeeded by Rev. Boyd Mercer. Numerous pastors have since served this church, Rev. J. C. Loughlin occupying the pulpit at the present time. The membership of the church is 240.

This church has experienced not less than five separate revivals, as many as seventy-eight persons being added to the church on one communion day. In the early times during the summer, meetings were held in the open air, with a tent for the protection of the preacher.

The first meeting house was a log structure with a clapboard roof and door. During the first winter it was not heated. This building and the stone one that succeeded it were situated within the bounds of the present cemetery.

On one occasion while services were being held the floor gave away, carrying the audience down with it, but for-

tunately no one was seriously injured. The families provided their own pews, and it is said the variety of style was almost as great as the number of pews. In 1829 the present brick building, seventy by fifty-six feet, with four doors, was erected on the hill north of the cemetery. In 1790 there was no fence about the church or cemetery and each grave was enclosed with a fence of poles or logs, or any material that could be easily procured. In 1871 a parsonage was built at a cost of \$4,000. The church at Fairview organized at Munn-town, and the church of Mount Pleasant were organized with congregations, the members of which came largely from Pigeon Creek Church. Ten years ago the church was remodeled.

United Presbyterian Church of Pigeon Creek—The Horse Shoe Bottom Associate congregation was organized in 1816. The name was changed to Pigeon Creek in 1820, although the church is situated three miles from the waters of Pigeon Creek. Services during the year 1816 were held in the house of Thomas Hall. Afterwards "Hall's Tent," a roofed platform, was built for the use of the pastor and the services held outdoors. The first meeting house was a log structure built about 1819 on a site now included in the graveyard of the Pigeon Creek U. P. Church. This meeting house was replaced by a brick building sixty by fifty feet constructed at a cost of \$2,500. The present building was completed in 1871, at a cost of \$18,000, and a parsonage was built at a cost of \$4,000 in 1873. Rev. J. E. Springer has been pastor since 1905. The present membership is 150.

Pigeon Creek Baptist Church is one-half mile east of Vanceville. The congregation was organized August 27, 1803. Services were held at first in a tent on the land of Henry McDonough. In 1830 land was donated by Solomon Huffman. Later a brick church building was erected. It was torn down and the present brick building built in 1858, one hundred yards east of the old building. The old church stood within the bounds of the present cemetery. The present pastor of Pigeon Creek Baptist Church is Rev. J. F. Miller; membership, 104.

German Lutheran Church—In 1816 land in Somerset Township was warranted to Jacob Kintner, John Onstott and George Miller, trustees, on which the German Lutheran congregation soon built a log church which has since been replaced by a brick edifice. This church is in the eastern part of the township, six miles west of Monongahela City. The membership is small.

#### SOUTH FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

This township was formed by a division of Franklin Township into North and South Franklin Townships, February 8, 1892. South Franklin Township is bounded

by Buffalo and North Franklin on the north, Amwell on the east, Morris and Amwell on the south, Buffalo and Finley on the west.

Among the familiar early names in this township are Henry Dickerson, Abram Dill, Luther Axtell, Cracrafts, the Weirs, Days, Coopers and McCrackens.

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There are five schools in South Franklin Township and six teachers (males 2, females 4); average number of months taught, 7; average salary paid teachers per month, males \$42.50, females \$45.75; cost of each pupil per month, \$2.07; number of mills on the dollar levied for school purposes, 1; estimated value of school property, \$4,000.

School directors: S. B. Dodd, president; W. A. Cracraft, secretary; J. M. Davis, treasurer; H. R. Post, W. R. Gunn, and L. H. Ramsey.

The total mileage of public roads in South Franklin Township in 1904 was fifteen miles. The work road tax is still retained in this township. The road tax was 1½ mills in 1908, and amounts to \$2,274.18.

The old plank road, constructed by the Upper Ten-Mile Plank Road Company, about 1851, passes through South Franklin Township, extending from Prosperity to Washington. Toll was collected upon this road until 1906, and it was kept in better condition than any road leading out of Washington. It was condemned by a petition to the court in 1906, damages being paid to the company.

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Bethel Presbyterian Church, which was organized and existed as a Cumberland Presbyterian Church until the union in 1903, is located in South Franklin Township at Van Buren, on the Prosperity Plank Road. The congregation was organized in 1833. It was started by the majority party of the Upper Ten-Mile Presbyterian Church, which adopted Cumberland theology. The present, a splendid brick edifice, is the second house of worship erected by this congregation. There is a membership of about 200 at the present time. The first pastor was Rev. John Morgan. The Rev. Howard M. Evans has been the pastor since May, 1908.

In connection with the church are the Christian Endeavor Society, the Young Ladies' Missionary Circle, and the Women's Auxiliary Society. W. R. Gunn, H. M. Riggle, J. N. Andrews, J. J. Riggs and H. R. Post are the present elders.

The Sabbath School has for its superintendent, Hamilton Post.

Bethel was organized May 30, 1832, and this with Old Concord took so many members from Upper Ten-Mile Presbyterian congregation as to almost cause its complete dissolution.

A Presbyterian Church once stood across the old plank road from Bethel Church and about a mile southeast. It had been built eight years when the Cumberland church excitement began in that region. The time of the pastor at Lower Ten-Mile was divided between this location and Amity. The influence of the Cumberland adherents smothered this little congregation which had just started or was a mission of Lower Ten-Mile. Preaching ceased about 1870, and nothing remains to mark the spot but the small graveyard.

Liberty Chapel, built by the Methodists, is near Van-Kirk Station of the Washington and Waynesburg Railroad, which runs along the eastern side of this township.

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This township is rich in coal, oil and gas and comprises a number of very successful and interesting farmers. The homes and farm improvements compare favorably with the best in Washington County. For more than twenty years there has been more or less activity in the oil and gas field of the township. The well on the A. O. Day farm was the first producing oil well here. The first gas well in the township was located on the farm of John G. Clark about 1888.

The first oil well on the farm of C. H. Trussell is pumping at the present time and has been producing for fourteen years. This well is located in what is known as the Fifty-foot sand. The Crude Oil Company has several wells, also the Manufacturers' Light and Heat Company has wells in this county on the Cracraft farm.

Grayson & Co. operate on the Ault farm. The South Penn Oil Co. operates extensively in this township. This township is underlaid with a vein of coal being from six to seven feet in thickness, much of which has either been optioned or sold.

The Pittsburg and Freeport veins of coal are to be found in this township.

On the William and James Tucker farm, near Chamberlain dam, the diamond drill test hole record shows the depth of the valuable and continuous Pittsburg vein or seam as 641.67 feet; thickness of coal, 6.17 feet; sulphur, .79%; phosphorus, .01%.

Frank Sanders conducts a general store at Vanburen. James Mannon conducts a small grocery store five and a half miles from Washington on what is known as the Plank Road, now a pike. The few houses and toll gate formerly here were called "Toledo." This road is a pike from Washington running south through the township into Morris Township. There is a splendid telephone service throughout the township.

The survey made for the Wabash R. R. runs through the center of this township almost parallel with the pike.

Adam Weir, the present postmaster at Vanburen, was appointed to that office by President Grant, and has filled the office to the present time.



The township voted on and adopted the cash payment plan for collecting road tax; mills levied for roads in 1908, 1½. South Franklin has no county or Flinn Road and no State highway road; five miles of pike, formerly called the Prosperity Plank Road, was condemned and freed from toll in 1906.

Township officers (1909): Justices of the peace, W. C. Cracraft, Joshua Dickerson; tax assessor, James C. Price; tax collector, Lewis Elliott; supervisors, Frank McClain, Samuel Dodd, Adam Weir.

#### SOUTH STRABANE TOWNSHIP.

This township was formed May 3, 1831, by a division of Strabane Township. It is bounded on the north by North Strabane and Chartiers; on the east by Somerset and West Bethlehem; on the south by North Franklin and Amwell, and on the west by Washington, East Washington and Chartiers Township. Its greatest length is nine miles, breadth four and a half miles.

It contains the towns of Laboratory, sometimes known as Martinsburg, and Pancake, a small village southeast of Washington, and originally laid out as Williamsburg; and Manifold.

There were in South Strabane Township in 1908: Schools, 12; teachers 12 (males 3, females 9); average number of months taught, 8; average salary of teachers per month, males \$53.33, females \$50.00; cost of each pupil per month, \$1.86; number of mills on the dollar levied for school purposes, 2½; estimated value of school property, \$23,000. The school directors for 1898 were Seth H. Reynolds, president; Frank P. Keeney, secretary; Robert J. Henry, treasurer; W. J. Munce, Jr., J. C. Davis, and J. R. Taylor.

This township lies north and east of the Borough of Washington. In addition to being one of the best agricultural townships in Washington County, it is underlaid with a rich vein of coal from five to six feet in thickness. The field, for the past four and a half years, has been extensively operated. The Pittsburg Coal Co. began sinking a shaft at what is now Manifold, in October, 1903. It laid out the town on a spur of the C. V. R. R., and erected about 170 houses for employees. The company, when operating at full capacity, employ about 500 men.

There are several stores at Manifold, also a postoffice, but the town depends for its chief support on the coal mine, which is a large and well equipped mine. There is also a Miners' Union at this place, and several stores in the township.

Davidson Chapel, a frame building beside the National Pike, five miles east of Washington, at the southeastern corner of this township, was built by the Methodists. Until the close of the Civil War this congregation was

located two miles further north, close to the eastern side of the township on a location now occupied by the Mount Pleasant Presbyterian congregation, of which Rev. Thomas R. Alexander, of Washington, is pastor.

The first oil well in the township was put down on the farm of Alvin Smith, about two miles north of Washington, in the spring of 1884. The second well was on the same farm during the same year and proved to be a gasser. Mr. Smith owns the farm at the present time and had purchased the same only a short time prior to the discovery of oil and gas. The farm was formerly the property of George Munce and known as the Munce farm. Both wells were put down by the Chartiers Oil Company. While the oil well was soon abandoned, though producing from eight to nine barrels a day, owing to the very low price at which oil was selling at that time. The gas well is still producing. One of the largest producing wells in the township was put down on what was known as the Martin Heiss farm by the McKeown Oil Company, and came in with a production of about 3,300 barrels a day.

One of the very largest oil wells was struck May 23, 1886 on George M. Cameron's farm in the center of this township. It produced an average the first year of over 2,000 barrels per day. One of the famous wells was drilled near the center of the township, and was well known in this region as the "Bunghole Well." It was drilled on a small, narrow lot leased by C. M. Reed and others from an aged colored woman. The land owner was made rich from this well and No. 2, which could scarcely be crowded upon the same lot.

The earliest coal works in this township was the Enterprise Coal Works opened by sinking a shaft in 1873 about two miles northeast of Washington to a depth of 150 feet. This mine and the Pittsburg Southern Railroad, upon a spur of which it was located, are both abandoned.

The railroad ran out of Washington upon the location of the present North avenue in East Washington, and passed under the Williamsburg or Monongahela pike near the present residence of Mrs. George Davis, nearly two miles east of, but in sight of, the court house.

The spur made a very large curve. Through the Taylor and Samuel Farley farms to drop down to the mine. The coal works opened by Walters & LeMoyné were afterwards owned and operated successively by V. Harding, J. V. Cook & Sons, and others. Later the owners opened a shaft to connect with the Chartiers Valley R. R. below Arden station. The shaft and new dwellings on this later location were abandoned.

There is one store and a brick yard at Vance Station, in this township.

## LABORATORY.

Laboratory, on the National Turnpike, two miles east of Washington, is situated in a high, healthy location. T. B. Horn & Co., grocers, and J. A. Chambers, general store, are merchants here. There are also two blacksmith shops and a shoe shop, which, with Nazer's wholesale and retail butchering plant, constitute the business houses of this place. This village had, in 1900, a population of 105. It has a schoolhouse and contains some beautiful homes.

## CLOKEYVILLE.

This is a small village with a population of fifty, located on the B. & O. R. R. It was of some importance years ago, because located on the Washington and Monongahela Turnpike.

The Washington and Williamsport Turnpike, known as the Washington and Monongahela Turnpike, runs through the middle of this township and the National Turnpike along the south line. The first has been taken over by the county as a county road, and the last by the State Highway Department, to be known as a State road.

The present township officials are: Justice of the peace, James A. Seaman; assessor, Mr. Harshman; collector, Mark Keeny; supervisors, W. J. Munce, Jr., Hiram Rankin and James Helm.

The township has not voted on or adopted the law requiring all road taxes to be paid in cash. The levy for road tax in 1908 was  $3\frac{1}{2}$  mills. There is in this township two miles of county or Flinn roads, from Washington to McLane's Bridge; five miles of State highway or Sprowls road, from Washington toward Manifold; five miles of the former Monongahela Pike and two miles of the former Pittsburg Pike.

The old work road tax is still used in South Strabane Township. In 1908 the road tax was  $3\frac{1}{2}$  mills. This township has several excellent roads, some of which are the Washington-McClain's Bridge Road, the Quail Road, the Meadowlands Road, and the old National Pike. The first mentioned is a county or Flinn road, and the second two are State or Sprowls roads. The Washington-McClain's Bridge Road is 11,200 feet in length and is twelve and twenty-four feet wide in stone and grading, respectively. It was completed in 1908 by the Hallam Construction Co., costing \$25,591.79 for construction, \$1,289.59 for engineering.

The Quail Road is 17,100 feet in length and was completed in 1908 by the Hallam Construction Co. The stone construction is fourteen to sixteen feet wide, and the grading twenty-six feet wide. The construction of the road cost \$37,330.52, and the engineering, etc., \$1,695.68.

The Meadowlands Road was built in 1907-8 by the

Hallam Construction Co. Its total length is 9,205 feet, and it is fourteen to sixteen feet wide in stone and twenty-six feet wide in grading. The total cost of this road was \$19,018.48.

Other good roads in this township are the Monongahela, or Washington and Williamsport Pike, which was formerly owned by a turnpike company, and the Pittsburg Pike.

The real estate valuation of South Strabane Township amounts to \$2,386,164; personal property, \$107,913. There are 550 taxables in the township.

In 1850 the population numbered 1,390; in 1860 it was 1,063; in 1890, 3,079; and in 1900, 1,333.

In 1850 South Strabane Township had 215 voters; in 1904 it had 344, and in 1908 it had 443.

## UNION TOWNSHIP.

Union Township was erected March 31, 1836 from Peters and Nottingham Townships. In 1862 the boundary line was changed slightly. The present boundaries of Union Township are Allegheny County on the north, Allegheny County and the Monongahela River on the east, Carroll and Nottingham Townships on the south, and Nottingham and Peters Townships on the west. Its greatest length is six miles, and breadth 3 miles. The Mingo Creek marks part of the southern boundary. The only other stream of any importance is Peters Creek, which runs through the northwestern corner of the township. Fertile bottom lands one-eighth to three-fourths of a mile in width lie along the Monongahela River. Back of these rise abrupt hills, from which uplands stretch back into the interior. The township is well adapted to farming and the Pittsburg vein of coal crops out in many places, especially along the river bluffs, where it is taken out by drift mines.

In this township was the hot-bed of the Western Insurrection in 1794, when its men were called "the Whiskey Boys." Its inhabitants have always since that date been among the most orderly and law abiding people of the county. This township has now four retail licensed saloons, a distillery at Elrama and a brewery at Courtney.

Below Mingo Creek in Union Township mining operations have been very active for a long time and still are continued in some of the large mines, but the Pittsburg coal near the river is almost exhausted and supplies have to be brought from new territory at a considerable distance back.

The Redstone coal near Coal Bluff shows about sixty feet above the floor of the Pittsburg coal, with a thickness of four feet six inches. In this region it usually occurs from fifty to sixty feet above the base of the Pittsburg coal and ranges from two to four feet in thick-



ness. In a general way the importance of the Redstone coal appears to increase toward the north. It is, however, frequently distributed by clay, horsebacks and veins, so that its value is not so great as would appear from some of its exposures. In this region the quality is usually good, and it makes very good fuel. The mines of this township are very old and many are worked out. The reader will find them fully described in the chapter on coal.

The B. & O. Railroad follows Peters Creek through the northwestern corner of the township. The stations on this road are Finleyville and Gastonville. The B. & O. Railroad Company bought the Pittsburg Southern Railroad (narrow gauge) in 1885 and standardized the gauge. The railroad was first constructed by the Pittsburg Southern Railroad Company in 1879, but its course after leaving Finleyville was through Castle Shannon, reaching Pittsburg by going down Sawmill Run.

The Monongahela Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad follows the west bank of the Monongahela throughout its length in Union Township. The following stations are located on this railroad: Elrama, Shire Oaks, Coal Bluffs, Houston Run, Courtney.

This railroad passed into the control and management of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in 1879. The railroad originally was built by and belonged to the Pittsburg, Virginia and Charleston Railway Company. Its construction was completed in 1873.

The trolley line between Finleyville and Monongahela starts south from Finleyville and follows Mingo Creek through Union Township. This line is a part of the Pittsburg and Charleoi Street Railway, chartered in 1901. It is operated by the Pittsburg Railways Company.

A project has been proposed for constructing a street car line between Washington and Finleyville. The proposed line follows North avenue in Washington to the old excavations of the Pittsburg and Southern Railroad Company to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and thence it follows that line to Finleyville by way of Eighty-four, Wyland, Thomas and other smaller towns. The only place it leaves this line is in the vicinity of Wyland to Gilkeson station to avoid the great loop of the B. & O. Railroad.

From the road docket we find, among others, petitions filed in 1783 for a road from the Monongahela River opposite Perry's Mill to Pentecost's Mill; in 1785 from Perry's Ferry to Bausman's Ferry; in 1786 from Perry's Ferry to John Cox's to Nicholas Pees' Mill; in 1792 from the mouth of the Mingo to John Baldwin's Mill; in 1793 from the county line near Long's to Pigeon Creek Meeting House, and in 1794 from Mingo Meeting House to Chartiers Meeting House.

In 1906 Union Township passed the cash road tax to take the place of the work road tax. The millage of road tax for 1908 is five, and the total amount collected, \$9,073.28.

In 1903 there were ninety-three miles of public highway in the township. The county commissioners, acting under the Flinn road law, have built a road from Finleyville to Library, three miles and 1,274 feet long, at an estimated cost of \$40,332.34.

Library is in Allegheny County close to the county line.

The population of Union Township in 1850 was 1,192, and in 1900 it was 3,109. In 1850 the number of voters in Union Township was 276; in 1903 the registration of voters was 590, and in 1908 it was 578. The number of taxables in 1908 was 622, the real estate value, \$1,779,320, personal property value, \$17,870.

The first school building in the territory now embraced by Union Township was a small log structure standing in 1800 on the bank of Peters Creek about a half mile above the present borough of Finleyville. A frame school building stood below Finleyville. Several other schools were conducted before the passage of the school law.

In 1850 there were six schools and 320 scholars.

In 1908 Union Township had fourteen schools, fifteen teachers (three males and twelve females). Average number of months taught, 8; average salary of teachers per month, males \$65.67, females \$47.81; cost of each pupil per month, \$1.67; number of mills on the dollar levied for school purposes, 4; estimated value of school property, \$13,300; enrollment, 567.

The following schoolhouses are located in the township and assessed at the values given: Gastonville, \$1,000; Boggs School, \$700; Hildale, \$2,000; Huston, \$2,000; Pleasant View, \$700; Mingo, \$350; Palack, \$350; Coal Bluff, \$700; Courtney, \$1,000.

This township being situated on the river was settled at an early date. The following are some of the early settlers who held land at the time stated: Gabriel Cox, 1773; John Campbell, 1779; Philip Dailey, 1780; Nathan Dailey, 1769; John Holcroft (prominent in Western Insurrection), prior to 1786; Robert and William James, 1793; Robert Lytle, 1776; Jacob Fegley, 1786; John Happer, 1787; Robert Estep, 1788; John Cox, prior to 1788; John Gaston, 1790; Col. Joseph Barr, 1803; Charles Bradford, prior to 1788; Joseph Bentley, 1788; Paul Froman, prior to 1786; John Wall, 1787; John Hindman, 1796; Thomas McVey, 1799; John Pollock, 1799; William Patton, 1799; Jeremiah Ferree, 1800; Thomas Williams, prior to 1788; Charles Bradford, prior to 1788; James Logan, prior to 1788.

Early physicians—Dr. Johnston began to practice in

this section in 1815; Dr. Joseph Pollock as early as 1820; Dr. James Miller in 1831; Dr. William B. Lank in 1842; Dr. Thomas Storer in 1871; and Dr. L. B. Welch soon after 1878. Dr. George M. Speck is at present practicing medicine at Coal Bluff, Dr. G. L. Howda at Houston Run, and Dr. C. W. Frantz, at Gastonville.

Charles Bradford ran a sawmill on Peters Creek prior to 1788, and continued its operation for many years. In 1807 the mill was leased to Samuel Gaston for a period of ninety-nine years. It was located on the farm of the last Isaac Lytle. Nothing now remains of it.

Joseph Bentley built a stone house on the tract called "Falling Tree Bottom." Soon after he built near the house a distillery which was in operation as late as 1862. The farm is owned at present by John Sumner.

Paul Froman, at an early date, built a grist mill on Froman's Run at the falls just below Happer's Road. He endeavored to build a high dam with an overshot wheel, but it was never completed. Henceforth it was called "Froman's Folly." Near this place, at that time, between the Mingo Church parsonage and the farm lately owned by John Kennedy, Esq., stood a distillery.

In the year 1842, George Bentley began to operate a steam grist and flouring mill known as the "Old White Mill," on the Monongahela River at what is now Shire Oaks. Ten years before, his brother Eli Bentley had built a sawmill at the same place. The Shire Oaks Brewing Company started in the "Old White Mill." The mill property is now owned by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

The following towns are located in Union Township. Elrama, Shire Oaks, Coal Bluffs, Houston, and Courtney on the Monongahela River, on the Monongahela Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and Gastonville in the center of the township on the B. & O. Railroad. Finleyville was incorporated into a borough from Union Township land, February 19, 1896.

#### ELRAMA.

Elrama is a railroad town with a floating population, it being inhabited mostly by railroad men. The Pennsylvania Railroad at this point has extensive yards. There are here about fifty dwellings, the Parry Hotel (moved from Shire Oaks), two stores, one drug store, a schoolhouse, roundhouse and the Sunnyside Distillery. The population in 1900 was 177, and 200 in 1904. It is related that Ella Ramsey lived formerly at this point and the two names were joined and the town called Elrama. Elrama was laid out by Fred W. Edwards in 1900.

The John F. Logan Lodge, No. 697, I. O. O. F. was instituted at Coal Bluff in 1870. The name was changed in 1872 to Advance Lodge, No. 697. Since that time

the lodge has been transferred to Shire Oaks and again to Elrama, where it now meets. The membership is seventy-eight.

#### SHIRE OAKS.

Shire Oaks was originally a mining town. The Pennsylvania Railroad transferred its yards from Monongahela City to Shire Oaks in December, 1907. As a result 150 men removed to Shire Oaks. Most of the houses have been torn down for railroad improvement. The Banner Mines of the Pittsburgh Coal Company are in operation at Shire Oaks. The town is composed of twenty-four dwellings, Federal Supply Company Store No. 12, three stores, three hotels, school, the Shire Oaks Brewery and the sawmill of Martin Lytle. Shire Oaks had a population of 177 in 1900, and 500 in 1904.

#### COAL BLUFF.

The settlement which is now called Coal Bluff was originally included in Limetown. In 1870 Limetown was chiefly composed of miners, there being many large and extensive collieries in the immediate vicinity of the place. The town was considered as extending three miles along the river bank, the houses being built upon lots, on the narrow strip of land between the Monongahela River and the abrupt hills. It was often said (and with truth) that Limetown was three miles along the river and as far back into the country as one could see. There were in 1870 about 650 inhabitants and several extensive stores in Limetown.

The town of Coal Bluff derived its name from the fact that its growth was almost entirely due to the development of its coal. The conditions along the river are favorable for drift mining, as the coal crops out in the bluff in almost all places at the level of the bottom lands. There are good shipping facilities, as the coal can be shipped either by river or rail. A postoffice was established at Coal Bluff in 1850 with Mark Borland as first postmaster. The population of Coal Bluff in 1900 was 526. At present there are about forty houses. The Coal Bluff mines of the Monongahela River Coal and Coke Company are located at Coal Bluff.

Methodist Protestant Church at Coal Bluff—The Methodist Protestant Church at Coal Bluff was organized in the year 1871 by Rev. James Robinson. The same year a frame church was built on land donated by James K. Logan. The present membership is twelve. This church is on the Mt. Zion and Belle Bridge Circuit.

#### HOUSTON RUN.

Houston Run was the name of the landing at the mouth of Houston Run before the railroad was built. The Diamond Coal and Coke Company have built twenty houses and the Diamond Company store at this place



during the past year. The resident physician is Dr. Gastonville in 1900 was 500 and at the present time is G. L. Howda. There is a school house also at Houston about 200.

#### COURTNEY.

Courtney is a mining town almost three miles below Monongahela City. The Valley Supply Company of the Star Coal Company is located here. The town is composed of four stores, one drug store, brick works, twenty-six dwellings, machine shop, school and vacant church and hotel. The Courtney Fire Brick Company manufacture brick and tile. The machine shop is owned by J. F. Kennedy. The Hotel Courtney is owned by J. S. Watson and ceased running when the license was taken away in the spring of 1909. Courtney had a population of 217 in 1900. John George opened up the Courtney mines in 1878. His wife's maiden name was Courtney, and it is said that the town was named in honor of her.

Courtney Presbyterian Church—A church was organized and built at Courtney about the year 1894. The church was built on land owned by the Anna George estate. The first pastor was Rev. J. F. Patterson. In 1907 the congregation ceased to hold meetings in the church, as they were not permitted to hold the land any longer. Though greatly reduced, the congregation still holds meetings in the schoolhouse and some of the former members attend the Mingo Creek Church.

#### GASTONVILLE.

The site of Gastonville was settled upon originally by John Cox. He had this tract warranted and patented under the title "Belmont." The tract soon passed into the hands of John Gaston. Later, in 1854, Joseph M. Curry, who at that time owned the land, laid the village out in lots. This town is situated on the B. & O. Railroad about half a mile east of Finleyville. The Gastonville coal mine is owned by the Pittsburg Company who ceased operations in this mine about 1900.

A sawmill and grist mill was once in operation at Gastonville. Maj. J. M. Gaston operated the mill for some time. He was succeeded by William L. Gaston, who sold it to Thomas McCombs. At this time it was operated by water power. Thomas McCombs tore it down and built a steam roller flouring mill in its place.

This last mill never paid and it was converted into a dwelling, and is still standing. Gastonville at present has a schoolhouse, a postoffice, three grocery stores, one drug store, and one blacksmith shop. The resident physician is Dr. C. W. Frantz. A Methodist Episcopal Church is in the course of erection. The Bethel Telephone Company have telephones in Gastonville, and their central at Library, Allegheny County. Gas is supplied by the Monongahela Natural Gas Company. The population of the town has decreased since the Gastonville mines have ceased operation. The population of Gas-

tonville in 1900 was 500 and at the present time is about 200.

First Methodist Episcopal Church of Gastonville—At the beginning of the year 1909 a M. E. congregation had been organized and a \$3,000 building erected at Gastonville. The membership is small. This church at Gastonville and the James Stone Church are on the Peters Creek Circuit.

The Peters Creek Lodge, No. 248, I. O. O. F., of Gastonville, was instituted in the year 1847 in Finleyville. In 1885 this lodge erected a building costing \$1,800. The present membership is 107.

Mingo Presbyterian Church—The Mingo Presbyterian congregation was organized in August, 1786. Services at first were held in barns, groves, and in a tent. A log meeting house was built prior to 1794 on land of John Barr near the present church site, two miles south of Finleyville on a branch of Mingo Creek. This was the meeting place for the Mingo Creek Society at the time of the Whiskey Insurrection in 1794. The land was not purchased by the church until the year 1807. The present brick church building was built in 1832. Its value at the present time is \$1,000. It, together with the burial place, stand close by the trolley road from Finleyville to Monongahela. The pulpit of this church is at present supplied by B. D. Luther. The present membership is sixty-five. A prominent member of this congregation upon whom much responsibility was laid was elder John Happer, father of A. G. Happer, now of Washington, and brother of Rev. Andrew P. Happer, D.D., a well known missionary, who, for forty-four years, was a leader in the mission work in China.

Peters Creek M. E. Church—This church is often called James' Stone Church. It is located two and one-half miles east of Finleyville. The congregation was organized about a century ago. Meetings were held at first in the house of Robert James. A stone chapel was built in 1817 or '18 on land donated by Robert James with an acre included for a graveyard. Many of its members have gone to the First M. E. Church of Gastonville, and the membership is small.

A Methodist Episcopal congregation was organized at an early date by Rev. Charles Cook, who held meetings in schoolhouses, groves, private houses and in a mill on the river bank.

A church building was erected at Limetown in 1840, the congregation being aided greatly by Joseph Bentley. In 1872 a new \$3,000 building was erected on land donated by George Bentley. This congregation was disbanded five or six years ago when the Pennsylvania Railroad Company bought the property and tore down the church building.

A Seceders' Society was organized and a frame church built on land donated by Col. Joseph Barr about 1832.

This congregation ceased to hold meetings after Col. Barr's death. The church building stood opposite the Dr. John Lank residence.

The Peters Creek Baptist Church was located at first in Union Township, then removed to Peters Township, and again to Library, Allegheny County, Pa. (See Peters Creek Baptist Church under Peters Township.)

Union Township has a real estate valuation of \$1,712,655, and a valuation in personal property of \$74,505. The number of taxables is 572. It had a population in 1850 of 1,192; in 1860 of 1,452; in 1890 of 3,621; and in 1900 of 3,109.

The number of voters in the township in 1850 was 276; in 1904 was 590; and in 1908 was 578.

#### WEST BETHLEHEM TOWNSHIP.

West Bethlehem Township is one of the largest townships of Washington County. It is bounded on the north by Somerset Township, on the east by Somerset Township and Deemston Borough, on the south by Greene County, and on the west by Amwell and South Strabane Townships. Its length is ten miles and breadth six miles. The territory embraced by West Bethlehem, together with that of East Bethlehem, was included in the original township of Bethlehem from its formation in 1781 until 1790, when Bethlehem was divided.

The real estate valuation of West Bethlehem Township is \$4,113,453; personal property valuation, \$130,107; number of taxables is 628.

The population in 1850 was 2,114 with 362 voters. In 1890 there were 1,890 inhabitants and in 1900, 1,794. The registration of voters for 1904 was 558, and for 1908, 638. The population has increased very considerably during the last ten years on account of the opening up of the coal mines.

The Ellsworth Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad system was extended from Cokeburg, above Ellsworth, to the mines at Zollarsville in 1906-7, and the first train reaching Zollarsville June 10, 1908, and Marianna scarcely more than a month later.

There can be found no better illustration of the rapidity and thoroughness with which modern engineering methods effect changes in the face of the country, than the work lately carried on by the Pennsylvania Railroad on the extension of their lines from Ellsworth to West Zollarsville. Beginning about one mile north of the National Pike, a series of cuts, fills and embankments—some of them notable examples of the railroad builders' skill—extend for four or five miles south, along one of the tributary creeks to Big Daniel's Run, down to the waters of Ten-Mile.

The line had been projected for some years past, but the impetus to actual construction was given by the

locating near Zollarsville of the three new coal shafts of the Pittsburg-Buffalo Coal Company.

With the usual disregard of expense of a great railroad in carrying forward its enterprises, the Pennsylvania, finding that Ten-Mile Creek, above Zollarsville, could be straightened out with advantage, immediately set about changing the channel, so that the visitor at this point will find the stream flowing in a course as straight as an arrow for a quarter of a mile or more. In addition, near here, a dump more than half a mile in length has been constructed, and above the big cutting there have been erected four fine concrete abutments, two for the channel of the creek and two for the purpose of giving a roadway through the dump.

Unlike the cut at Scenery Hill, which was opened to give passage through a ridge, the cut at Zollarsville was driven across the point of a hill, which juts out directly in the path of the new road. The inner face of the West Zollarsville excavation is ninety feet in depth. Owing to the fact that the earth along the route has nowhere been of such a character as would permit tunneling, these great cuttings have been made necessary, though involving a greatly increased expenditure.

In order to further develop the coal in the southern half of West Bethlehem Township other roads will be built into the valley of Ten-Mile Creek. The Pennsylvania, Monongahela and Southern Railroad operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has been built in the last few years from West Brownsville to Rices' Landing in Greene County, and a branch has been run up Ten-Mile Creek one and one-half miles to the Bessemer Coal and Coke Company's works at Besco in East Bethlehem Township. A branch road will likely be run from Besco on up the Ten-Mile Creek to the region of Zollarsville. Other surveys have been made for railroads and trolley lines to cut through this large township. Surveys have been made as mentioned elsewhere to connect Marianna and Zollarsville with Washington by going up Little Daniels Run and by way of Lone Pine.

The earliest road petitions in this township were for a road from Thomas Hill's to Washington Road, in 1790; from Valentine Kinder's Mill to Wise's Landing, in 1791; from William Wallace's Mill to John Heaton's Mill, in 1793; and from Iam's Mill to Gantz's Mill, in 1802.

The old National Pike runs through the northern part of West Bethlehem Township. This road was built from Washington, D. C., to Wheeling and finished in 1820. The heavy traffic over it ceased about 1852.

The township of West Bethlehem, one of the largest in the county, has 120 miles of public highway. The township passed the cash road tax in 1906. The road tax for 1908 was 3½ mills, and \$13,387.93 was collected.

The Flinn road from Zollarsville to Lone Pine was



built by the county in 1904 and '05. The construction was done by N. C. Hunter, contractor. This road is 15,840 feet long, nine feet in width of stone and nineteen feet in width of grading. The engineering cost was \$1,668.26, and construction cost, \$33,165.10. Since the road was built \$8,476.55 has been spent for repairs.

West Bethlehem Township is drained in the south by Ten-Mile Creek. The North Branch of Ten-Mile Creek flows along the western boundary, and the central part of the township is drained by the Little Daniels Run and Big Daniels Run, the former lying east of the latter and the two joining and flowing into Ten-Mile Creek.

The land of the township is hilly, but excellent for agriculture and grazing. It is underlaid with a rich grade of Pittsburg Coal. Oil has been struck in a few wells. The Zollarsville gas field is the largest producing gas field in this part of the county.

West Bethlehem Township is underlaid with an exceptionally fine vein of the Pittsburg coal. It lies in a territory which has been opened up within the last few years. In the northern part of the township the Ellsworth Coal Company has two shafts, Nos. 3 and 4, at Cokeburg, near Scenery Hill, which have given an impetus to business there, and the Pittsburg-Buffalo Company have started extensive operations in the southern part. It is estimated that 12,000 acres of coal lands passed from the hands of the farmers to the ownership of coal companies or their representatives at an average price of \$150 per acre, during 1905. Thus, \$1,800,000 came into the hands of the people of this township.

In the valley of Ten-Mile Creek and its tributaries many favorable points for shafts have been found for mining coal. The axis of the Wanesburg syncline crosses Daniels Run one and one-half miles from its mouth, and Ten-Mile Creek three-fourths of a mile below Bissell. Shafts at these points ought to reach the coal at about 380 and 470 feet, respectively. The Pittsburg vein of coal in this township is of uniform thickness and slightly over seven feet, and is high in steam and gas producing qualities. The Little Washington and Sewickley veins are found in West Bethlehem, the latter being from ten to twenty-two inches in thickness along Ten-Mile Creek. The Washington Coal in West Bethlehem Township, one and one-half miles above Zollarsville, measures three feet three inches, but eleven inches of this is clay. The Jollytown and Ten-Mile coal have also been noted in West Bethlehem Township.

A coal vein was found in this township below the Pittsburg vein 384 feet in the Luse well, near Beallsville, 410 feet in the Joseph B. Wise well No. 1, and 445 feet in the Isaac Horn No. 1 well. This find indicates this vein as from 139 to 200 feet above the Upper Freeport coal vein (sometimes called Connellsville),

which is so frequently located through this county.

The Zollarsville gas field is a name given to a line of wells which cross the Washington and Greene County line near the village of that name. The Pittsburg coal is about 550 feet above sea level in these wells or 150 feet lower than at Clarksville which lies just over in Greene County. This field is on the flank of the Bellevernon anticline. A great many wells near Zollarsville penetrate the Bayard sand 50 to 150 feet below the top of the Fifth sand. This sand is below the Pittsburg coal an average of 2,404 feet. Many wells near here draw gas from the Elizabeth sand some 2,500 feet below the coal vein.

#### PITTSBURG-BUFFALO COAL COMPANY.

One of the largest and most important industrial enterprises of late in Washington County is undoubtedly the opening by the Pittsburg-Buffalo Coal Company of a 13,000 acre block in what is called the Ten-Mile field. Included in the holdings of this company at that place are 900 acres of surface land, located at the most advantageous points for their purposes.

The Pittsburg-Buffalo Company is the largest independent coal producing company in the Pittsburg district, and is unquestionably controlled by some of the most skilled and successful men in the industry. The Ten-Mile field is accessible to the Pittsburg & Lake Erie and the Monongahela division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and is also to be connected with the Ellsworth branch of the latter road, which affords eight locations for operating the holdings of the Pittsburg-Buffalo Company.

The company has planned to sink eight mines in the Ten-Mile field. Of these three have been opened up. On the 7th of May, 1906, the Pittsburg-Buffalo Coal Company let contracts for the sinking of two shafts on the Shidler and Fulton farms south of the present town of Marianna. In 1908 the Marianna Mine was opened up north of the other two mines and a short distance south of Zollarsville. This is said to be the most modern mine in the world and has a capacity of 1,000,000 tons of coal per year.

These shafts are twenty-two feet by thirty-two feet in dimension, and have attained a depth of over 500 feet. The mines are equipped with the most modern machinery—steel tipples, double hoisting cages, etc., while the power-houses are built of brick and hollow blocks made at the company's Johnetta works, where the cars, switches, tracks and other materials are also turned out. These mines are expected to have a combination product of many hundred tons of coal a day. This company is assessed with 6,506 acres of coal in West Bethlehem Township in 1908, valued at \$716,800.

Westmoreland Coal Company—The Westmoreland Coal

Company acquired a large acreage of West Bethlehem coal during the year 1905, and contemplate its development. The quality of coal in this part of Washington County is said to be fine coking coal, and coke ovens will in the near future be built where the mines are opened. Many predict that this entire section of Washington County will, within a very few years, be an important coke field destined to out-rival in years to come the Connellsville coking field, which is rapidly being exhausted.

The Pittsburg and Westmoreland Coal Company, in 1908, was assessed with 4,454 acres of coal land in West Bethlehem Township valued at \$414,770.

The Vesta Coal Company owns 5,906 acres valued at \$549,740. Among the other smaller coal land owners are Leonard Sapper, J. G. Patterson, Thompson and Collier, W. V. Humphreys, and I. W. and T. B. Seaman.

The Ellsworth Collieries Company owns 1,638 acres valued at \$342,140. The same company owns 6,001 acres of coal in Somerset Township valued at \$751,170.

The Mingo Coal Company owns 5,431 acres valued at \$599,410.

The Pittsburg Coal Company owns 1,040 acres of land valued at \$131,910.

Mary A. Leyda owns coal lands valued at \$16,700; Lanis S. Miller and Ellis M. Lilley, \$40,400; Pittsburg and Westmoreland Coal Company, \$38,790, and I. W. and T. B. Seaman, of Uniontown, \$68,100.

The principal and only large gas field in this corner of the county is the Zollarsville field, which contains about 70 wells, located mostly in West Bethlehem Township and the borough of Deemston, between Beallsville, Zollarsville and Deemston. It has the length of five miles and breadth of about two miles. A small group of gas wells is encountered west of Odell in West Bethlehem Township (Ross field). The Zollarsville field cannot be said to hold any definite structural position. Instead of occurring high up on the anticline, southeast of Deemston, as might be expected, it lies on the west flank of the anticline and stretches over nearly the entire synclinal slope between Beallsville and Zollarsville, a few wells occurring nearly to center of the basin. The apparent disregard of structure here may perhaps be due to the nonparallelism of the oil sands and the Pittsburg coal.

The Zollarsville gas field has had a large production for the last few years. The yield is principally from the Elizabeth and Bayard sands, though small quantities are found at all the important sand horizons.

From the best information available, it appears that the same phenomenon found in other fields of Southwestern Pennsylvania holds good in this area, namely, that the deeper the sand the greater the closed pressure.

In the T. J. John Well No. 1, drilled in 1906 or 1907, on Ten-Mile Creek, two miles west of Zollarsville, a small amount of gas was found in the Elizabeth sand which showed a closed pressure of 600 pounds, and a minute pressure of 75 pounds in a 6 5/8-inch hole. The gas in this well blew out in 24 hours, so that the data furnished by it cannot be considered entirely trustworthy. This well is also located almost squarely on the axis of the Waynesburg syncline, at which point the Elizabeth sand is about 150 feet lower than it is at Zollarsville. From incomplete records the Elizabeth sand appears to have a rock pressure of between 500 and 600 pounds.

On the extreme western edge of the field several small oil wells were tapped in 1904. One of these on the Margaret Hill farm, flowed 65 to 75 barrels per day. The Zollarsville field is being operated by the Monongahela Natural Gas Company, the Philadelphia Company, the Carnegie Natural Gas Company, the Greensboro Natural Gas Company and the Manufacturers Light and Heat Company.

The Manufacturers' Gas Company and the Fort Pitt Gas Company carry gas past Zollarsville and through East Bethlehem from the southern part of Greene County to Pittsburg. The first uses a 16-inch line and the second a 12-inch line.

The Upper Washington limestone is well known rock among geologists, and they report a strong outcrop of 15 feet 6 inches thick, white on the weathered surface and mottled grey inside. It is seen in West Bethlehem Township just north of the divide at the head of Crayne's Run near a small stream. In Washington County there is a bituminous shale immediately above this limestone slightly resembling cannel coal and sometimes a little coal a few feet above this shale. This shale is frequently rich in impressions of leaves and stems.

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The towns of West Bethlehem Township are Scenery Hill (formerly Hillsborough), Zollarsville and Marianna.

#### SCENERY HILL.

The town of Scenery Hill was originally called Hillsborough, but the name of the postoffice has always been Scenery Hill and thus the name of the place has gradually changed to Scenery Hill. It is situated on the National Pike half way between Washington and Brownsville, the distance being a little over 11 miles from each place. The tract of land now occupied by Scenery Hill was surveyed as "Springtown," February 23, 1785, to Isaac Bush. George Hill purchased it in 1796 and the land passed from him to Stephen Hill, his son, and Thomas McGiffin.



The town was laid out in lots in 1819 and advertised as Hillsborough, deriving its name from the part owner, Stephen Hill. At the time of the laying out of the town a postoffice was established called Scenery Hill with Samuel Stanley, postmaster.

As early as 1794 a tavern was kept by Thomas Hill and called "Hill's Stone Tavern." About the same time it was also kept by Stephen Hill. The tavern keepers or owners following these first two were Samuel Youman, John Hampson, John Gibson, William Dawson, Oliver Lacock, John Lacock, Mrs. P. M. Tombaugh and Jacob Gherlin, the latter conducting the hotel at the present time. The hotel is now known as the Central Hotel.

During the year 1827 James Beck kept a tavern in Hillsborough. He was succeeded as tavern keeper by George Ringland, David Raily, John Noble, John Taylor, Henry Taylor, Jesse Core and William Robinson. Near the center of the town on the south side of the road a tavern was started by John Wilson and afterwards kept by Stephen Phelps and David Powell. These taverns were important hostleries on the old pike and were well patronized.

The following physicians settled at Scenery Hill at early dates: Drs. McGougan, Henry Halleck, T. R. Storer, C. T. Dodd. The present physicians are Drs. H. B. Larimer, W. A. McCall and F. F. Cobb.

In 1870 the town contained 38 dwellings, three preachers, five physicians, three shoe shops, two saddle and harness shops, one hotel, one blacksmith shop, one wagon-maker shop, one cabinet maker, two carpenters, four stores, a Presbyterian and Methodist Episcopal Church. The town has a very great altitude. It is elevated 1,750 feet above sea level, 917 feet above the Monongahela River at Brownsville and 1,002 feet above the Ohio River at Wheeling. Population in 1900 was 178.

During the last ten years the town of Scenery Hill has had a wonderful growth, its prosperity being accounted for entirely by the opening up of the coal mines in its vicinity, and a result of the opening up of these mines is the construction of the Ellsworth branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad to Ellsworth and later the extension to Zollarsville and Marianna.

Starting at Ellsworth, the extension crosses the National Pike one mile beyond Scenery Hill, by means of a tremendous cutting, 92 feet deep and several hundred feet in length. Deep railroad cuttings are numerous in Washington County, but no such monumental excavation is to be found as this opening near Scenery Hill. A fine concrete bridge spans the cut, giving passage to travelers.

The postoffice at Scenery Hill is a presidential office, the receipts for 1908 being \$2,227.33. The postmaster

is George E. Renshaw. There are at Scenery Hill at the present writing 47 dwellings, five stores, two livery stables, the Central House conducted by Jacob Ghelein, a German Lutheran Church, a M. E. Church, a bank, a school and a blacksmith shop. The town has 200 inhabitants. It is served by the Bell and Home Mutual Telephone Companies and the Manufacturers' Light and Heat Company. Gas for light and heat and telephones are familiarly used in many of the dwellings of this great township of which Scenery Hill is a part.

First National Bank of Scenery Hill—A bank which draws its business from a district with a prosperous future seemingly assured, is the First National Bank of Scenery Hill. This institution was organized in June of 1904 with a capitalization of \$25,000. The institution is well managed and boasts a strong clientele in its district. As Scenery Hill is situated on the extension of the Pennsylvania Railroad from Ellsworth to Zollarsville, it is certain to become a point of importance, and prosperity should continue to favor the bank of that place.

From shafts 3 and 4 (known as Cokeburg) of the Ellsworth Company's works many of the foreigners have found it convenient to deposit at the Scenery Hill bank which has also helped in increasing the resources of the institution. It has more than kept pace with the development of that section of Washington County where it is located. Perhaps no other part of the county has developed more rapidly than the West Bethlehem section. The bank had, at the close of business, December 31, 1906, total resources of \$320,109, as against \$223,249.04 one year before. The surplus and undivided profit account increased that year over \$6,000, or earned over 25 per cent. The book value of its bank stock, par value \$100, was \$142.80, while its deposits increased during that year over 50 per cent, or from \$173,211.87 to \$264,409. It increased in loans and investments from \$150,000 to \$230,600.

At the end of the year 1908 the surplus and profits were \$16,715.89; deposits, \$250,745.12; increased over 1907, \$15,295.42; resources, \$312,461.01; loans and investments, \$219,667.24. The book value of the stock was \$166.86.

Mount Calvary Lutheran Church of Scenery Hill—The Lutheran Congregation at Scenery Hill built their church in 1850. It was at first used by the Presbyterians also. The present frame church was built about 15 years ago. The Lutheran Church of Scenery Hill has had the same pastors as the Bethlehem Lutheran and Horn's Lutheran Churches. (See Bethlehem Lutheran Church.) The membership at present is 82 and the pastor, Rev. A. H. Keck.

Methodist Episcopal Church of Scenery Hill—Hiram Winnett built the Methodist Church of Scenery Hill in

1852. The present brick church was built in 1878. Rev. G. A. Allison is pastor.

Scenery Hill Grange No. 1345 was organized on March 12, 1907, and by May had a membership of 57 farmers. Jacob Gayman is master and Mrs. Ara Crumrine, lecturer.

#### ZOLLARSVILLE.

In early times Daniel Zollar located on the north branch of Ten-Mile Creek, 16 miles from Washington, and built a house at what is now Zollarsville. Stephen Ulery laid out the town in lots in the year 1856. The village grew up around this house. In 1835 Jacob Ulery built a grist-mill operated by water power at Zollarsville. It was later owned by Stephen Ulery, who operated it by steam. It is now owned by W. M. Pollock. W. H. Ulery conducts the hotel at this place. At present there are a schoolhouse, two churches, a hotel, mill, store, wagon-making establishment, blacksmith shop, undertaker and 15 dwelling houses in old Zollarsville.

The country surrounding the old village of Zollarsville has experienced a wonderful change in the last three years. Since the Pittsburg-Buffalo mines were opened up the place has built up rapidly. A successful lot sale was held at Zollarsville on July 27, 1907.

The principal growth has been at West Zollarsville, where many places of business have been started and houses erected.

Dr. James Braden was the first physician in Zollarsville. He practiced at this place from 1850 to 1865. Dr. John A. Patterson practiced here at a later date.

West Zollarsville lies directly across Daniel's Run east of Marianna, but a half mile distant from the mines. It was laid out by Hawkins & Hoskinson, of Waynesburg, in 1906 on land bought from Samuel Gayman. In that plan about 300 to 400 lots have been sold and about 75 houses erected. From its situation as the terminus of the Pennsylvania lines, and the fact that it is bound to become the shipping and traffic point of the country to the south, West Zollarsville and Zollarsville will prosper from the start.

In the Fairfield plan, 50 lots have been sold and 20 houses erected; 20 lots have been sold in the Barnard plan and a new \$5,000 brick schoolhouse erected on the plot. The Donora Land Company have a plan laid out on the James Gayman farm, where 50 lots have been sold and 10 dwellings built.

Zollarsville will soon be connected with Monongahela City, Washington and the intervening towns by the trolley line of the Pittsburg, Monongahela and Washington Railways Company.

A bank will shortly be opened in Zollarsville to meet the business demands of the growing community, and

some of the leading citizens have subscribed for stock and have been chosen directors in the bank. Although the National Bank of Zollarsville received its charter October 3, 1906, it did not open during 1908.

Horn's Lutheran Church is near Zollarsville. The first house of worship was an old log building which stood near Adam Horn's house and which his father had helped to build at a very early date. Rev. Paul Henkle preached there and at many other places in the "wilderness." Ginger Hill, Washington and Morgantown were parts of his field of labor. Rev. John Stough, one of Rev. Mr. Henkle's students, took charge of the Horn's Church and served from 1791 to 1806. Since that time the church has been served by the same pastors as the Bethlehem Lutheran and Mount Calvary Lutheran until ten years ago, when it was separated from that charge. Rev. W. S. Ulrick held services occasionally after the separation. Services have almost ceased to be held in the church by the Lutherans now. The log building was followed by a low frame and it in turn by the present church in 1869. This last one was named Trinity Church, but it continued to be familiarly called Horn's Church. Rev. W. O. Wilson was one of the most energetic of the pastors.

Methodist Episcopal Church of Zollarsville—A society was formed and meetings held about the year 1840 in the log meeting-house of the Horn's Lutheran Church. In the year 1842 Stephen Ulery built the present brick church at a cost of \$3,000 for this Methodist Episcopal Society at Zollarsville. The church is often called the Ten-Mile M. E. and Ulery M. E. Church. Meetings were conducted before the building was built by John Gregg and Hiram Winnett. John Coyle and Mr. Ruter were first appointed to the charge. The building was repaired in 1908 at an approximate cost of \$1,000. The membership is 65 and the pastor Rev. J. E. Lewis.

#### MARIANNA.

The ideal mining town of Marianna is located just below and west of West Zollarsville. Eight days after the railroad reached the town an application for a charter for the Farmers and Miners National Bank at Marianna with a capital of \$50,000 was sent in. The town literally sprang up in a few months.

The inhabitants of Marianna have petitioned that the town be incorporated. The petition sets forth that the proposed borough contains about 2,000 inhabitants. It is desired to incorporate the town under the name of the "Borough of Marianna." The proposed borough contains 993 acres, more or less. The plot includes the present village of Marianna and formerly the A. J. Rice, J. L. Fulton farms, the former Horn heirs farm, the former J. W. Shidler farm and a portion of the W. H. Hays farm. The borough lines are very irregular.



The three shafts of the coal company are included in the plot.

A fine three-story brick hotel has been built and a bank building. The Manufacturers' Light and Heat Company maintain a station at this point. The Marianna Water Company will supply water.

On November 28, 1908, the most terrible disaster in the history of the county occurred here, when 150 lives were blotted out in an explosion that wrecked the mine of the Pittsburg-Buffalo Coal Company at Marianna. Since then it has been repaired and is commencing to ship.

M. E. Church of Marianna—The Rev. John C. McMinn, of Jefferson, who was appointed in charge of mission work at Marianna by the Pittsburg conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church during 1909 organized a church at Marianna with 72 members.

The trustees named were J. P. Reifmiller, W. C. Duve and Charles Connor. A board of stewards were also named and a committee appointed to solicit funds for the erection of a church.

Christian Church of Marianna—A few months ago a Christian Church was organized at Marianna through record work, Rev. H. C. Boblett, pastor of the Charleroi Christian Church, being one of the organizers.

A school was in operation in West Bethlehem Township as early as 1788, in a log schoolhouse used also as a church, by the Bethlehem Lutheran Congregation. Among the earliest teachers of which anything is known are Walter Thompson, Peter R. Hopkins, John Donahoo, Robert Jones, Jonathan Warner and Peter Nonnasmith. These men taught school about the year 1800 or soon after. The majority of the early settlers of this township were Germans and the schools were all taught in the German language until about 1809.

The early school building was constructed of logs with a clapboard roof and windows covered with greased paper. The schools increased until not long before the school law was enacted in 1834 there were log schools on the David Coonrod, Joseph Grable, John Friend, (taught by William McCleary) Jonathan Garben, (taught by Jacob Ragan) Amos Walton and Spindler farms. In 1850 there were 14 schools and 649 scholars. In 1860 13 schools with 652 scholars and cost of tuition per month \$.98. In 1873 there were 15 schools and 534 pupils enrolled. In 1880 there were 16 schools, 18 teachers and 600 pupils enrolled.

There were in 1908 in West Bethlehem Township 16 schools with 16 teachers (males 5, females 11); average number of months taught, 7; enrollment, 377; average salary of teachers per month, males \$47.00, females \$49.09; cost of each pupil per month, \$2.66; number

of mills on the dollar levied for school purposes, 2; estimated value of school property, \$13,500.

Settlers—Joseph Hill was holding land now embraced in West Bethlehem Township in 1774, David Enoch in 1775, John James in 1784, Richard Hawkins in 1786, John and Henry Conkle in 1784, Col. Thomas Crooks in 1785, John, Adam and Peter Weaver in 1789, Peter Drake in 1785, Andrew Wise in 1785, Eleazer Jenkins in 1789, George and Mathias Tombaugh in 1781, Christopher Sunedecker in 1801, John Crumrine in 1801, Peter Eller in 1801, Christopher Clouse in 1802, Valentine Kinder in 1785, Neal Gillespie in 1785, Thomas Lackey in 1785, Myles Hayden in 1788, Adam Simon in 1797, and Daniel Letherman in 1785.

Other early settlers were Peter Mowl, George and John Somers, Joseph Lawrence, Erasmus Nichols, John Sarjeant and Dickinson Roberts.

Early Industries—Shortly before 1785 Peter Wise built a mill on the North Fork of Ten-Mile Creek.

In 1836 Ullery Mill was built about a mile above the Wise Mill. These two mills did a large business, they being the only ones at that time within a large radius.

On the boundary line between West Bethlehem and Amwell Townships a mill was built at an early date by John James. The place was owned until 1908 by the late Morgan Martin and the village has long been known as "Martin's Mills." The postoffice here is called Bissell. There are two dwellings and a general store in this village.

Mr. Kelley owned two fulling-mills, one on Ten-Mile Creek and the other on Pigeon Creek. He gave the one on Pigeon Creek to Lemuel Cooper and the one on Ten-Mile Creek to Moses Cooper.

The business of preparing wool products by local mills throughout the county ceased about the middle of the last century.

Isaiah Ball opened a tavern in West Bethlehem Township in 1782. John Meeks started an inn in the year 1794. He was followed as tavern keeper by William Meeks in 1801 and Absalom Hawkins in 1803. This last-mentioned inn stands near Scenery Hill and is owned by Charles S. Van Voorhis. The traveling multitudes over the National Pike required many wayside inns.

The 1792 assessment report for West Bethlehem Township shows that Andrew Boggs was the only slave owner in the township, while at that time slaves were owned on almost every other farm in the townships northeast of it. This may possibly be accounted for by the fact that the great majority of the population were Germans.

The following churches are in West Bethlehem Township: Bethlehem Lutheran, Mount Calvary Lutheran of

Scenery Hill, Horn's Calvary Lutheran of Zollarsville, Scenery Hill M. E., Zollarsville M. E., Winnett M. E., Pigeon Creek Dunkard, Ten-Mile Dunkard and Highland United Brethren. The following cemeteries are also in the township: Scenery Hill Cemetery, Hill's Cemetery, Bethlehem Cemetery, Horn's Cemetery, Pigeon Creek Dunkard Cemetery and Zollarsville Cemetery. There are several private family burying grounds in East and West Bethlehem Townships.

Bethlehem Lutheran Church is about five miles west of Scenery Hill. This Lutheran congregation dates back to 1788. During the first few years there were really two denominations, the Dutch Reform Congregation and the Lutheran Congregation, both worshipping in the same building, but soon the Dutch died out and left the congregation entirely Lutheran. Meetings were first held in a log schoolhouse. A log church was built in 1791, the place being now marked by a flat stone in the middle of the present cemetery.

Inside the church was a large open fireplace and the church at evening services was lighted by candles. In 1846 a brick church was built which was remodeled in 1880. In 1906 a beautiful new brick edifice was erected at a cost of \$16,000. It has a seating capacity in the auditorium of 400.

The congregation has had 14 pastors. Rev. A. H. Keck has occupied the pulpit since 1907. The membership of the congregation is 145.

Ten-Mile Dunkard Church—The Ten-Mile Dunkard was also called a German Baptist. The church is three miles northwest of Zollarsville. The frame building was built about 1858.

The Highland U. B. Church is a branch of this church, it being formed from the Ten-Mile Lutheran Congregation about 1883. The Ten-Mile Congregation has had the same ministers as the Pigeon Creek Dunkard Congregation. The membership is quite small.

The Pigeon Creek Dunkard Church was formerly known as the Pigeon Creek German Baptist Church. It is located a mile and a half northwest of Scenery Hill. The congregation was organized about 1800. The first meeting-house was a brick edifice on Ten-Mile Creek. A frame church was built on Pigeon Creek about the year 1861. The first pastor was Rev. Mr. Bruist, who was followed at some time prior to 1838 by Rev. Mr. Helft. Rev. R. T. Idleman is the present pastor. The church has 40 members.

Highland United Brethren Church—This congregation was formed from a part of the Ten-Mile Dunkard Congregation about 26 years ago. The Dunkards had the custom of letting the hair grow on their faces, wearing broad-brimmed hats and other peculiar articles of dress. The younger people or progressive branch in the congregation were dissatisfied with these church rules

and separated from the main church or conservative branch chiefly under the instigation of Rev. Henry Holsinger, and called themselves the Highland United Brethren Congregation. A church was built about a mile west of the Ten-Mile Dunkard Church. Among the pastors of this congregation were Henry Wise and Stephen Hildebrand. The present pastor is Jacob Murray and the membership is about 50.

Winnett Methodist Episcopal Church—Winnett Chapel is often called Patterson's Run M. E. Church. It is located about four miles south of Zollarsville. The church was built during the pastorate of Rev. Hiram Winnett. It was burned down in 1864 and another church built in 1866.

Fairview Methodist Episcopal Church was organized and a church building erected on land donated by William Sargent in 1876 midway between Scenery Hill and Beallsville and two and a half miles south of the National Pike. This frame building was burned five or six years ago and the congregation now attend church at Scenery Hill.

Redstone Church—Land was purchased from Thomas Crooks for the consideration of five shillings in the year 1797. On this was soon erected the Redstone Church, under the supervision of Rev. Joseph Doddridge. The congregation is believed to have been Episcopal. This church was located a mile east of the place where Scenery Hill now is, on the Redstone Road. A graveyard was connected with the church, but it, together with the church, which has long ago been abandoned, has fallen into ruins.

Pawne Grange No. 1375 has recently been organized. R. E. Weir is master and E. H. Hildebrand, lecturer.

#### WEST FINLEY TOWNSHIP.

West Finley Township is situated in the southwestern corner of Washington County. It is bounded on the north by Donegal Township, on the east by East Finley Township, on the south by Greene County and on the west by the State of West Virginia. The township of West Finley is drained by the branches of Wheeling Creek and their tributaries.

West Finley Township was formed from Finley Township when the latter was divided December 24, 1828. Finley was originally in Donegal. (See East Finley Township.)

The chief pursuits of the inhabitants of West Finley Township are farming and sheep and stock raising. Much of the land is hilly, especially toward the south near Wheeling Creek.

The most of the coal of West Finley Township is principally owned by large holders. J. V. Thompson is assessed at \$313,560, David E. Mitchell (in trust for



Allen Carson et al) assessed at \$164,720, and Pittsburg and New York Coal Company assessed at \$109,960. The township is abundantly underlaid with minerals which are discussed more fully in connection with East Finley Township.

The population of West Finley Township in 1850 was 1,273 and in 1860, 1,453. In 1890 there were 1,525 inhabitants and in 1900, 1,352.

The number of voters in 1850 was 250; in 1904, 371, and in 1908, 360. Many families moved from this township to the county seat during the building boom there at the beginning of this century, and for a time farm tenants and laborers were scarce.

The real estate value of West Finley Township is \$1,632,482; the personal property value, \$82,960; number of taxables, 390.

West Finley Township has 112½ miles of public highway. In 1906 the township accepted the cash road tax in the stead of the work road tax. The road tax for 1908 was 4 mills and \$6,242.27 was collected.

The Wheeling, Waynesburg and Eastern, a railroad projected from Wheeling to the Fayette County coke fields, touches West Finley Township and some work has been done on the line in West Virginia.

The Wheeling, Waynesburg and Connellsville Company has made a survey up Wheeling Creek and down Ten-Mile to Millsboro.

[For early settlers see East Finley Township.]

Among the early schools of West Finley Township were McCoy's, Chase's, Frazier's, Bimmen's and Power's. Some of the early school masters were John McDowell, David Frazier, David Coventry, William Alms, Alexander Burns and Jonathan Parkinson. The early schoolhouses were built of logs and were private enterprises or were paid by subscription.

In 1850 West Finley had nine schools and 299 scholars; in 1860, 10 schools and 468 scholars; in 1873, 11 schools and 419 scholars, and in 1880, 11 schools and 379 scholars.

In 1908 there were 12 schools and 12 teachers; 317 pupils were enrolled and the average number of months taught was 7. The average salaries of the teachers were, males \$45 and females \$43. Each pupil cost the township \$2.44 per month and the school tax was 3 mills on the dollar. Thirty thousand dollars is the estimated value of the school property.

In West Finley Township the postoffices of Elvilla, Good Intent and Businessburg have been discontinued and are now served by rural delivery. West Finley postoffice at the village of Burnsville is the only postoffice in the township.

#### BURNSVILLE.

Burnsville is situated somewhat south of the center of the township. The village was named after John Burns, who plotted it. He obtained the land from his father, Alexander Burns, the early settler. Alexander had been held captive by the Indians for several years and during this time Philip Sommers settled on the land, not knowing of its previous owner. The West Finley postoffice was established at Burnsville in 1832 with William C. Burns postmaster. The village at present is made up of a schoolhouse, postoffice, hotel, a physician, two general stores, two cobbler shops, wagon shop, carriage and harness warehouse, blacksmith shop, a church at each end of the village and 40 dwellings. The number of inhabitants is near 200.

Christian Church of Burnsville—This congregation had its origin about 1835. Meetings were held at different places and often at the Liberty schoolhouse. In 1851 a small frame church was built. The most energetic worker in the early days was Rev. John Henderson. The congregation weakened on account of deaths and removals and was disbanded about 20 years ago. The church has been torn down.

Windy Gap Presbyterian Church—On March 29, 1850, the Windy Gap Cumberland Presbyterian Church was organized near Brownsville, with 37 charter members, most of whom were dismissed for the purpose from the old Concord Cumberland Presbyterian Congregation. The first elders were Alexander Sprowls, John Chase, Samuel Rockey and Solomon Nickison. Prior to the time of organization services had been held since 1833. Land was purchased about three-fourths of a mile northeast of Burnsville and the present frame church building erected in 1858. The early pastors of this congregation were Revs. E. P. Henderson, P. Axtell, A. W. White, J. D. Foster, J. N. Cary, J. R. Morris. The congregation is supplied at present by Rev. G. W. Hawley.

The church was changed from a Cumberland Presbyterian to Presbyterian in the summer of 1907 when all the Cumberland Presbyterian congregations of Pennsylvania joined the Presbyterian Church. The membership at present is 163.

#### GOOD INTENT.

The tract of land on which now stands the village of Good Intent, situated in the eastern part of West Finley Township, was settled on by Peter Wolf, who built a mill here, and another some distance up Wheeling Creek. The postoffice was established in 1837. Charles Chase started the tanyard. Thomas Frazier opened the first store. The mill was afterward operated by Emanuel Brown, Henry Blaney and George Sutherland. It ceased

operation about 25 years ago. The village is composed of a store and half a dozen houses.

#### BEHAM.

Beham is on the western boundary. The postoffice before its removal was known as Businessburg. The village is made up of a church, a store, a blacksmith shop and about ten dwellings.

#### ELVILLA.

At the location of the former postoffice of Elvilla in the northeastern part of the township there is now nothing except a farm house.

Beham Christian Church—The Christian Congregation at Beham was organized about seven years ago. Among those instrumental in its organization were Joseph Robison and John Carl. It has always been supplied in the pulpit by students from Bethany College.

Salem Methodist Episcopal Church is near the southwestern corner of West Finley Township. The congregation was organized about the year 1830 and the present frame church was erected 20 years later. The membership of the congregation is almost 200.

North Wheeling Baptist Church—This congregation was organized in 1850. Soon after the church was erected in the western part of West Finley Township, a mile and a half south of Beham. Revs. William Scott, J. Y. Burwell and John A. Simpson were among the early pastors of this congregation. The congregation has ceased to hold meetings.

#### WEST PIKE RUN TOWNSHIP.

The territory now included within the bounds of West Pike Run Township was embraced in Fallowfield Township from the erection of that township in 1781 until the formation from part of Fallowfield of Pike Run Township in 1792, and in the latter until its division into East and West Pike Run Townships in 1853. In 1858 the township lines between West Pike Run and Fallowfield Township were altered and confirmed by court. West Pike Run Township is bounded on the north by Bentleyville Borough and Fallowfield Township, on the east by East Pike Run Township, on the south by Centerville and Beallsville Boroughs and on the west by Somerset Township. Pike Run flows through the township from west to east. The northern part of the township is drained by Little Pike Run, a branch of Pike Run.

The population of West Pike Run Township in 1850 was 1,166, in 1890 it was 898, and in 1900, 860. The number of voters in 1850 was 163, in 1904 it was 223 and in 1908, 206.

The number of taxables in West Pike Run Township is 248; value of real estate, \$2,583,037; value of personal property, \$38,057.

The National Pike, known as Cumberland Road, follows the southern border of West Pike Run Township. The road was completed in 1820.

In 1904 there were 56 miles of public highway in West Pike Run Township. In 1906 this township accepted the cash road tax. The road tax for 1908 was 3 mills, \$7,684.72 was collected and \$8,404.72 was expended. In 1904 the county built the Beallsville Flinn Road. The contract was awarded to N. C. Hunter. This road is 9,700 feet in length, 10 feet in width of stone, 23 feet in width of grading, \$20,794.63 in cost of construction; engineering cost, \$1,059.73; repairs, \$5,292.72; total cost to end of year 1908, \$27,147.08.

The grand jury has approved the building by the county of two miles and 5,271 feet of the Charleroi-Beallsville Road. The cost is estimated at \$29,377.62. Part of this road runs through West Pike Run Township.

Surveys were made by C. Jutte & Co. (now Hector Coke Company) for a new railway from Coal Center to their immense coal field east of Beallsville in East and West Pike Run Townships. The entire holdings of this company have been transferred to the Hector Coal Company.

Jonathan Knight, one of the most eminent civil engineers of the United States in his day, was a resident of West Pike Run Township and a self-made man. He was born in Bucks County November 22, 1787, moved with his parents to Eastern Washington County in 1801, married Ann Heston "in the meeting of the religious Society of Friends in accordance with their good order" in 1809, and continued on the farm, gaining his education almost entirely from his own efforts in reading and studying at home—mostly by night. He became a teacher in the schools and with his hard-earned mathematical learning, was called frequently to survey lands and roads. About the year 1816 he was appointed to make and report a map of Washington County, which duty required "much field labor—the instrumental survey requiring 100 days work in the performance" and which duty he says was "satisfactorily performed." The proof of his words is shown by referring to his map of the county dated February 19, 1817. He located the Washington and Williamsport Turnpike by survey. After three years' service as county commissioner he was employed in the preliminary survey for the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal and in the National of Cumberland Road between Cumberland and Wheeling. In 1825 the Federal government commissioned him to extend the road from Wheeling through Ohio and Indiana to the



eastern line of Illinois. He was elected and served six years in the House of Representatives and Senate of Pennsylvania, beginning with the year 1822. He resigned his seat in the Senate in 1828, being called into the service of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, was sent to England by the company to acquire knowledge of railroad engineering and was appointed chief engineer for that road, serving from 1830 to 1842. In 1854 he was elected to the Thirty-fourth Congress, representing Fayette, Greene and Washington Counties and served through its three sessions.

Failing of re-election in 1856 he enjoyed a quiet life on his farm near the village of Centerville until his death on his 71st birthday.

The following were among those holding land at the dates given: Dr. Charles Wheeler, 1774; Benjamin White, 1786; John Griffith, 1790; Joseph Jeffreys, 1795. Edward West, Sr., Seaborn Crawford, James Moffit, John Baker and William Almond were also early settlers.

In 1857 Henry Hornbake built a mill on Pike Run on the site of one which had been burned a year or so previous. One of the early mills in this region was Benjamin Vore's Mill.

#### CLOVER HILL.

The postoffice at Clover Hill was called Garwood, but it has been removed and the neighborhood served by rural free delivery. The village is about three miles southeast of Bentleyville and is composed of a store, a church and a schoolhouse.

One of the early schools of the township was taught by Alexander Walker in the Quaker Church at Clover Hill in 1814. In 1850 West Pike Run Township had six schools and 281 scholars, in 1863 it had seven schools with 347 scholars. In 1873 there were six schools and 274 pupils; in 1880, six schools, 249 pupils enrolled, and West Pike Run in 1908 had—Schools, 7; teachers 7 (males 4, females 3); enrollment of pupils, 206; number of months taught, 7; average salary of teachers per month, males \$50, females \$50; cost of each pupil per month, \$2.42; number of mills on the dollar levied for school purposes, 2; estimated value of school property, \$10,200.

Taylor's M. E. Church stands on the north side of the National Pike, a mile east of the village of Centerville—a beautiful location held by a very ancient organization. The church was formerly known as Hawkins' Meeting-house and is probably the oldest M. E. Church in Washington County. Most of the following facts are from Taylor's Church, history and centennial exercises (1905) compiled by Rev. D. C. Dorchester, Lewis Baker, J. H. Knight and others. Early records cannot be found. The first preaching at the Hawkins'

(spelled in the old records 'Hockins') Meeting-house was probably by Eli Shickle. He came from Ann Arundel County, Maryland, in the summer of 1792 with Bezin Pumphrey. Pumphrey took up a "Tomahawk Right" on the headwaters of the Chartiers, near Catfish. Shickles preached at first at Pumphreys's settlement and later extended his labors to all the settlements in the "Red-stone Country."

The first church building, a log structure, was built and the society organized some time between 1772 and 1784. In 1781 Robert Wooster preached in the church and made many converts. In 1784 the first itinerant preachers, John Cooper and Solomon Breeze, were sent to the "Redstone Circuit" and preached at the Hawkins' Meeting-house and found there a log church and congregation. The first General Conference was held that year. The earlier Methodists in the neighborhood were William and Thomas Hawkins (or Hockins) and Joseph Woodfil. They were all local exhorters. The Peter Taylor family emigrated to the neighborhood from Ireland in 1789. William was the oldest of the Taylor children and afterward came to be owner of the farm on which the Hawkins' Meeting-house was located. It therefore came to be called the Taylor's Meeting-house. The log church in course of time became dilapidated and in 1801 it was superseded by a more commodious stone building. This stone church was torn down in 1851 and a neat brick edifice erected in its place. In 1872 the brick edifice was destroyed by fire, but was rebuilt at once. The church was remodeled in 1903-1904. The pastor of the congregation is Rev. O. B. Patterson and membership 100.

Clover Hill Methodist Episcopal Church—This church about 60 years ago built a church near the sites of the old Westland and Hicksite Quaker Meeting-houses at the postoffice formerly known as Garwood. The membership is 100. The church is on the Bentleyville charge and has Rev. J. S. Allison as pastor.

Little Zion African Methodist Episcopal Church, (colored) was organized in 1844 with the first minister, Rev. Augustus R. Green. The meetings were held for the first six years in the house of Abraham Lowdrake. In 1850 a small log meeting-house was built. The congregation grew until this became too small, and services were held in a school building until 1881, when a frame church was built several miles northeast of Centerville village in which meetings are still held.

St. Thomas' Episcopal Church—The St. Thomas Congregation was called oftentimes the West's Church. The congregation was in existence as early as 1777. A log meeting-house was built on the Brownsville and Pittsburg Road seven miles from Brownsville in 1791, the land being purchased from Edward West. The church was about on the line between East and West Pike Run

Townships. Several other denominations at times worshipped in this church. The first minister of the congregation was Rev. Robert Ayers. The church was remodeled about the year 1821, but it, together with the burial place, has long ago fallen into ruins, the membership having died out.

**Pike Run Quaker Meeting-house**—In 1797 John Samms sold  $4\frac{1}{4}$  acres of land to the Quakers or Friends about seven miles west of Brownsville and near the present National Pike, upon which was soon built a frame church, if indeed the meeting-house had not been there before. The first preachers were David and Ruth Graves. The Quaker Church later separated on account of dissension, into the Hicksite and Orthodox Quakers. The latter branch continued to hold services in the old church while the Hicksites built a new church for themselves a short distance from the other building. A graveyard was used jointly by the congregations. The Quakers prohibited the use of tombstones and the earliest occupants of the graves are now unnamed and unknown.

On May 7, 1858, both branches of the church having

ceased as an organization, the Pike Run Meeting-house and lot with its appurtenances was sold to Samuel D. Price by Jesse Kenworthy, Jonathan Knight and Joseph H. Miller, trustees specially appointed by the Orthodox branch of Quakers. As the deed to Price did not appear to be authorized by the Hicksite branch of the Quakers an act of the Legislature was passed April 1, 1863, authorizing Peter Cleaver, Ellis Lilly, Josiah Johns, Eli R. Griffith and Joseph H. Miller "the representatives of the two divisions of the Society of Friends" to sell and convey the West Pike Run Meeting-house lot. These trustees conveyed the lot, etc., to Price in 1863. The building was occupied for a time as a dwelling by Mrs. Ann Gregg. It was torn down many years ago.

One of the most striking sights in this vicinity is an obelisk of about 60 feet in height in the Taylor Cemetery, erected according to the will of James S. McCutcheon in 1905 at a cost of \$20,000. This exhibition of vanity or display is in great contrast with the unmarked graves of the many Quakers in this township not far distant.



## CHAPTER XXXII.

### BOROUGHES.

#### *History of Beallsville, Bentleyville and Burgettstown Boroughs.*

##### BEALLSVILLE.

The site of the present borough of Beallsville was settled upon originally by Robert Thornton in the year 1774. The tract of land was sold to Zephaniah Beall and surveyed for him in 1785 under the title "Clear Drinking." Parts of the land were afterward conveyed to Zeph H. Beall, his son, Christian Kreider and George Jackson. These four proprietors had the town laid out by the celebrated surveyor, Jonathan Knight, in 1819 and held a lot sale. Beallsville was incorporated into a borough February 16, 1852.

Beallsville is situated on the National Pike 15 miles southeast of Washington and nine miles northwest of Brownsville, between West Pike Run Township and Deemston Borough. The borough includes a considerable area of the farming land surrounding the village. This land is underlaid richly with gas and coal, and the prices now asked and those obtained at recent sales of coal would have been scoffed at ten years ago as wildly unreasonable.

The population of Beallsville in 1870 was 410. The census of 1890 gave it as 360 and of 1900 at 388. In 1905 it was estimated at 590. In 1855 the number of voters in Beallsville was 69; in 1904, 119, and in 1908, 121.

The number of taxables at present is 141; the real estate value, \$582,165; personal property value, \$19,835. The borough tax for 1908 was 2 mills.

The largest producing gas field in the southeastern part of Washington County is the Zollarsville gas field between Beallsville, Zollarsville and Deemston. Gas is found in the Elizabeth, Bayard and Gantz sands. The field is operated by the Monongahela Natural Gas Company, the Philadelphia Company, the Carnegie Natural Gas Company, the Greensboro Natural Gas Company and the Manufacturers' Light and Heat Company. Oil has been struck in several wells southwest of Beallsville.

The most of the coal in the borough is owned by the Vesta Coal Company.

Beallsville is connected with Bentleyville by a fine Flinn Road constructed by the county in 1904.

The Beallsville Road constructed by the State in 1907 was contracted for by N. C. Hunter. The length is 8,359 feet, width of stone 14 to 16 feet, width of grading 26 feet, engineering cost \$966.40, construction cost \$17,453.91.

Beallsville is situated on what was once the greatest thoroughfare of the country. At present it is not reached by any railroad or trolley, but the coal firm, C. Jutte & Co., lately bought out by the Hector Coke Company, have made surveys of a new route from Coal Center on the river to their immense coal field east of Beallsville.

A street car line has been considered to connect Washington with Brownsville, the route following the National Pike through Beallsville.

At the time the town was laid out, in 1819, a tavern was conducted by one of the proprietors, Christian Kreider. In 1821 Thomas Stewart kept tavern in a log house. In the same year Thomas G. Norfolk kept an inn called the "Beallsville Sun," in a brick house, the first brick building in the village, erected by Joseph Mills. Previous to 1840 there was a tavern on the north side of the east end of Beallsville kept by Andrew Keys. After this date the inn keepers at this hostelry were Thomas Keys, Robert Cluggage, James Dennison, Moses Bennington and Charles Guttery.

In the center of Beallsville on the south or west side of the road William Greenfield kept a famous tavern.

In 1830 Charley Miller opened a tavern in a brick house on the corner opposite Greenfield's. It was afterward kept by Mrs. Chambers, Benjamin Demon, Moses Bennington, and in 1855 it was known as M. Mitchell's tavern and later as Charles Guttery's.

Two years after the laying out of the town or in the year 1821 the village of Beallsville contained a tavern, four dwellings, a store and a blacksmith shop.

In 1870 there were two hotels, four stores, two gro-

ceries, two tailors, a saddle and harness-maker's shop, blacksmith shop, wagon-maker shop, marble factory, a shoemaker, M. E. Church, Masonic Hall and a school-house.

The present town of Beallsville had a population of about 600 persons. It is the largest rural town in the eastern end of the county, it being larger than either of the villages of Scenery Hill or Centerville.

The Home Mutual and Bell Telephone, Western Union Telegraph and the Manufacturers' Light and Heat Companies operate at Beallsville. The National Hotel is owned by George Hinton. J. Madison Miller, Esq., has conducted a private banking business here under his own immediate supervision for 37 years.

Dr. James Mitchell opened a medical shop near the site of Beallsville in 1809. Dr. Thomas H. Fowler was one of the first physicians in the village. Drs. William L. Wilson, Mr. Willis, Mr. Alburson, L. H. Tombaugh, James Sargent and T. P. Hasson have practiced medicine at Beallsville at different times. The present resident physicians are Drs. L. D. Sargent and H. R. Frye.

In 1855 Beallsville had two schools and 91 scholars. In 1870 the number of schools was the same with 95 pupils enrolled. At present Beallsville Borough has a fine large brick school building built in 1896. The building contains three schools. Three teachers are employed, (males 2, females 1); pupils enrolled, 93; average number of months taught, 7; average salary of teachers, males \$60.00 per month, females \$50.00; cost of each pupil per month, \$2.80; number of mills on the dollar levied for school purposes, 2; estimated value of school property, \$6,000.

Beallsville Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1872 and a brick church erected. A parsonage is owned by the congregation. The Beallsville charge embraces Taylors, Centerville and Beallsville congregations. The membership of the Beallsville charge is 275 and of the congregation is 100. Rev. O. B. Patterson is pastor.

Cumberland Presbyterian Church—The Cumberland Presbyterian denomination some time before 1870 had an organization and a brick church at Beallsville. A frame church has since been built. The denomination of the church was changed to Presbyterian a short time since by a vote of the congregation. The membership of the church is 92. The congregation has no settled pastor at present.

A Presbyterian Church building was erected on the south side of the Pike in the eastern end of the village prior to 1855, but the organization ceased and the property was sold to the Free Masons.

Beallsville Lodge No. 832, I. O. O. F., was instituted March 4, 1873. The present membership is 66.

Chandler Lodge No. 237, F. & A. M., was originally located in Washington and chartered March 5, 1849. It was subsequently removed to Beallsville. The Masonic Lodge of Beallsville has 116 members.

#### BENTLEYVILLE.

The tract of land on which the borough of Bentleyville is situated was formerly included in Somerset Township. It was purchased by Sheshbazzar (or Sashbegor) Bentley in 1777. His son Sheshbazzar plotted out the town in 1816. In later years additions were made by J. B. Piersol, J. G. McCormick, Roy J. Waychoff and Rev. I. Abromaitis. The borough is located 15 miles southeast of Washington by public road and 10.3 miles from Monongahela City by rail. It was incorporated into a borough May 20, 1868. One of the men most instrumental in its organization and most prominent in this part of the county was John W. Stephens, afterwards known as Hon. J. W. Stevens, who was one of the first members of the Republican party, draft commissioner for Washington County during the Civil War, and member of the State House of Representatives.

The present valuation of the borough is \$817,748; number of taxables, 512. The borough tax for 1908 was 7 mills. \$5,297.38 were collected and \$3,000 expended.

The population of Bentleyville in 1870 was about 300; in 1890, 360; in 1900, 613; and in 1905 it was estimated at 675. In 1903 there were 127 voters in Bentleyville, and in 1908, 333. The population has increased rapidly in the last ten years since the railroad has been put through and the mines opened up. Now there are almost 1,000 homes in Bentleyville.

In 1868 when Bentleyville, was incorporated, it contained thirty-six dwellings, three stores, one schoolhouse, two grist and sawmills and one steam tannery.

The Pigeon Creek Valley, which has been termed the Connellsville section of Washington County, has probably felt the hand of prosperity more than any other part of the county, with the exception of the Marianna district, during the past year. While other sections were slack the business about Bentleyville was brisk and building continued throughout the entire year (1909). It is estimated that more than eighty houses were erected in 1908 at a total cost of over \$250,000. At the present time Bentleyville has four churches, about forty stores, two national banks, Acme Brewing Company, and numerous other places of business. A few years ago the place was a mere village, but now it is one of the mining centers of this county, and in fact this end of the State. The town has now a population of more than 2,000 people.

The Braznell mines which opened up a short distance northeast of Bentleyville three years ago, and were purchased by the Pittsburg-Westmoreland Coal Co., in 1909, have been the cause of the boom. Some factories will



be erected here within the present year. Rumors to that effect have been afloat for the past year. Several sites have been purchased by financiers, and it is believed that they are being held for that purpose.

Outside capital has been attracted, and many people are buying for speculation. Many plots of lots have been laid out. Of the 625 lots laid off a few years ago over 500 of them have been sold and dwellings erected on them. In the McCormack plan of lots twenty-nine dwellings have been erected, while in the Richardson plan twenty-five have gone up. In the Frye, White, Crouch and J. E. Richardson plans all the lots have been purchased and they are built up almost solid. Three dwellings have been erected on the W. F. Richardson plan during the past three months. Several buildings are now in course of erection, while the contracts for a number of others have been let ready for the opening of spring. The St. Luke's Roman Catholic Church, which was erected at a cost of \$12,000, is just nearly completion, and will be ready for dedication soon. A large brick building block thirty-two by 100 feet is under course of construction by Samuel Sidle. It will cost \$8,000 when completed. Another large store room and dwelling is being erected by Bell and Wilson. Thomas Myers has given the contract for the erection of a large business block on the Grable lot to W. A. Marshall. The building will be two stories, with an eight-foot basement, and will be twenty-eight by eighty feet. It will be used as a hardware and implement store with living room overhead.

The prospects for having paved streets through the town are very bright. A stretch from Bedworth's store to that of Mrs. Yannacci will be started early in the spring. The Sprowl road is now under course of construction through the borough which will connect this place with Charleroi.

At the present time there are five schoolrooms in operation with 220 pupils, making over forty pupils to each room on an average. It is estimated that this number will be increased considerably the next year when the new house is occupied.

Bentleyville promises to become one of the telephone centers of this section of the county ere long. The Independent Telephone Company is engaged in erecting an air line from Charleroi to Washington where their lines will connect with those of the National Telephone Company at the county seat. By this connection this place will be put in communication with the entire county as well as all other adjoining counties. The entire right of way for this line has been secured. Bentleyville will be the switching center for the lines and trunk lines will be run from here to connect with the Mutual lines at Centerville and with the Union Company at California, one to the Maple Creek Company near Charleroi, and in

fact with all of the independent organizations of this section of the State. It is expected that the exchange will be opened for business by April. H. L. Lamb, who is president of a number of independent companies, is looking after the interests of this line.

The postoffice receipts indicate that this community has been prosperous. The railroad lines have been extended from here and the business has increased in every way. Both of the financial institutions located here are in excellent condition with competent business men at their heads. The deposits have increased and everything looks favorable for the increased growth of these enterprises.

The Bentleyville "Times" was established in 1908. It is printed every Friday by the Voice Publishing Company in Monongahela City. The office is in Bentleyville. L. E. Flint is editor and manager, and E. C. Snyder local editor.

Gas is supplied to Bentleyville by the Philadelphia Gas Company. An Adams Express office is located here.

The resident physicians of Bentleyville are Drs. W. W. Bigger and A. N. Booth.

Bentleyville is a station on the Ellsworth Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad. No station house has yet been built but one is expected soon. The railroad was built about 1900.

Latterly, August 11, 1909, the Bentleyville council passed an ordinance granting a franchise to the Pittsburgh, Monongahela and Washington Street Railway Company, the line to be in operation within two years from the date of the acceptance of the franchise by the company.

From Monongahela the new trolley line will run through Carroll and Fallowfield townships, to Bentleyville, Ellsworth and Cokeburg, crossing the National Pike near Scenery Hill, thence to Marianna and on to Washington. The greater part of the right of way has already been secured and it is expected that arrangements for the rest of the line will be completed within a short time.

The West Side Belt Line (bought out by Gould interests in 1904) surveyed an extension of its road from a point near Snowden, Allegheny County, up Peters Creek via Gastonville, Finleyville and Venitia, and thence south by Kammerer's, Bentleyville and Scenery Hill to Zol-larsville. This line would tap the extensive coal field of the Johnetta Coal Company.

It is expected soon that the Westside Electric Street Railway, now operating between Charleroi and Monessen, will be extended to Bentleyville and Ellsworth. The immense coal fields in this region make it imperative that some communication be established between these towns. The surveys have been completed for some time for this extension.

On May 10, 1904, work was started on the construction

of the first Flinn road in the county. This was the road from Beallsville to Bentleyville. It is ten feet in width of stone, twenty-three feet in width of grading and 9,700 feet long. The engineering cost was \$1,059.73, and the construction cost, \$20,794.63. Since that time \$5,292.72 have been expended for repairs.

A State road is in the course of construction between Bentleyville and Charleroi. This road will be sixteen feet in width and 10,150 feet in length. The cost is estimated at \$21,261.20.

Sheshbazzar Bentley, Sr., prior to the year 1787, owned a mill on Pigeon Creek where Bentleyville now stands. In 1868 there were two mills at Bentleyville. One of them, an old frame grist mill, is still standing and has been abandoned for several years. It is owned by John White. In 1794 two stills belonging to Sheshbazzar Bentley were seized by Robert Johnston, excise officer, the day after "that dreadful night" when the citizen soldiers from east of the mountains arrested nearly 200 men in this region.

A public school building was erected in Bentleyville in 1837, after the passage of the school law. This building was remodeled and turned into a union school. This school building has been replaced by a four-roomed frame schoolhouse in 1903. Two rooms are being added to this building at the present time, and another two-roomed building erected for the miners at the Braznell mines. In 1908 there were 3 schools in Bentleyville, with 3 teachers, all males, 125 pupils enrolled; average number of months taught, 7; average salary of male teachers per month, \$50.00; cost of each pupil per month, \$1.08; number of mills on the dollar levied for school purposes, 5; estimated value of school property, \$5,000.

Soon after the town was laid out the Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist families united to erect a Union Church building. This structure was destroyed by fire in the year 1828.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Bentleyville was built in 1848. It was a brick building located on the hill across Pigeon Creek from the present frame church, which was erected in Bentleyville in 1893. A parsonage was built in 1908 at a cost of \$2,900. The present pastor is Rev. J. S. Allison, Jr., and membership 210. The church is on the same charge as the Clover Hill and Newkirk M. E. congregations.

Presbyterian Church of Bentleyville—A Cumberland Presbyterian congregation was organized at Bentleyville in 1884 and a frame church building erected which is still standing. About two years ago the church was changed to the Presbyterian denomination. The church is without a pastor at present. The membership is 120.

The Baptist Church of Bentleyville—A Baptist Church was erected in Bentleyville during the year 1908, at a

cost of \$4,000, and the congregation organized in 1909. The pastor is Rev. J. F. Miller, and the membership, twenty-three.

The Pigeon Creek Lodge, No. 768, I. O. O. F., has a membership of seventy-eight. The Nile Commandery, No. 376, of the Knights of Malta was instituted in 1906. It has sixty-two members.

The Junior American Mechanics were organized here in 1903. The membership is sixty-four.

The George V. Lawrence Council, No. 345, B. P. O. E., were instituted in 1908. The membership is over 100.

Union Holiness Association camp meetings have been held at Bentleyville for at least seventy years. About the year 1866 the Bentleyville Camp Grounds were leased from John W. Stephens, and on November 16, 1891, J. W. Stephens and wife sold the land to the Bentleyville National Holiness Camp Meeting Association, for the consideration of \$3,000. At present this corporation owns ten acres of coal and surface land, on which are erected boarding houses assessed at \$5,000. Camp meetings are held annually, generally in the month of August, and are attended by large numbers of people. At the last meeting held in 1909 it was estimated there were 12,000 persons in attendance.

It has been reported that the site of the famous camp meeting would change hands in the near future and the annual meetings be discontinued. It is said that street railway capitalists interested in projected lines in this section have made an offer of \$30,000 for the grounds which will be turned into a picnic park. This report has been denied by the officers, who are as follows: Samuel Walker, president; J. Allen White, secretary; directors, Locus N. Yohe, W. F. Richardson, J. T. Jones, Samuel Wright and Frank Mitchell. For the year 1909 the gate receipts show that as many people as ever attended camp meeting, and will reach a sum considerably over \$900. The people who have money invested in these grounds never receive any dividends. The aim of the association is to make the receipts meet the expenditures, so that every cent paid into the association goes towards the meetings on the grounds.

Bentleyville National Bank (organized May 1, 1906)—The Bentleyville National Bank of Bentleyville was the only financial enterprise which was organized and began business during the year 1906. This bank was formed by the leading citizens and business men of Bentleyville and adjoining districts in that part of the county, to meet the demands resulting from the opening of the new coal mines and the development of the resources of this section. The bank has a capital of \$25,000, and at the close of the year 1906 had a surplus and undivided profit account of \$1,250.68. Its total deposits were \$53,215.27.



It had loans and investments to the amount of \$54,565.38, and resources of \$87,059.42. The book value of the bank stock was \$106.

At the end of the year 1908 the surplus and profits were \$4,313.85; deposits, \$131,739.91; increase over 1907, \$43,053.73; resources, \$167,303.76; loans and investments, \$126,493.67; and book value of stock, \$117.25.

This new national bank promises to increase its business with the development of the Bentleyville region, and the outlook for extensive coal and coke operations here for the future are very bright. Many predict that this part of the county will in a few years be the center of very extensive coal operations. The Bentleyville National Bank is financed and managed by men who have had experience in other financial institutions and are well known and conservative business men. The first officers were: C. K. Frye, president; Dr. A. N. Booth, vice president; J. T. Neel, cashier; J. W. Piersol, assistant cashier.

Farmers' and Miners' National Bank of Bentleyville—The Farmers' and Miners' National Bank was organized January 9, 1907, and opened in its handsome new building March 14, 1908. This bank is located in a community which had more business activity in 1908 than any other section of the county. At the end of 1908 its capital is \$50,000; deposits, \$26,569.34; resources, \$88,469.34; loans and investments \$54,236.08; and dividends paid, \$1,500. Its officers are Joseph A. Herron, president; T. A. Hetherington, vice-president; D. E. Lindley, cashier.

The Acme Mines of the Pittsburg-Westmoreland Coal Company are located in the northeast part of Bentleyville, on the Ellsworth Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad. These mines were opened up by the Braznell Coal Company in 1906.

They were purchased by the Pittsburg-Westmoreland Coal Company in 1908 and called the Acme mines. The number of acres at these mines are 506, and valuation, \$151,800. In 1908, 124,376 tons of coal were mined and 146 men employed. The Acme is a shaft mine, and as many as ninety-eight wagons were hoisted a day. There are twenty-two houses at this mine.

The Pittsburg-Westmoreland Coal Company owns sixty acres of coal valued at \$18,000 in Bentleyville Borough.

The Ellsworth Collieries Company owns 1,491 acres of coal valued at \$288,900 in the borough.

### BURGETTSTOWN.

Burgettstown was laid out one mile north of the center of Smith Township by Peter Kidd, surveyor, for George Burgett, February 28, 1795. The plat of the original town was duly recorded. Previous to this—sometime between the years 1773 and 1780—Sebastian Burgett built

a mill on a branch of Raccoon Creek at the site where the present flouring mill at Burgettstown now stands. Burgetts Fort stood near the Burgett house and mill. At the time it was laid out it was called West Boston, but as a tribute of respect and honor to its founder, the name was changed to Burgettstown by the citizens of the place. In 1789 Sebastian Burgett was returning from Pittsburg through the woods over rough roads with a load of castings with which to complete his mill. When about two miles from home the wagon upset while crossing a log and the castings fell on him, crushing him to death.

In 1865, when the Pittsburg and Steubenville (now P. C. C. & St. L.) Railroad was built through north of the "old town" of Burgettstown, a "new town" three-fourths of a mile north of the old Burgettstown grew up on the sides of the railroad survey. This station was sometimes called Cardville for a railroad official, and sometimes Abeline. Lots were laid out near the station by Diacon Whitaker, but his plots were never recorded. Additional lots were laid out by J. T. Fredericks, and another plan of lots by I. L. Patterson. The railroad station continued to be called Abeline for several years afterward by the railroad company, but the people preferred the old name. About this time and at different subsequent times Rev. J. T. Fredericks and Mary, his wife, sold the greater part of the land south of Burgett's Branch of Raccoon Creek in lots and small acreages. Now this is entirely built up. These later sections together with old Burgettstown were incorporated as a borough on the 23d of March, 1881. The present justices of the peace are: R. P. Stevenson and John P. Linn.

Burgettstown Borough has two postoffices. The younger office was established near the railroad station about the time the railroad was constructed. This is a third-class postoffice with receipts in the year 1908 amounting to \$4,078.01. It is a distributing station for Florence, Cross Creek, South Burgettstown, Cherry Valley and Murdocksville and rural deliveries.

The Burgettstown (now called South Burgettstown) postoffice was established about 1808 or '09. The first postmaster of whom there is any record was Thomas Miller, in 1811. John W. Pry, the present postmaster, was first appointed in 1873, and has served under eight presidents.

Freegift Crawford, father of Mrs. Dr. Bell, was among the first inn keepers in Burgettstown. More than eighty years ago this hotel was conducted at the corner where the old Pry building now stands. It was patronized largely by the drovers who were accustomed to drive large droves of cattle and sheep eastward through Burgettstown. The last hotel keeper in this house was Henry Able, in 1873. After Crawford died Francis Hood, the



FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BURGETTS-  
TOWN



MAIN STREET, BURGETTSTOWN



BANK OF DONORA, DONORA



PUBLIC SCHOOL, BURGETTSTOWN





last inn keeper in the "old town." kept hotel diagonally across the road from the site of Crawford's hotel.

Three or four lots west of the Crawford Hotel, stood fifty years ago the old idle woolen mill and carding machine mill, formerly operated by Parker and Son.

The old "Keystone House" is located on the old Washington and Georgetown State Road, a short distance from Burgettstown in the direction of Washington. It was conducted by Boston Burgett. The building is at present occupied by Robert Scott as a farm dwelling, but has not been used for hotel purposes for half a century. In front of this old weather-boarded house, in the middle of the road, stands a gnarled ancient oak. It is said that George Washington once hitched his horse to this tree when he stopped at the Keystone Hotel. At present the old tree is partly rotted and partly eaten away by the horses which have been hitched to it.

Between the Keystone House and the center of the "Old Town" Dougherty and Son operated a wagon-makers' shop for the convenience of the farmers in the middle of the last century.

There were two hotels in the "new town." The hotel conducted by T. Jeff Dowden was bought out in the year 1902 to make room for railroad improvement. The site of this hotel is on the north side of the railroad, east of the freight depot fronting on the Florence Road. The Smith Hotel is on Main street near the depot and is still in operation.

There never has been any saloon license granted in Burgettstown since the people have had the opportunity to sign and file remonstrances in the courts. Two applications to court were made for license since the year 1900, but the temperance sentiment was quickly expressed to the court in remonstrances, and license was refused.

At the present time Burgettstown is one of the thriving boroughs of Washington County. It is located seventeen and one-half miles northwest of Washington, twenty-seven miles by rail from Pittsburg, and fourteen from Steubenville. In 1900 it had a population of 961, and now the population is estimated at 1,400. In 1908, 335 voters were registered. The borough tax for 1908 was 8 mills, and the total amount collected, \$3,966.95.

The value of real estate in Burgettstown is \$517,175; personal property, \$41,890; the total being \$559,065; number of taxables, 406. In 1890 the population of Burgettstown was 929, and 1900, was 961. The number of voters in this town in 1904 was 303, and in 1908, 335.

The first Bell telephone was installed in Burgettstown in 1892. A farmer line was built and put into operation in 1907. It is connected with the Bell Company. About the year 1900 the West Penn, an independent telephone company, built a line between Cross Creek, Independence, Burgettstown and McDonald. This

company was bought by the Chartiers Telephone Company in 1905.

In 1908 the merchants of Burgettstown dammed up a small stream on the farm of George Tenan, a short distance northwest of Burgettstown. A pipe line was laid and the water is used by some of the people in the part of Burgettstown near the station.

A trolley car line is expected soon to connect Burgettstown with Steubenville, Ohio, Midway and McDonald, the charter having already been issued by the State.

Burgettstown was supplied with gas as early as 1890 by the Mahoning Gas Company. This company was later absorbed by the Laurence Gas Company. The People's Natural Gas Company succeeded that company in the early part of the year 1909.

A large amount of shipping is done at Burgettstown station. The ticket receipts are \$3,000 to \$4,000, and freight about \$8,000 per month.

The first detachment of State constabulary ever located in Washington County was sent to Burgettstown on November 3, and these four men were kept stationed there until February 27, 1909. There was no uprising in the community, and no apparent immediate need for such a force, but their presence was a satisfaction to the people of the town, because of the very recent settlements in the four new mining camps which had been located on three sides of the borough.

The Burgettstown district is one of the pioneer oil districts in the county. This town was several years the residence of C. D. Robbins, president of the Niagara Oil Company. Mr. Robbins, his son Harry Robbins and son-in-law, H. O. Patch, were the earliest of all oil and gas operators to reside in Washington County. They leased large areas of land and drilled several wells very close to later developments of large producers. After C. D. Robbins removed to Washington, Pa., Col. Richard Crocker, who had come from the northern oil fields and done much drilling in connection with Mr. Robbins, drilled a test well on the Woodburn lot about one thousand feet east of Burgettstown station for a stock company. The drilled hole was reduced very much at the conclusion because of difficulties and lack of experience in this field.

The contractor reported to his inexperienced associates that the oil found would not pay to operate at the prices of oil at that time. The well was plugged, but oil was frequently bailed afterward from this well by using a bottle and four or five hundred feet of string.

This was the only well drilled within the limits of Burgettstown, and the only well drilled in this region by a local company. It was drilled in the year 1887, and stopped at 3,200 feet, supposed to be below the Bradford sand.



The development of the "Hanover Oil Field" followed by the Dornan oil field in 1902, and the Cross Creek and Cherry Valley fields in 1904 and '05 materially added to the prosperity of this borough.

In 1902 and '03 the railroad company purchased land and rights of way along Raccoon Creek in and east of the borough limits for a system of storage and switches which were made necessary by the seven coal mines being opened up nearby. This revealed the fact that this town is to be the railroad center for several branch roads.

Burgettstown Milling and Plate Ice Company (successors to the Burgettstown Milling Company, formerly owned by James P. Leech). The Burgettstown Milling and Plate Glass Company started into the business, taking over charge of the Burgettstown flour mill on the 5th of April, 1909. Ground was broken for a large two-story brick ice plant on the 29th of April. The capacity of the plant is to be fifty tons of ice per day. The company was incorporated in 1909 with capital stock of \$100,000. The method of manufacture is new, the ice being freed from ammonia and magnesia by the passage through it of oxygen.

A. Russell Machine Shop. This shop was started in June, 1906. Russell Reversible Gas Engines and Russell Vacuum Pumps are manufactured. Another machine shop was previously operated by E. G. McClure, of Washington, furnishing repairs and supplies of tools to oil well operators. This shop was erected by Zahniser Brothers in 1906 and sold by them to E. G. McClure, who removed this shop to Virginia.

M. R. Allen established the Burgettstown "Call" and the first number was issued Tuesday, August 1, 1881. This was the first paper printed in Burgettstown.

The Burgettstown "Enterprise" was established by C. Kuepper and printed in Mansfield (Carnegie) March 1, 1879, with J. P. Donnan, local editor. On December 29, 1887, the Burgettstown "Call" was consolidated with the Burgettstown "Enterprise" and became the "Enterprise-Call." The printing was done at Burgettstown by M. Riddle Allen and Sons, and the name "Call" was dropped recently. It is now published by the Enterprise Publishing Company, and is issuing its twenty-second volume.

The Burgettstown "Herald" was organized 1908. It is a weekly newspaper published every Wednesday by W. G. Cramer, editor and proprietor, who was until recently the editor of the "Enterprise."

Prior to the year 1872 there was no banking done in Burgettstown except the private banking carried on by James L. Patterson, Esq., and John L. Proudfit. They and other associates organized the Burgettstown Savings Bank on the 2d of March, 1872, associating with them-

selves, A. S. Berryhill, Dr. T. W. Bradley, and Robert K. Scott. On January 23, 1879 they changed and reorganized as the Burgettstown National Bank. The first location was on the street fronting on the railroad. In 1874 they built the large brick building at the corner of Main and Washington streets, where they are now located. This bank is the second oldest national bank in the county.

J. L. Patterson, who was connected with this bank from its organization as cashier and later as president, died October 30, 1905. A. R. Keor had succeeded him as cashier, and he and R. C. Cassidy have been many years with this bank. Its capital stock was at first \$10,000. This increased from time to time until in 1882 its capital was \$50,000, and deposits \$100,000. Later the capital was increased to \$80,000. The Burgettstown Trust Company was organized in 1903 with a capital of \$200,000. In 1906 the Burgettstown Trust Company was absorbed by the National Bank. The Burgettstown National Bank increased its capital from \$80,000 to \$100,000. It declared 12 per cent dividend for the year 1908.

The Washington National Bank of Burgettstown was organized on November 4, 1903, and built its banking building on Washington Street. At end of the year 1905 its capital stock was \$50,000; surplus and profits, \$14,009.21; deposits, \$241,554.11.

J. A. Ray, of Pittsburg, was the first president, and in the creation of this bank was ably assisted by many of the enterprising citizens of this borough. It claims to be the only bank in Washington County that compounds interest every ninety days.

The Richard Vaux Lodge, No. 454, F. and A. M., having obtained a charter December 1, 1869, has held meetings since January 21, 1870; members at present, 115.

The Burgettstown Grange, No. 480, P. of H. was organized in December, 1874, to promote farming interests. It has long since disbanded.

The Cardville Lodge, No. 407, I. O. O. F., once held meetings at Burgettstown. It was transferred to Florence over twenty years ago.

Burgettstown Lodge, No. 1145, I. O. O. F., was instituted May 22, 1906. Members at present, 85.

Silver Cliff Lodge, No. 300, K. of P., was instituted August 6, 1904; members at present, 112.

Burgettstown Lodge, No. 400, K. O. T. M. was instituted March 3, 1902; members at present, 23.

William S. Bradley Camp, No. 96, Sons of Veterans, was instituted August 11, 1906; members, 35.

Capt. Samuel Campbell Post, No. 286, G. A. R., was instituted September 26, 1883; members, 15; once, 92.

There have been four separate school buildings in Burgettstown. The first, a small log cabin, was used

from 1807 to 1834; the second from 1834 to 1867; the third or Union School from 1868 to 1895. The present brick school building was constructed in 1895.

Burgettstown in 1908 had six schools, teachers, 6 (males 1, females 5); average number of months taught, 8; average salary paid to teachers per month, males \$85.00, females \$55.00; cost of each pupil per month, \$2.13; number of mills on the dollar levied for school purposes, 7; estimated value of school property, \$10,000; average attendance, 196.

The following physicians have practiced at Burgettstown: Drs. Ebenezer Jennings (the first of whom any think is known), Thomas Hersey, Stephen Smith, Joseph Campbell, William Donnan, T. W. Bradley (associate judge of Washington County), L. C. Botkin, George Bell, W. J. Miller (now of McDonald), and George Miller. The present physicians are Drs. W. V. Riddile, J. C. Nesbit, George McKee and S. W. Saxton.

Dr. Ebenezer Jennings represented Washington County in the State Legislature in 1906, when it met at Lancaster, and was re-elected. He desired to be early at the Legislature to have an act passed to have all the poor of the State vaccinated gratuitously. He was successful, but lost his life by exposure while on the way to perform the duties of his second term. He first introduced into this county the vaccine virus as a preventive of small-pox.

First United Presbyterian Church of Burgettstown was organized in 1802. Rev. Morris Watson has been pastor since 1903. In 1908 there were 198 communicants.

Since 1898 this church has used an organ in its public worship, but its addition to the musical services was not introduced without creating some dissatisfaction.

Second United Presbyterian Church of Burgettstown was organized September 7, 1898, by Rev. D. W. Carson, D.D., the first pastor, and several members of the other congregation. He is still serving, a faithful pastor, blessed with a long and useful life. This church has forty-one communicants.

First Presbyterian Church—The first church building, a frame structure, was erected on the hill where the cemetery now stands in the year 1845. Afterward, in 1849, the congregation was organized by Rev. Joel Stoneroad. In 1860 the building was enlarged and refitted. In 1874 a new and more commodious structure was built of brick at a cost of \$20,000 on the present site. The building has recently been remodeled at considerable expense, the pulpit changed to the south end of the church and a fine pipe organ installed. William M. Hays has been pastor since 1904. The membership at present is 540.

Westminster Presbyterian Church was organized June 26, 1893. Rev. E. W. Byers has been pastor since 1907. The membership at present is 205.

Baptist (colored) Church—This church was organized in January, 1906. Pastors, Rev. L. B. Coleman, 1906-1908; Rev. W. H. Smith, 1908, is the present pastor.

The Methodist denomination built a frame church in 1872 near the present Union school building. Several years afterward the organization ceased to hold services.



## CHAPTER XXXIII.

*History of California, Canonsburg, Centerville, Charleroi, Claysville, Coal Center, Deemston and Donora.*

### CALIFORNIA.

Nestled in a graceful bend of the Monongahela, 49.9 miles from Pittsburg, a magnificent bluff on the east, and a gently rising plateau extending to the western horizon, California possesses an excellent location.

The first white man to claim title to the land upon which the borough now stands was Samuel Young. His title to the land was a grant claimed to have been bestowed by King James. In the year 1787 Young relinquished all right and title to the land to Robert Jackman, who in addition became possessed of several hundred acres adjoining the original tract. At Mr. Jackman's death in 1813, all this land passed to six sons who survived him. The portion of the land now comprising California Borough was given to James and William, who soon allowed it to be sold at sheriff's sale, to Seth Buffington, who in turn transferred it to a John Ringland.

In 1849, during the gold excitement in the State of California, a company with William W. Jackman at its head, was organized and purchased of Ringland's heirs 304 acres, upon which they laid out a town site, calling the newly created burg California. Job Johnson, one of the company, surveyed the land, which was divided into about 100 lots, each 50 x 150 feet, on streets of unusual width—sixty-five feet. On account of the bend in the river the streets which parallel it turn to the west at or near the center, but those intersecting are uniformly straight from the river practically to the western boundary. Lots in the new town sold at \$15, which may be remarked with interest at this date, when prices are running from \$600 to \$4,000 for a single lot, depending upon the location.

The first house erected was that of Thomas Moore, built by himself. His son, Job Johnson Moore, was the first child born in the new town. He was honored by the donation of a lot.

California was now in an embryonic stage and remained so for many years. To Job Johnson is due much of the credit for the early advancement of the town's interests. He built the first hotel, and ran in the same building a general store in 1851, and was instrumental

in securing a postoffice, thus contributing materially to its advantages as a shopping point for farmers. He was of genial and generous disposition, and often helped struggling individuals and enterprises in their battles for existence. The black man knew him as a friend, and California being on the historic "Underground Railway," his opportunities in this direction were almost boundless.

L. W. Morgan and Solomon Sibbitt opened the first store in 1850. Mr. Sibbitt was the first burgess of the town, and was always prominent in civic affairs.

On petition of its citizens, California was, in November, 1853, declared a borough. The first election was held in 1854. At this election, in addition to Mr. Sibbitt as burgess, Messrs. Ailes, Chrissinger, Morgan, and Carroll were elected councilmen.

From 1853 to 1860 the growth of the town was slow. At the outbreak of the Civil War the borough promptly furnished its quota of men and contributed in many ways to the Union cause. At the close of the war, new life seemed infused into the old town, and it began a healthy growth, which has continued with slight interruption to the present time. The citizens which have come to us have been of the most desirable sort, her internal policy has been conservative, yet her public spirit never wanting. Within the last few years marked progress has been made in beautifying and improving the town. Although only a few squares have been paved as yet, the preparatory work of placing sewers and laying water mains, gas lines, etc., has been completed.

The following reminiscences of early days are taken from an interesting sketch prepared by Mr. L. W. Morgan, the pioneer merchant of California, and read by him in January, 1906, before the Century Club of California. They are here presented with his permission. The few omissions indicated by the asterisks are chiefly of data that is elsewhere given in this article. After a short description of the origin and platting of the town Mr. Morgan proceeds as follows:

"Not a building stood upon the town site when first laid out. Mr. and Mrs. Thos. W. Moore completed and occupied the first dwelling house during the summer and soon after had a son, Job Johnson Moore, born therein.

The proprietor donated him a town lot. Among others who built soon were: Nelson Crow, the first frame house above the Vesta Tipple; James Hank, the small brick house opposite the Pittsburg Mercantile Store on Second Ave.; S. S. Rothwell, a large frame house occupied by Mrs. Kate Lilley and family; Jas. Ailes, the large brick dwelling now occupied by M. H. Matthews on 5th St.; Job Johnson, the brick hotel near the station, known as the Johnson House, John Woodfill, the house occupied by C. N. Savage; William Jobes, the frame opposite J. W. Martin's store on 3rd St.; Aug. Wells, the brick now owned by Jacob Hornbake on 2nd St.; Adah Wallace, a frame house below the wharf, torn down some years since; Josiah Critchfield, the brick owned by the People's Bank.

"Job Johnson was a man of great energy and push and to him should be ascribed the credit of having done more for the material advancement of the town than to any other citizen. He was a very valuable member of our board of trustees at the Normal, but has long since gone to rest.

"Solomon Sibbitt and L. W. Morgan, as partners in a small store, claim to have had the first general store in town, opening it May, 1851, in the room now owned by Mrs. Van Dyke. Mr. Sibbitt was the first Burgess of the town and was an active and prominent citizen.

"William McFall, St. Clair Chrissinger and James T. Imlay established the boat yard in 1851, and two or three years later came our post office. It is probable that the entire population did not number more than 300 when the town was incorporated in 1853. On the 26th of Nov., 1853, in accordance with the petition of many citizens, the court issued an order declaring the town of California a borough. Therefore, in the spring of 1854, the inhabitants held a meeting at the schoolhouse, when the following officers were elected for one year: Solomon Sibbitt, Burgess; Jas. P. Ailes, St. Clair Chrissinger, Lewis W. Morgan and William Carroll, councilmen; S. S. Rothwell, clerk; Henry Phillips, high constable, and Joshua Norcross, street commissioner. At a special election held July the 28th, 1864, to determine whether a tax be levied to fill the borough's quota in accordance with a call of the President for 500,000 men, 76 votes were polled, of which 46 were for the tax and 30 against. The borough authorities resolved to issue bonds to the amount of \$2,100 and to pay \$300 bounty to each of the seven men required to fill the quota.\* \* \*

"Soon after the founding of the town, the proprietors placed in operation an extensive saw-mill where the lumber yard and carpenter shop of John R. Powell's Sons now stands. In 1851 this mill was leased by a firm composed of William McFall, St. Clair Chrissinger and Jas. T. Imlay, who during the summer of that year, engaged in boat building. They continued but two or three years, being succeeded by Capt. Stirling and Benj. Coursin. Various changes in the style of the firm and ownership took place till 1879, when the road bed of the P. V. & C. was run through the grounds. As a result, the boat yard at that time, one of the most extensive and convenient on the river, was destroyed. From 1859 to 1879, about 50 men were usually employed in boat building, except during the years of 1863 and 1864, when about 70 men were employed. During the 20 years above mentioned, G. M. Eberman and Co. and Eberman, McFall and Co. constructed 168 steamboats and model barges at a cost of \$854,753, besides having sold from the yard timber and lumber to the value of \$40,000. In 1878 they built the steamers Montana and Dakota for the Missouri River

trade. The boats were 250 feet long, 48 feet wide and five feet six inches depth of hold. Other industrial enterprises have had birth here in early days, some successful while others proved failures.

"Early in our history John R. Dunlap came here from Greene County, being a tanner by trade. He succeeded in interesting Sampson Alter, L. P. Beazell and A. P. Smith in a tanyard, situated between Third and Fourth streets in what was then called the 'Valley of Contention.' It proved a financial failure and the vats have been filled up and abandoned.

"About the year 1853, when the coal business was in its infancy, Solomon Sibbitt had a small boat-load of coal mined this side of the powder house and left on a platform like the one that stands at the lower end of Third street now. After buying and fitting up a small hull of the steamer Adrianna, which had been used as a packet, he filled it with this coal and floated it out of the creek to the river and to Cincinnati and sold it. It contained 4,000 bushels. In arranging to buy a small tract of coal near here, which was in full running order, the writer pressed the owner to know the capacity of the mine. The answer was, 'One day we did run 1800 bushels.' And 40 years after, the latest developed coal mine is Vesta No. 4, whose output is the largest in the world, being 187,000 bushels in one day, and whose output has been 59,000,000 bushels in the past year, and whose payroll is now about \$1,000,000 annually. This story will but faintly give you the two extremes of this great industry of the Monongahela Valley.

"Brick making was a great industry that had a good place in our early history, William Carroll and his sons making quite a business. In taking out the rear end of the M. E. Church, built in 1859, as was done some years since, one good, old, hard, red brick rolled out with a name on it. On picking it up I found the name of J. O. Carroll on it. E. M. Melchi, another brickmaker, an abolitionist and staunch temperance man and justice of the peace, worked hard and did much for the betterment of the town. Such stalwarts as the above named and many others, made such a strong sentiment in favor of total abstinence that it predominated.

"Brick yards were to be seen on the rear of the College grounds on Third Street, where the houses of Harry Mills now stand, near the river wharf, below the cemetery, and, lastly, at the head of the lane owned by F. H. Martin. But like other things of the kind, here comes some larger people, and before we knew much about them, a large kiln was erected and all former records broken by an output of 20,000 daily. The people previous to 1859, who wished to attend church, had to go to Greenfield, but in that year the Methodists put up the building now standing on Third street. It has passed through several severe spells of repair and still holds its own well. \* \* \*

"Mr. and Mrs. J. W. King were married about 35 years ago in West Newton and for about ten years Mr. King and his father-in-law, Mr. Schoff, were partners in the foundry business. Mr. King concluded to sever his connection with the parent concern and moved to California, buying a lot from Professor G. G. Hertzog, on which he erected the foundry which he now operates, and it has proved a profitable investment.

"Two blacksmiths located here about the same time William Reese and a Mr. Thomas, who had a very awkward son. The boys called him 'Traveling Trunks,' but he turned out pretty well. When the town was first planned or laid out, large elms occupied the shore from Greenfield to the Normal School grounds, as we call it



now, making a very fine shade and a good place to take a walk and improve our acquaintance with the ladies. One large cottonwood broke the monotony of the elms and was said to be the only one between Brownsville and Pittsburg. Much of the shore has been carried into the stream and these monarchs of the forest have been carried with the flood to the ocean.

"Carry yourself back to the date last mentioned (Jan. 12, 1906); a town with 300 inhabitants, no churches, no railroads, no telegraph, no telephone, no Normal School, no newspapers, either daily or weekly, on sale, without a wharf, with big trees to hide the steamers, with locust trees in the streets, and berries growing in the fence corners, and you have a pretty fair picture of our town.

"But there were men and pretty women here and young men and women just as it is now, only more so; and we had singing schools and parties, where the young folks simpered and acted silly, just as they do now. I could name some of them if I wanted to, but I don't.

"Occasionally a stranger from Brownsville or Cookstown would drop in and then there would be a flutter in society. Occasionally these strangers would come in buggies or in carriages and take our girls for an outing and we poor boys would stand back and wait our time, for we had no livery stable and few horses and fewer buggies. \* \* \*

"Some of our citizens had queer notions and did not fear to express them. A few samples may illustrate: Job Johnson, one of the proprietors, was a man of noble qualities, and very pronounced character, a friend of education and a strong temperance advocate. When the Normal School project was on foot one faction was opposed to Mr. Johnson and another for him. In order to work both sides for the school, the writer and another friend called upon him to induce him to keep quiet until we could get the other side committed. He was a very large man and used his left hand to emphasize his speaking. Suiting the action to his words, he answered, 'I'll not do it. There shall be no good thing go on unless I have a hand in it.' He was a member of the board of trustees, and in discussing the plan of the central building, he said that it should have 'no Roman nose.'

"The early inhabitants of our town were, as a rule, pronounced temperance people and some stories can be told which illustrate this matter thoroughly: A well known distiller came from Pike Run to buy brick for his new building. Mr. William Carroll, having all the brick, was called upon. Mr. Carroll said 'No,' and did not sell. His brother, working with him, said he would furnish brick for the gable end of Hades if they would pay him. There were three Mr. Carrolls and three kinds of men, but William was the quickest witted. His brother James was a slow, mild Methodist, and the elder brother, speaking of him, said that Jimmy did not have enough religion to do him a little bit. Another demand for lumber for the distillery was blocked by the refusal of Jonathan Dehaven, a teamster, to haul the lumber out, and a refusal by J. K. Ward to haul lumber and whiskey at the rate of \$1 per bbl. Ellis N. Lilley, another staunch temperance man, told a very genteel distiller, who offered him his price for grain, that his father during his lifetime had refused to sell grain to the distiller and he would not break the record.

"In 1856, during the Fremont campaign, we had the largest political gathering ever held here. The committee having in charge the meeting made a general preparation to have a big time, but the crowd surpassed all expectations. Delegations in wagons and on horseback crowded

the town, making a cordon coming in at the lower end of Third street, below the cemetery, marching up Third street to Green, down Green to where the station is now, down Water street to near Vesta, and across to the place of beginning, having to wait there till the marching column would press together so that there was room to pass. \* \* \*

"Early in 1861, we organized a singing class at the M. E. Church and at its close a more permanent organization was effected which was to be a choir. Considerable opposition developed, so we did not sing at the services for some time later, but were allowed to sing in the Sunday school. We had no instrument but a small portable melodeon brought by J. C. Totten, our instructor. Early in that year some of the class volunteered in the army and others took their places in the class. The rumblings of war were heard all about us. We began to sing patriotic songs and hold concerts here and elsewhere and somehow got a reputation for good music. At the close of Mr. Totten's term he arranged to have us go to his own city, Monongahela, where we were greeted by a crowded house and many encores. About the middle of our entertainment, it had been arranged to sing an echo song and Miss McCain, now Mrs. Jas. S. Harris, and her sister, Mrs. Jacob Billingsley, were placed in the stairway to the gallery and their singing brought down the house. \* \* \* This entertainment, as near as I can now remember, was on Christmas night, 1862. Opposition was so great against an organ that we did not use one in the public congregation for several years. At one time the official board was called together to adjust the trouble, but high words were used and the minister thought to cool us by having prayer. He called on one brother to pray, and he replied, 'Let the organ pray.' On one occasion, the C. P. Church was holding their synod here and Dr. Miller, president of the Waynesburg College, held services in our church. After service I was spoken to about the choir and much praise given. 'You struck with the precision of a brass band,' was his compliment. One by one we have faded from the active participation in music and have taken our seats quietly among the flintlocks. Others have taken our places with better equipment and better opportunities and are doing fine work, and we listen to them with great pleasure. L. W. MORGAN."

The population of California in 1860 was 640. By 1890 it had increased to 1,024, in 1900 to 2,009, in 1905 to 2,056, and at the present it is estimated at 2,120.

The number of voters at present is 530, number of taxables, 578; borough tax, 12 mills.

The real estate valuation of the borough is \$679,975; personal property value, \$60,375; total, \$740,350. This is one of the few towns of any size along the Monongahela River in Washington County that does not have any license to sell intoxicating liquors and that never has had.

The Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston Railroad was constructed through California in 1881. California expects soon to be connected by trolley line with Coal Center and Centerville village.

California's water supply is ample to meet all present requirements and those of several years to come. The

immunity which the borough has enjoyed ever since the installation of the system from infectious and bacterial diseases speaks well for the quality of the water supplied, while it has but recently been fully demonstrated that the pumps are more than able to furnish a sufficient volume to quench the fiercest conflagration which is apt to occur. The explanation of the statement that the water is free from contamination is that the Monongahela River, from which the water is drawn, flows through a comparatively unsettled country. The Cheat River, its main tributary, is a wild mountain stream, its waters coming from a thousand springs on the west side of the Allegheny Mountains. Similar to the source of the Cheat is that of the Monongahela. But very few towns above California have sewerage systems of any size, with the exception of the three towns of Brownsville, Bridgeport and West Brownsville. The water company was organized in 1900, with George V. Milligan, president; John F. Miller, secretary; and Charles A. Rowan, treasurer. Its capital stock is \$50,000. Mr. J. R. McGinley, of Pittsburg, is the principal stockholder.

The company operates under a franchise granted by the borough of California, giving it the right to lay mains in the streets of the borough, in consideration of certain concessions by the company in the way of free water for the borough's use. The plant is located at the extreme end of Phillipsburg, on the west bank of the Monongahela River. It is a three-story stone and frame structure, in the basement of which is the pump, the second story the engine, the third story being occupied as living apartments.

The pump is of the Deming triple type, and has a capacity of 500,000 gallons every twenty-four hours. The intake pipe, through which the water is drawn from the river, is twelve inches in diameter, and is protected at its mouth by a cage-like structure which prevents the passage into it of all animate and inanimate objects which might clog the pump and prevent its effectual working. The water is forced through a pipe ten inches in diameter to a tank about half a mile south of the station, and about 300 feet above the level of the river at low water. The pressure required to force the water this great distance is considerable, yet the pump accomplishes it with ease. The tank has a capacity of about 150,000 gallons. It may be readily seen from this that the capacity of the pump is sufficient to fill the tank more than three times in twenty-four hours. The pressure at the base of the reservoir is about sixty pounds, which, however, rapidly increases as the water leaves it and reaches the lower levels. At the corner of Union and Water streets the pressure is 132 pounds, and at Fifth and Wood is 105 pounds. This is sufficient to raise the water through a one and a quarter inch nozzle over the highest building in town.

It is interesting to note that while the distribution systems of most towns are through four-inch mains, that of California is by means of six-inch mains, thus amply providing for future needs.

There is, as yet, no organized fire department in the borough, the only protection the town enjoys being two hose carts, which are kept stored in a building erected for the purpose next to the borough building. The Vesta Coal Company is at present erecting a fire engine house which will probably be fitted up and turned over to the borough and a volunteer fire department organized.

The Union Telephone Company—To Mr. H. L. Lamb, of the "Sentinel" belongs the honor of first discussing the proposition for an efficient and satisfactory local telephone service. The field was already occupied by the Bell and Federal Companies, each of which had an exchange in operation here. But the rates were too high, the service limited to a few patrons, and the facilities afforded the public so narrow, that the opening for a good local company, representing the people in general, seemed excellent.

The early steps toward organization were undertaken in March, 1903, when Mr. Lamb outlined his plans to Messrs. T. J. Underwood and W. C. Smith, well known citizens and capitalists of the town, and A. F. Moses, of the "Sentinel" staff. On April 8 a preliminary organization was formed, with Mr. Underwood as chairman and Mr. Moses, secretary, to be styled The Union Telephone Company, was incorporated June 1st, 1903. A permanent organization was effected, with the following officers:

President, W. C. Smith; vice-president, T. J. Underwood; secretary, A. F. Moses; treasurer, H. L. Lamb.

The company was organized with a capital stock of \$10,000 which was afterwards increased to \$15,000, and again to \$20,000. It accommodates both California and Coal Center. It has about 350 phones in its exchange. Its lines extend to Newell, Roscoe, Granville, Hood's Hollow, and West Brownsville, at which latter point connections are in progress with the Fayette County independent system, giving toll line access to a vast number of independent exchanges east, south and west, including the Pittsburg & Allegheny system, with all its affiliated lines.

The Bell Telephone and Greensboro Gas companies give service to California residents.

Postoffice—No surer index of a town's prosperity and growth can be found than a statement of its postal receipts from year to year. The local postoffice, since its establishment in 1851, a short time after the establishment of the first general store, has been steadily gaining in the amount of business transacted, until it now ranks about fourth among the offices of Washington County. The receipts for 1908 being \$8,033.81. For a number of years it was only sufficient in size to rank as a



"village postoffice." Mails were not as numerous then as now, and people were too busy to either write or receive letters, and the postoffice was only an "incident" in the young town's life. But as the community began to develop, and the railroad came, the business of the postoffice rapidly increased.

Job Johnson, who is so frequently mentioned in these pages, was one of the town's first storekeepers. He was a man of untiring energy and great public spirit. He it was to whom great credit is due for the establishment of the office. There was no crying need for it, but doubtless foreseeing the future of the town in this direction, he applied to the postoffice department at Washington for the establishment of an office. He was at that time conducting a general store near the boat landing, and in this store was located the office. Since then the office has occupied nearly every building in the town. Several times a discontinuance of the office was narrowly averted by Mr. L. W. Morgan accepting the postmastership. The different men who have held the office successively since its establishment, have been Job Johnson, Thomas Craven, D. H. Lancaster, A. S. Fry, James Fry, L. W. Morgan, I. T. Dawson, J. W. Smith, John S. Eberman, Charles McCain, J. B. Shallenberger, L. C. Powell, J. I. McKenna, and the present incumbent, N. K. Wiley.

During the last year of Mr. Shallenberger's term the office reached the thousand dollar mark in the amount of business done, and was placed in the presidential appointment class. Prior to that time it had been a fourth-class office, the salary of the postmaster being dependent upon the receipts of the office. Mr. Shallenberger, however, did not receive any of the benefits of the increased business. It was not until the appointment of Mr. Powell that the new classification became operative.

"California Sentinel"—The first newspaper published in this section of which account can be found was the "Monongahela Valley Spirit," owned and conducted by E. Lichteberger and N. W. Truxall. The first issue appeared in February, 1860, and was a sprightly looking publication. Times evidently failed to prosper the enterprise for more than four or five years, and it is supposed to have faded gently from this world of care.

The next appearance of a newspaper was that of the "Valley Messenger," a newsy little sheet emanating from the brick building on the corner of Water and Union streets. This was in April, 1884, the first owner being William Minehart. As well as can be learned, Mr. Minehart had removed the plant of the "Valley Spirit," which had lain idle in Coal Center for so long, re-establishing the paper under the new name. He finally disposed of it to the California Publishing Company, composed of W. E. Crow, Dr. T. B. Noss, J. A. Letherman, and L. T. Claybaugh, W. E. Crow being editor

and general manager. The company conducted the enterprise until 1890, when it was sold to a partnership composed of S. G. Ailes and L. W. Rank. These two gentlemen published the paper for one year; the interest of Mr. Rank being disposed of at the end of the year to Mr. Ailes, who continued the enterprise until 1897, when he disposed of it to Rev. W. E. Howard, who, in partnership with W. N. Worrell, conducted it for about six months. At that time Rev. Mr. Howard disposed of his interest to Mr. Worrell, who was conducting the paper at the time of its purchase by its present owners, Messrs. H. L. and A. H. Lamb.

People's Bank of California—To the efforts of a number of such Californians along in the latter part of 1899 is due the organization and establishment of the People's Bank of California. L. Z. Birmingham, at the time manager of the California Store Company, and one of the principal stockholders in the California Coal Company; Charles E. Baker, recent clerk of courts of Washington County; Joseph Underwood, a prominent coal man, of Roscoe, and the father of T. J. Underwood, of California; and R. B. Drum, superintendent of the Vesta mines of the Jones & Laughlin Company in this neighborhood, were the principal promoters of the new enterprise. To Charles E. Baker was delegated the task of soliciting the sale of shares of stock in the proposed organization, and with what success we know best when it is stated that within a month the entire amount had been subscribed.

The bank was organized in 1900. The first officers of the institution were A. B. Duvall, president; G. B. Frantz, first vice-president; R. J. Gregg, second vice-president. In addition to the above mentioned the board of directors consisted of L. Z. Birmingham, J. Underwood, J. N. Dixon, Theodore B. Noss, Thomas C. Richards, J. B. Crothers, R. B. Drum and J. E. Masters. A handsome and commodious brick bank and office building was erected. In 1907 the bank was closed for a short time, that not being due to any serious condition of the bank, but to alleged irregularities among those who were intrusted with its safety and to outside influences. The bank has the confidence of a large constituency, and some of the most progressive and enterprising business men of this section of the county are interested in it.

First National Bank of California—One of the oldest of the national banks in the river section is the First National Bank of California. It was organized in 1891, with a capital of \$50,000. It has steadily grown in its business and influence until now it ranks among the foremost of the national associations of the entire county, considering its limited capital. It is located in a rich and growing community and has more than kept pace with the advancement and development of this part of Washington County.

This institution was organized with J. C. Ailes as president, J. A. Letherman, vice-president, and W. H. Binns cashier. Its first board of directors was composed of J. C. Ailes, J. A. Phillips, J. W. Reed, Cary Piper, W. H. Gregg, Gibson Binns, J. W. Ailes, J. S. Eberman and J. A. Letherman.

A handsome building, the first story constructed of Cleveland sandstone and the second of red pressed brick, was erected. W. H. Binns is the president, and William S. Nicodemus is the cashier. Prominent business men of California compose the rest of the officers and board of directors.

The Old Shipyard, at One Time the Leading Industry of the Borough, Since Demolished to Make Room for the Railroad—The boat yard, the one industry around which California's early interests centered, and of which nothing now remains but a memory, was located on the river bank, and extended from a point adjoining the wharf up the river beyond Green street. During its palmy days it was a busy place, but now even the boats which were born on its stocks and slipped into active life on its ways, are no more, and of the men whose industry gave strength and symmetry to the yard's product, but few remain. At the time of the yard's beginning the river was the only means of communication with the outside world. The immigrant caught his first glimpse of the fertile country from the decks of the old-time packets; his household goods came with him on the lower deck. Merchandise and mail came by boat. All the packets in those days were crowded with passengers and freight, and their arrival at the landing was the occasion of much excited interest on the part of the inhabitants. They were nearly all built on the river on which they were to run, the principal yard being at Elizabeth. Afterwards other yards were established, notably at Brownsville and Lucyville. Each of these yards was rushed to its fullest capacity in the building of new boats and the repairing of old ones. When the railroad was built through town, in 1881, the shipyard had to go.

The yard in California was established in 1851 by William McFall, Jr., St. Clair Chrisinger and James Imlay, practical boat builders residing in the neighborhood of Elizabeth. The site was well suited to the construction of boats of every description, and at that date land could be purchased at very reasonable figures. The yard at the beginning was small, but its output was large from the first, and at times its capacity was sorely taxed to supply the demand upon it. The original management of the concern continued for about two years, when it was undertaken by Benjamin Coursin and Mark Sterling. William McFall was retained by the new firm as foreman, and later William Latta was induced to enter the employ of the company as general business superintendent. Later, or about the year 1857, George M. Eber-

man and Catharine McFall obtained control and continued the business until 1870, when Samuel W. Craft and Joseph A. Lambert purchased their interests. It is remembered that oftentimes over 300 men were employed. Four launchways extended along the river front and the noise of hammer and saw was incessant.

One of the more recent industries of California, the California Glass Company's plant, was located on the eastern end of the old boat yard, ten or twelve years ago. It was erected at about the time of the financial panic of '93, and through various causes was not the success which its promoters vouchsafed for it. This plant manufactured flint glass bottles and jars.

The California Foundry and Machine Company is a comparatively recent addition to the list of industrial establishments of California. It is located on a plot of ground immediately adjoining the old plant of the California Glass Company, with a frontage of eighty feet on the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks and extending back to the Monongahela River. The company as originally organized was simply a partnership between Mr. James R. Hill and S. W. Murray, the former an experienced machinist and the latter an experienced business man.

After the plant had been in operation about six months Mr. Murray disposed of his interest to Mr. Hill, who became sole proprietor and active manager.

Hornbake Brothers, and John R. Powell's Sons, two contracting companies, have done much toward the up-building of the town of California.

The California Marble and Granite Works, William M. Burley, proprietor, make the most of the monuments, mausoleums and sarcophagi of the cemeteries in this neighborhood.

The Valley Supply Company—This company's store at California is one of the largest merchandising enterprises in the upper Monongahela Valley. It was originally established by the California Coal Company, at one time a large factor in the development of the mining industry in this section. The former company was organized for the purpose of carrying on a general retail merchandising business in California. L. Z. Birmingham, at the time a leading coal operator of this section, was the general manager of the store. For years Mr. Birmingham continued to act as manager of the store, or until its incorporation into the system of stores operated by the Valley Supply Company.

Upon the organization of the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal & Coke Company in October, 1899, the store was transferred to the new company. The old management was continued, however, until April, 1901, when the Valley Supply Company was organized to take charge of the river company's stores throughout the territory covered by their mining operations.

The building of the company in California, known as



the Valley Supply Company's store No. 24, was erected in 1899 and is by all odds the largest in town and larger than any similar building in the upper valley.

The Pittsburg Mercantile Company—Housed in one of the finest and best appointed buildings in the Monongahela Valley, with opportunities for close buying by reason of the large quantities handled, the Pittsburg Mercantile Company, in spite of the short space of time in which it has been established in California, enjoys a large and constantly growing trade from all classes of citizens.

The company was organized on April 1, 1904, with B. F. Jones, Jr., president; Edward Gray, vice-president and general manager; J. B. Laughlin, treasurer, and W. C. Moreland, secretary. The thought in the organization of the company was that by combining their capital and experience its members could not only establish a modern merchandising establishment in California which would be a credit to the town, but would enable its patrons to buy their everyday necessities, such as groceries, dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, etc., to the best advantage in the way of unlimited opportunities for selection and at a close margin of profit to the company. This latter feature, it was thought, would be easily made possible by the increased facilities for purchasing in large quantities such a store would possess. Following out this idea the policy of the store has been fixed and it depends rather on the quantities of merchandise it handles at a small profit, than on smaller sales with greater profit on each item.

In addition to the above described business companies there are the usual number of other concerns for a town of California's size.

Arlington Hotel—The building on the corner of Union street and Second avenue occupied by the Arlington Hotel was, in its original form, built by Solomon Fry, as a dwelling house. Upon the purchase of property by Dr. J. A. Letherman in 1887, additions were built on each side, the whole being converted into a hotel building. The first boniface who conducted a hotel in the building was W. B. Alter.

At one time the Arlington corner was the center of the commercial life of the borough, but when the railroad came, and the station was established in its present location, it moved up town.

Schools—California in 1908 had nine public schools, with 11 teachers (males 2, females 9); enrollment of scholars, 372; average salary per month of teachers, male and female, \$50.73; cost of each pupil per month, \$2.08; number of mills on the dollar levied for school purposes, 6; estimated value of school property \$4,500. The common schools of the borough have the advantage of teachers and educational apparatus from the South-western State Normal School. This institution for the

education of teachers and others is the pride of California and indeed of the whole Monongahela Valley. It is treated more fully elsewhere.

The first educational institution of which the borough can boast was the public school which for many years was conducted in the two-story brick building on Liberty street, near Fifth, belonging to Mr. Samuel Craft. The school was developed into an academy or high school in 1852. This was not done without effort and much was due to the public spirit and leadership of Job Johnston. The building as first constructed was a substantial two-story brick, entered by a central hall-way from the front, with recitation rooms to the right and left, and stairway leading to the hall on the second floor, known as "Seminary Hall." At a later time, as the demand came, an addition of two recitation rooms was constructed to the rear, giving the building an L shape. The upper room could as occasion required be opened up so as to form part of the assembly room, thus giving a seating capacity for perhaps three hundred. The building was never well adapted to the work for which it was used, but served as an important stepping stone leading to the State Normal School. The old academy building was abandoned in 1868, as soon as the State Normal School Building had enough rooms completed to accommodate those in attendance. This is the only academy in the county organized during the last half of the last century (not connected at present or heretofore with a college), which has not ceased to exist, but has been nurtured into a higher institution.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church of California was organized in 1858, most of its membership having come from Coal Center. Before the erection of the present church edifice, meetings were held in the public school building, now used as an apartment house, located on Liberty Street, near Fifth. Occasional meetings were held at the homes of the different members also. The present building was erected in the latter part of 1860, although it was far from the pretentious building it now is. The first pastor of the congregation of which authentic record may be found was Rev. William McCracken, an energetic worker, who contributed in no small measure to the founding of the church on the stable lines which have enabled it to pass through many trying situations. It was originally known as the "Kiers Chapel of the Methodist Episcopal Church of California." The original trustees were Abner Jackson, William McFall, Jr., George M. Eberman, William Carrol, James P. Ailes, John Wells, James H. Bell, James Carroll and St. Clair Chrissinger.

The church building was erected in 1860, and was at that time ample for all purposes, but its capacity was in time outgrown, and extensive alterations, which largely increased it in size and convenience, were made in 1894

at great expense. This money was well expended, however, as time has fully demonstrated. A very fine pipe organ, secured through the generosity of Andrew Carnegie, aids in the services.

About ten years ago the church erected a handsome parsonage for the accommodation of its pastors. It is a modern building throughout, with furnace, gas, and city water. The membership of the church is 368 and the pastor Rev. S. M. Mackey.

**Presbyterian Church of California**—The organization of the First Cumberland Presbyterian Church of California occurred on May 20, 1897, a short time after the destruction by fire of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church at Coal Center, to which most of its charter membership then belonged. This first meeting was held in Odd Fellows' Hall, and the organization was affected with 113 charter members. Rev. W. E. Howard, who was filling the pulpit of the Coal Center Church, was secured as pastor, dividing his time equally between the two charges.

Shortly after the organization of the church a building committee was selected, composed of W. H. Winfield, L. S. Jackman, W. K. Coatsworth, N. K. Wiley, and Fred T. Wilkins, to superintend the necessary steps in the contemplated erection of a house of worship. In addition to this steps were taken toward the raising of a building fund with so much success that the cornerstone of a \$20,000 edifice was laid with befitting ceremony on September 22, 1900, Rev. J. R. Henry delivering the address.

The congregation worshiped in Odd Fellows' Hall for over two years, Rev. W. E. Howard dividing his time between his charge in Coal Center and the one here. Since that time Revs. J. R. Morris, A. B. Elliott, and James W. Harvey have served as pastors. The membership of the congregation is 275. The denomination of the congregation was recently changed from Cumberland Presbyterian to Presbyterian by vote of the congregation.

**California Church of Christ**—When Edward Riggs moved his family to California in 1858 he began to declare the gospel to his neighbors, and became a center of religious influence in the community. Five members of his household were disciples of Christ, and they found two others, David Thomas and wife. Judson D. Benedict, of Tonawanda, N. Y., an able and fluent speaker, was secured to hold a series of meetings in this new community. His work was successful, for the records show that on March 24, 1859, several persons united in an organization to be known as the Christian Church of California, the meeting being held in the Riggs House on Second avenue.

Soon after the organization Mr. Riggs changed his place of residence to Fifth street, where the church as-

sembled regularly for nearly seven years. On January 7, 1866, the church began to meet in the old school house, and continued so to meet until the completion of the present plain but comfortable house of worship.

Prudently considering the financial ability of the membership, and desiring to avoid the embarrassment of a depressing debt, the leaders were inclined to move slowly. Having obtained some subscriptions on January 4, 1866, it was resolved that the trustees be instructed to purchase a lot known as the Wilkins lot for \$175 on which to build a meeting house.

In the earlier history of the church the general policy was to rely on the local talent, chiefly the eldership, for the public instruction of the congregation and guidance into all good works, and to call in preachers to aid in special efforts to reach the world with the offers of salvation. Of the four elders longest in service were Edward Riggs, Josiah W. Phillips, Robert Wilson and G. G. Hertzog. The membership of the congregation is close to 150.

**First Baptist Church of California**, occupying the neat and comfortable meeting house on Second avenue, near Wood street, was organized in March, 1889. The general missionary of the Pennsylvania Baptist State Mission Society was sent to California during the winter of that year, and after holding meetings in this building, which was then owned by the regular Presbyterians, he gathered together twelve persons who were Baptists, and led them to see the advisability of organizing a church. The leading spirit of this movement was Mr. James B. Van Dyke, a man active in every good undertaking in the community and a staunch Baptist. It was not long before the building was purchased from the Presbytery, the Presbyterian church having disbanded. Among the pastors who have ministered to this congregation were Revs. Ross Ward and E. Z. Zwayer.

**Lodges and Societies**—The following lodges and societies are located at California: Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Royal Arcanum, Senior Order United American Mechanics, Junior Order United American Mechanics, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Fraternal Order of Eagles, Order of Moose, Woodmen of the World, Century Club, Tecolote Club, Friday Afternoon Club, United Mine Workers of America.

#### CANONSBURG AND SOUTH CANONSBURG BOROUGHES.

In the preparation of this article the editor is under great obligations to the Notes Publishing Company, of Canonsburg, Pa.—David H. Fee, president and editor; William H. Fee, vice-president and news editor, and W. R. Ebeling, secretary and treasurer—for the many extracts taken from the Canonsburg Daily Notes, Fif-



teenth Anniversary Number, of date Saturday, April 17, 1909.

The town of Canonsburg is situated on Chartiers Creek, seventeen miles from Pittsburg, seven miles from Washington, and forty miles from Wheeling.

The town derived its name from John Canon, who came from Virginia and settled on the present site of Canonsburg. Col. Canon's property consisted of several tracts, which embraced land upon both sides of Chartiers Creek. Virginia certificates were issued to Col. Canon for four tracts in May, 1780, covering 1,200 acres. The three at the creek were called Mount Airy, Abbington, and Canon's Hill, and one at some distance from the creek, Sugar Tree Grove. Some time afterwards, presumably in 1781, when first mention is made, a mill was built by John Canon on Chartiers Creek where Canonsburg now stands. This mill was one of the first on this branch of Chartiers. To it the farmers from a great distance around brought their grain. In May, 1790, advantage was taken of a high stage of water to send two barges carrying flour from John Canon's mill down the tortuous course of Chartiers Creek, at that time unobstructed, thence to the Ohio and so on to New Orleans. The clearing up of the country since then may possibly account for the present thread-like appearance of the stream, which does not suggest the idea that Canonsburg was once the head of navigation. This feat shows some of the possibilities of the country and location. The successor to the old mill is still standing on the same site and is owned by McBurney & Moore. John Canon's house stood on the slope nearby the flouring mill. He tried at one time to have the county seat located at this place, but was unsuccessful in his attempt. In 1781, road viewers were appointed to view a road from John Canon's mill to Pittsburg. Other roads were laid out to this point, until ere long, when John Canon laid out the first plan of the town, there were roads leading from near his mill to Mr. Smith's meeting house, on Buffalo, to Dr. McMillan's meeting house, to Campbell's mill, to Devore's Ferry and to Washington; and from the top of the hill, on the north end of his plot, two roads branched out, one to Pittsburg, the other to Well's mill on Cross Creek. (See plot in Canonsburg Centennial, by Blaine Ewing, Esq., p. 146.)

Lots in the first plot of the town were located on each side of Market street, now Central avenue, and extended from the cross road near the present Pitt street, up the hill, north to the forks of the road, now Greene street.

In these days, when there is much talk of municipal ownership, which many appear to regard as a brand new discovery, it may be of interest to state that in the early days of Canonsburg the town owned a coal mine, and that the inhabitants of the town were entitled to all the wood and coal they needed for their own use, ac-

cording to provisions in deeds made by Canon. He specified that the purchasers of lots should have the privilege of cutting and using underwood, and taking coal from the town mine for their own use, forever gratis, the purchasers (of lots) to pay the said Canon 3 pounds purchase money and \$1 annually forever afterwards, and to build a stone house, frame or hewed log house, at least twenty feet in front, with a stone or brick chimney, within two years of their purchase.

Canon had obtained the steep hillside familiarly known as "Dam Hill," with the underlying outcrop of coal, but the road to the coal banks, as shown in the plot, indicates that the bank was up the stream and on the west side of the creek near Oak Grove Cemetery. The borough afterward leased out the coal bank and regulated the price to be charged per bushel. Unfortunately for the town, John Canon died in 1798, in the prime of his life.

On this ancient town plot only twelve purchasers are named. Lot No. 4 is marked "Dr. Thompson, March 15, 1787." Capt. Craig Ritchie and Col. Matthew Ritchie took the two lots just across the street on the same date. The last date of sale indicated was June 1, 1790, when John Todd saw a chance for speculation in the coming village and secured three lots well up the street toward what was known a century later as "Sheep Hill."

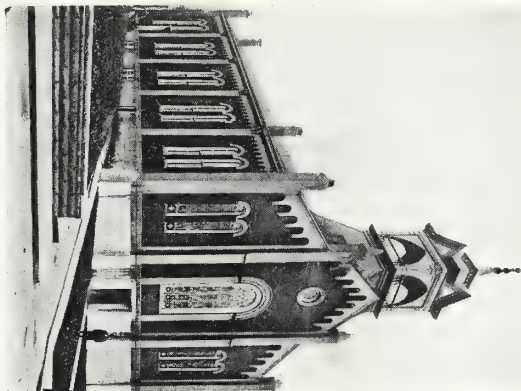
Upon this plot at one side is the entry, "Never to make it a seat of a tavern or public house." The Canonsburg of today has had no tavern or hotel for many years, although it had them in the days of stage coaching. A public house did not pay after the entry of the railroad. The community is prosperous without it and the traveler, if he needs it, will be accommodated with a comfortable lodging in a town not excelled for hospitable people. The borough was offered a hotel with saloon attachment a few years ago, but a prompt, strong remonstrance defeated the proposed licensed saloon, and the applicants disappeared.

The first act of the town Council, after it convened in its first session, 1802, was to make a return of all taxables, and the next to specify that "all hogs, shoats and pigs running at large within the bounds of this borough without yokes and rights, upon complaint to the Burgess, shall become a forfeiture," and in the next ordinance: "Resolved, that all tavern keepers, cider and beer houses shall have their doors shut by 10 o'clock (tavern keepers for the reception of travelers only excepted)."

The Council in those days had in its care the market house, which stood at the intersection of Main (Central avenue) and College streets. In 1804 the market days were fixed on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and "no meat, butter, fruit, vegetables or any other articles" were to be offered for sale at any other place than at he



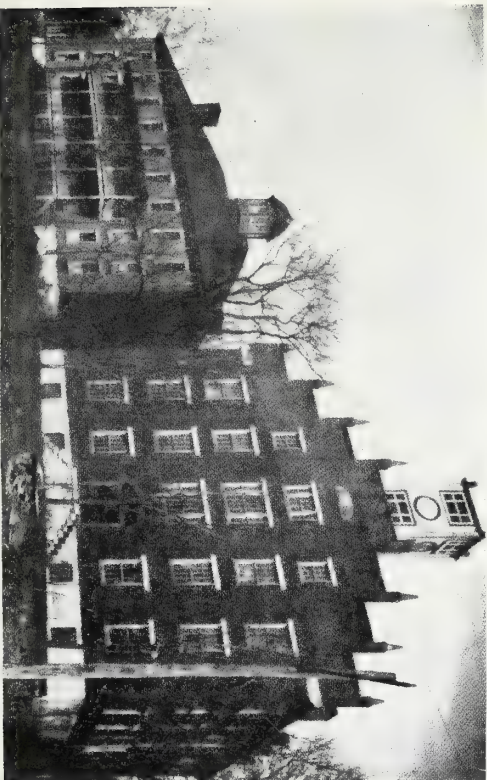
GREENSIDE AVE. U. P.  
CHURCH, CANONSBURG



CHARTERS U. P. CHURCH,  
CANONSBURG



FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,  
CANONSBURG



JEFFERSON ACADEMY AND DORMITORY,  
CANONSBURG



THE STANDARD TIN PLATE MILLS,  
CANONSBURG





market before 10 o'clock a. m., on pain of forfeiture to any person who chose to take them, and no butcher was allowed to sell any meat on any other day in the week than market days, unless he would notify every family in the borough of the fact.

In 1810 the borough bought scales for the market, and prohibited the use of "steel yards" by persons selling in the market.

In March, 1830, the question of grading and laying sidewalks was first taken up, and in the same year a seal was procured for the borough.

Canonsburg had but one voting place up to 1885, in August of which year the borough was divided into two wards, designated as East and West. Central avenue was made the dividing line between the wards. The voting place was at the borough building, on the site of the present structure, which replaced the old brick building used as Council chamber and lockup, and which was destroyed by fire November 14, 1898. Previous to the erection of this building the voting place was in the old "Town Hall," or schoolhouse, which stood on the site of the present Central avenue school building. In 1901 the West ward was divided into two election precincts, the center of West Pike street being made the dividing line.

Perhaps the most interesting of the many Council meetings that have been held was the one on Saturday afternoon, February 22, 1902, in the Morgan Opera House. This meeting was held for the purpose of observing the 100th anniversary of the incorporation of the town. The meeting was public, as all Council meetings are, and was attended by many of the citizens.

Canonsburg was created a borough February 22, 1802, by act of the Legislature, then sitting at Lancaster. It is the oldest borough in Washington County, and one of the oldest in western Pennsylvania. Jefferson College was granted a charter in the same year that the town was incorporated.

The first election in the borough was held on the third Monday of the following May, when Samuel Murdoch was chosen burgess, and William Clarke, William White, Thomas Briceland, John Johnston and John Watson, councilmen. John McGill was chosen high constable. The first meeting of the Council was held May 26, 1802.

One of the earliest actions of the town fathers was the erection of a pair of stocks, "for the better securing of the peace and happiness of said borough of Canonsburg." The stocks stood near the old market house at the corner of what is now Central avenue and College street.

There must have been trouble in securing a quorum of councilmen 100 years ago, for the members, in 1808, passed the following: "That every member of Council who does not attend at the place of meeting, due notice

being given, within fifteen minutes, shall be fined 50 cents." Almost 100 years later a verdict for \$4,300 was given in court in favor of one councilman who was forced to attend a Council meeting against his will. After a reversal by the Supreme Court of the State this case was compromised.

In 1805 the borough paid Thompson and Weaver \$65 "for building bridge," probably at the foot of the present Central avenue.

The formal celebration of the centennial of the borough's incorporation was held June 26, 1902. William B. Chambers was chairman of the centennial executive committee. The addresses and other matter relating to this anniversary is preserved by Blaine Ewing, Esq., and makes an extremely interesting and entertaining book entitled "Canonsburg Centennial."

For three-quarters of a century the town prided itself on being the educational center of this Western Pennsylvania, and the large number of Jefferson College students made the business and the excitement for the village until war times and the union of Jefferson and Washington College in 1864-70. "Few communities have been more richly blessed with a predominance of all the better qualities that go to make up the highest type of society."\*

The Canonsburg Notes describes the growth of the town as follows:

First the seat of the college around which the community moved and lived and had its being, then a sleepy village mourning the loss of its chief glory, it was not until 1882, or 94 years after the town had been laid out, that the village awakened to its possibilities and secured its first important industry, the Canonsburg Iron and Steel Works. This concern was put in operation at the beginning of 1883, and simultaneously there was an awakening. A building boom followed, and everywhere there was renewed life. "The iron mill" was now the center of the community, and the whistle of the engine took the place of the old college bell; employes of the noisy foundry filled streets where formerly care-free students loitered. It was industrial, rather than classic, Canonsburg; and there was no objection on the part of the citizens, for the mill put dollars into the pockets of the people and created a market for the farmer.

For years after the first mill had turned its first wheel the community felt the quickened life, and the town continued to grow and expand. The discovery of natural gas and the development of the oil in the community helped along the renewed life of the town during the years that followed; there was increased activity everywhere.

In the early nineties another important industry was secured—the Pittsburg Structural Works, now the Fort Pitt Bridge Works. A little later came the pottery, and still later the coal development on an extensive scale. Early in the present century the Standard Tin Plate mill was secured, and smaller industrial con-

\* Rev. W. B. Smiley, Centennial address.



cerns have followed. These, however, were not secured without hard and persistent work on the part of the people, and weeks and months were required to raise the required stock or bonuses in order that the manufacturers would locate their plants here.

The location here in the late nineties of several industries caused a general expansion of Canonsburg and the growth in the outlying districts was remarkable. The part of the town on the south side of Chartiers Creek was quick to feel the effects of the expansion, and in the spring of 1897 the citizens of that suburb took up the matter of annexation to the old borough, or incorporation as a separate borough. It was decided to incorporate, instead of annex, and on May 10 of that year the court granted a charter under the name of South Canonsburg. The first election in the new borough was held Monday, May 31, 1897, and John W. Grubbs was elected Burgess. The first council was composed of B. F. Noah, Frank Taylor, E. C. Treat, J. B. Scott, S. A. Crozier and R. M. Hott.

The borough's population, as shown by the census of 1900, was 610. Its growth in population since then has been rapid, and there has been much building. Streets that were such in name only at the time of incorporation have been built up, and there are many handsome residences. The present population is from 1,500 to 2,000. Two important industries—the Fort Pitt Bridge Works and the Canonsburg Pottery—are located in this borough of East Canonsburg.

The streets are lighted with electricity, and the principal streets have good sidewalks.

In the summer of 1908 the town Council put in a system of sanitary sewers in a number of the streets.

A large number of additions to Canonsburg have been built up during the past 15 or 20 years and the town has spread out in every direction, until today the borough of Canonsburg comprises only about half the population of what might be termed the Greater Canonsburg. In 1883-4 the hill district enjoyed a building boom, and Ridge avenue was built up within a year or two.

However, the greatest amount of building has been done in South Canonsburg, which has become a separate borough. Building activities had a real start in this suburb after the Canonsburg Land and Improvement Company, formed in the spring of 1894, purchased the farm of the Black Bros., Richard and Robert, and laid it out in building lots. The farm comprised 185 acres, and was purchased by the land company for \$30,000. Through the operations of this deal by the land company the necessary amount of money to secure the location of the Pittsburg Structural Iron Works (now the Fort Pitt Bridge Works) was raised, the land company giving a site and \$10,000 in money. At a meeting held April 20, 1894, in the interest of securing the works, 30 lots were sold. At a public sale of lots held May 4 of the same year 89 lots in this plan were sold, and others were sold later. Since that time much property has changed hands, and the Black farm of 15 years ago is today a built-up and thriving borough—a modern town in all respects.

East Canonsburg, another suburb, came into existence as the result of the location there of the Standard Tin Plate Company in 1902. The Cecil Improvement Company was formed at that time, and purchased the John M. Giffin and the S. W. McNary farms and, after platting them, placed them on the market. Many lots were sold, and quite a number of houses have been built.

Streets were laid out and graded, and water and gas mains constructed.

White Lawn Terrace, a suburb located in Chartiers Township and adjoining Canonsburg Borough on the west, was plotted and placed on the market in 1904 by Potts Bros., who purchased a tract of 20 acres from W. V. White. Most of the houses in this addition were erected by Potts Bros., who later sold them. The houses are of a good class and are modern structures. The streets have been graded and walks laid, and the suburb has gas and electric lights, water and sewers.

The town has also extended eastward as a result of the development in the East End by the Pittsburg-Buffalo Company, New Philadelphia, Buffalo Hill and Buffalo Park being mining settlements.

Another important addition to the town, which is included in the corporate limits, was laid out in the nineties by S. C. and G. V. L. Smith, who had the Smith tract, now comprising Vine and Smithfield streets, surveyed into lots and placed on the market.

Alexander Place was laid out by the Alexander Land Company, composed of Canonsburg people. This company purchased the Alexander farm and placed it on the market as building lots, and many lots have been sold. A general sale was held in the autumn of 1902 and many lots were sold at that time. The Chartiers railway and the Pittsburg Railways Company's electric road run through this company's lands. The tract contains many excellent building sites, and is practically certain to be built up with factories and residences at no distant date.

An addition was laid out some years ago by Cockins & Johnson, this tract lying adjacent to South Canonsburg Borough. A number of lots in this addition have been sold.

A more recent addition is that of the Bernstein plan, in the western section of South Canonsburg Borough. Mr. Bernstein built many houses here during 1906 and 1907, and has sold a number of them since that time. The Hazleton plan, in the eastern part of South Canonsburg, was placed on the market by Potts Bros. Other smaller additions have been built up here and there throughout the Greater Canonsburg.

Canonsburg has moved forward by leaps and bounds during the first few years of the twentieth century, when water works and sewers and paved streets and street cars came almost simultaneously. In June, 1902, Canonsburg celebrated the centennial of its incorporation. And while the town had completed a hundred years of municipal existence, it had not a foot of paved street; there was not a street car within ten miles; nor were there water works or a sewer system. By the end of the following year all these had been secured, and Canonsburg, instead of a little country village, had become a modern town. It is true that only one street had then been paved, but the mere improvement of Pike street proved a wonderful object lesson, and the paving of the other streets had gone on since then, until today the more important thoroughfares have been permanently improved, and Canonsburg has been lifted out of its century-old mud.

Canonsburg has had railway service ever since the Chartiers Valley Railroad, now operated by the P., C., C. & St. L. R. R. Co., was opened. Street car service was instituted in 1902-3, when the Washington and

Canonsburg Railway was built. Both steam and electric roads connect Canonsburg with Washington and Pittsburg. Several good improved roads lead from the surrounding country to Canonsburg.

At the November election, 1901, the citizens of Canonsburg voted on a proposition to issue bonds to the amount of \$40,000, for a complete system of sanitary sewers. The proposition was carried by a vote of 397 to 41. The contract for constructing the system in all the streets was let by the town Council in 1902 and work was begun the same year. Previous to this the North Strabane Water Company had obtained a franchise to lay its mains through the streets, and this work was done during the fall of 1901 and the spring of 1902. In August of 1902 the borough granted a franchise to the Washington and Canonsburg Railway Company to lay its track in Pike street, the company agreeing to pay the borough \$3,000 for the concession.

In July, 1903, the contract for the paving of Pike street the entire length of the borough was let. This was the first street paving done in the borough, although the town had, the preceding year, celebrated the centenary of its corporation.

A start having been made, other streets were paved, until today the following thoroughfares have been permanently improved:

Pike street its entire length.

Jefferson avenue, from the southern borough line to West College street.

West College street, its entire length.

Central avenue, from the southern borough line to Pitt street.

Belmont avenue, as far as the street has been opened.

Ridge avenue, entire length.

Greenside avenue, Pike street to East College street.

Spring street, from East Pike street to near the Standard Tin Plate Company. (Only a part of Spring street is in the borough, and it was not paved by the borough, which has no jurisdiction over it.)

About five miles of streets have been paved within less than six years. This work has been done on what is known as the two-thirds plan, the owners of property abutting on the improved streets paying two-thirds and the borough one-third of the cost.

In 1907-8 Canonsburg and South Canonsburg let jointly the contract for the installation of a fire alarm system, at a total cost of nearly \$3,000. Alarm boxes are located in all parts of town, and a 1,200-pound bell is located on the borough building.

There are two fire companies, one occupying quarters in the borough building and the other in a building specially erected for it in Ridge avenue. Both companies are supplied with adequate fire-fighting apparatus.

The present borough building was erected in 1899, to replace the Council chamber and lockup destroyed by fire in November, 1898. The building is constructed of pressed brick, containing two stories and basement, the basement being used as a lockup. The dimensions of the structure are 40x80 feet.

The borough employs two policemen, these being on duty from 4 p. m. to 4 a. m.

There is hardly a borough in Western Pennsylvania that has made as many public improvements during the past few years as has Canonsburg. These have been secured, too, without any opposition, and the town Council has been free from the factional fights which frequently impede the transaction of business in such bodies.

Perhaps in no other way is the growth of Canonsburg better shown than in the matter of street lighting. Before the introduction of natural gas about 1885 the streets were lighted with kerosene lamps, the services of a lamp lighter being necessary. Of course the cost was not very large, as the Standard Oil Company had not then raised the price of oil. The job of lamp lighter was usually held by the street commissioner or a constable, or some other borough official who performed the functions of the place in connection with his other duties.

The Weekly Notes for September 26, 1891, says, in reporting a town Council meeting, that Burgess H. A. Huston urged that more lights be placed on the different streets. The town was then lighted with gas, there being 40 lights throughout the borough, and the lights cost the town the small sum of \$8.50 per month. The Council at that time thought no more money could be expended for lighting the streets, and no action was taken.

Since January, 1894, Canonsburg's streets have been lighted with electricity, and the light bill is about \$270 per month, or 32 times greater than 18 years ago. But the streets are now lighted 32 times better than in 1891.

At the present time it appears as if Canonsburg may soon be required to erect a sewage disposal plant, the borough having received notice from the State Health Department, a year ago, that this will be required as soon as the Pennsylvania Reform School at Morgantown has erected a similar plant. Plans for the erection of such a plant were prepared for both Canonsburg and South Canonsburg, and these have received the approval of the State Health authorities. The estimated cost for the erection of a plant adapted to the use of both Canonsburg and South Canonsburg is \$26,000.

As a result of this action on the part of the State Health Board, the town Council of both Canonsburg and South Canonsburg have recently discussed the mat-



ter of uniting the two boroughs in one, as their interests are identical. It is not believed that there will be serious opposition to this project, as it is estimated that the affairs of both boroughs can be more economically administered if they are combined in one municipality. Before the two boroughs can be united, however, a small strip of Chartiers Township, adjoining Canonsburg Borough, must be annexed to the borough, and this may cause more or less delay.

Burgesses of Canonsburg Borough since its incorporation:

1802-16—Dr. Samuel Murdoch.  
 1817-19—Craig Ritchie.  
 1820-21—Dr. Jonathan Leatherman.  
 1822-23—James Smith.  
 1824-25—Unknown.  
 1826-27—Craig Ritchie.  
 1828-29—Jeremiah Emory.  
 1830-34—John Watson.  
 1835—James McClelland.  
 1836—Henry McAfee.  
 1843-46—James McClelland.  
 1847—William McDaniel.  
 1838-39—James McClelland.  
 1840-41—James McCullough.  
 1842—Henry McAfee.  
 1843-46—William McDaniel.  
 1848—Hugh Riddle.  
 1849—William McClelland.  
 1850—Craig Ritchie.  
 1851—George A. Kirk.  
 1852—John Briceland.  
 1853-54—Joseph V. Brown.  
 1855—William McDaniels.  
 1856—Samuel Smith.  
 1857—John Chambers, John E. Black.  
 1858—Joseph Hunter, John E. Black.  
 1859—Robert Donaldson.  
 1860-61—Henry Annisansel.  
 1862-63—James Crawford.  
 1864—Henry Annisansel.  
 1865-67—James McCullough.  
 1868—John A. McCord.  
 1869—Daniel Day.  
 1870—John Moore.  
 1871-72—John Chambers.  
 1873-74—Joseph Thompson.  
 1875-76—James Lutton.  
 1877—Adam Harbison.  
 1878—James Espy.  
 1879—William R. McConnell.  
 1880—Joseph Wilson.  
 1881—W. H. S. Ritchie.

1882-83—John B. Donaldson.

1884-85—T. M. Potts.

1886—S. A. Lacock.

1887-88—A. C. Pollock.

1889-90—John B. Scott.

1891—H. A. Huston.

1892—J. J. VanEman.

1893—A. L. Runion.

1894—David Hart.

1897-1900—E. T. Hitchman.

1900-02—Alexander McMorran.

1902—\*John B. Donaldson.

1903-06—T. M. Reese.

1906-09—Blaine Ewing.

1909-1912—W. H. Dunlap, Sr.

Canonsburg's population as shown by the censuses:

Census of 1820.....	440
Census of 1830.....	673
Census of 1840.....	687
Census of 1850.....	627
Census of 1860.....	650
Census of 1870.....	641
Census of 1880.....	699
Census of 1890.....	2,113
Census of 1900.....	2,714
Estimated Population, 1909, of entire Canonsburg.	7,500

The decrease in population between 1840 and 1850 is explained by the fact that the borough lines were changed, throwing a part of Canonsburg back into Chartiers Township, from which the borough had originally been carved.

In 1883 the lines were extended, which in part accounts for the great increase of population of 1890 over 1880.

The population of South Canonsburg by the census of 1900 was 610. South Canonsburg was incorporated May, 1897.

The number of voters in this borough in 1904 was 965 and in 1908 was 988.

The value of real estate in Canonsburg amounts to \$1,692,880; personal property, \$126,060; number of taxables, 1,284.

At the present time the bonded indebtedness is \$83,000, divided as follows: Sewer bonds, \$33,000; paving bonds, \$30,000; general borough bonds, \$20,000. These bonds all fall due within the next 20 years, and will be paid off as they fall due. The general borough bonds were issued in 1905. One-half the amount of these bonds, or \$10,000, fall due December 18, 1915, and the other \$10,000 on December 18, 1925.

The present tax levy of the borough is 12 mills.

The burgess of Canonsburg receives no salary, his only remuneration being fees allowed by law from costs imposed.

\* Elected to fill out the unexpired term of Alexander McMorran, resigned.

Canonsburg is a town of homes, and it is a notable fact that more families live in houses of their own than is the case in very many towns of this size. This is in part due to the fact that good wages are paid the employes of mills and factories, and in part because, some years ago, an efficient building and loan association was maintained here. This association was organized in the spring of 1887, and it was in existence for a period of about ten years. Several series of stock were issued, and not a few families, through this organization, secured their own homes by monthly payments, and thus escaped the terrors of rent day. This, too, has made a better class of citizenship, for the man who owns his own home is bound to take more interest in it and in the community at large than he will take where he is a renter.

There are, it is true, a number of old houses in Canonsburg. But the greatest amount of building in Canonsburg has been done within the past quarter of a century, so that the great majority of houses are comparatively new, and are in most instances neat and modern structures and many of them are fitted up with all modern conveniences.

During the past few years many good houses have been built, this class of structure predominating in the building operations of the past year. Within a comparatively short period numerous streets, which a score of years ago were not even shown on the borough plot, have been built up with a good class of dwellings. The unsightly front fence has, in nearly every instance, been removed; excellent concrete or flagstone sidewalks have been laid, and much greater attention is now paid to the lawns. Grass plots between the curbs and sidewalks are maintained in many of the avenues, and the streets are lined with beautiful shade trees. Slowly but steadily Canonsburg is being made into a little city beautiful.

Canonsburg is a good town in which to live. It has good public schools, including a high school which gives its graduates an education equal to what many colleges afforded a half century or less ago. It has an academy which has a wide reputation as a school of extraordinary merit. It has ten church buildings.

It has steam railway and trolley connection with Pittsburg and Washington. By the best trains Pittsburg is only 37 minutes away (from Fourth avenue). In all nine trains a day make the trip either way.

The mills and mines in the town give employment to 2,000 men. Extending outward far enough to include the mines in the immediate vicinity the number of men employed is twice that number.

The best evidence that Canonsburg has superior advantages for manufactories is that she has a number of them already, and has had for many years. It is true

that Canonsburg has but one line of railroad; but this is not as great a hindrance as might be supposed, for the railroad is a real one, operated by the greatest railroad system in the country. The Chartiers Railway is double-tracked; it is one of the best ballasted roads in all the country; the train service is excellent, and manufacturers are given the Pittsburg freight rate on their shipments.

Coal, a very important consideration, lies at the very door of the town, one of the best-equipped and largest mines in the country being located right inside the town. There are, in addition, small mines which supply the home demand for coal, and nowhere in the country is the market price of coal less than it is in Canonsburg. Natural gas is supplied to the mills and residences at a moderate rate, and the supply is abundant.

Canonsburg is well supplied with water. Located on Chartiers Creek, a stream which never runs dry, there is sufficient water to supply mills at all times. The North Strabane Water Company furnishes water to private residences and mills, and has a large patronage.

The streets are well paved and well lighted. Nearly every one of the principal streets is now paved, and the work is being carried on from year to year.

Canonsburg is an orderly town. It has no licensed saloons, and there is practically no disorder in its streets. There is a police force, but the police have little to do. There is hardly ever a fight or disturbance in the streets. The borough has curfew and anti-spitting ordinances, has an excellent system of sanitary sewers, and has a health board that looks carefully after the sanitary conditions.

The municipal affairs have been wisely and carefully managed, and are still so managed. The same is true of the schools; these are among the best in the State, and are dealt with in a separate article.

The churches are strong and influential, for Canonsburg has always been a church community. Financially they are liberal, and to the cause of Christianity contribute more than \$60,000 every year. The majority of the churches own their own houses of worship, and these are large and commodious.

Taking the town as a whole, Canonsburg is a most desirable place of residence. It is a modern town, and has modern public improvements. It is an interesting town, for it has a history extending back 130 years. The people are industrious and law-abiding. The place has moved forward into the front rank of towns of its size, not through the efforts of one or two men, but through the efforts of its citizens. And in securing the public improvements there has been lacking, what is so frequently found in towns which are in the stages of being made over, opposition to modern adaptation. The progress at which the town has moved forward during



the past decade bids fair to be maintained, and as the place grows the pace will be accelerated. The growth of Canonsburg is bound to continue; with expanding limits the town will, before many years, extend from Morganza on the east to Houston on the west, and spread out over the hills on either side of the creek. The growth in the past has not been rapid; it has, what is more important, been steady and permanent. Canonsburg has never had a boom, in the real meaning of the word, although it has had seasons of rapid expansion. And never having had a boom, it has never suffered from the after-effects of such periods of inflation. Houses command a fair but not an exorbitant rent. The prices of real estate, considering the improvements, is not high. Taxation is not burdensome.

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In the 136 years of her history probably there has never been a citizen of Canonsburg with more varied and responsible duties than had Col. John Canon during the eleven years after laying out the town until his death November 6, 1798, in his 58th year. He was in his lifetime a miller, a State surveyor, a county justice of the Virginia court, a militia officer, a salt and military-supply commissioner, an assemblyman in Colonial government at Philadelphia, the founder, builder and a trustee in Canonsburg Academy, a partisan in the "Whiskey Insurrection" and robbery of the mail sack in the Black Horse tavern, a philanthropist and friend of George Washington, and the records say he was a man respected in his life and lamented at his death. His grave is unmarked. Tradition locates it "on the top of the hill," probably where the Seceder log church and burying ground were located in 1808, above Pitt street on the west side of Central avenue.

The business carried on by our first citizens was varied—these included a hatter, a distiller, a brewer, a nailer, a tanner, a tailor, merchants, doctors, weavers, millers, carpenters and coopers. Three years after the sale of the first town lots an advertisement of Joseph Blakely in 1790, announced to the public "that he had set up the trade of coverlid weaving—with all kinds of flowered cottons, dimities and stuffs." Craig Ritchie and Matthew Ritchie were purchasers of lots on the first sale day, March 15, 1787, and the family name is more closely linked with that of Canonsburg's subsequent history than even the names of Canon or McMillan; because three generations in the persons of Craig Ritchie, Sr., his son Craig Ritchie, Jr., and again his son, W. H. S. Ritchie, continuously carried on the dry goods business on the site where now are located the Hilfiger and Martin stores. Some years ago the Ritchie family removed to Kentucky from their residence here, the house

now occupied by Mr. E. T. Beadle's family on Central avenue.

In the records of the government Councils held in Philadelphia between the dates of April, 1782 and 1789, are many orders made in favor of Craig Ritchie, Andrew Munroe and others in payment for horses, muskets, saddles, etc., lost in the Sandusky expedition; and to John Canon for payment of troops stationed in Washington County during those turbulent times.

Other early industries and business of Canonsburg were the boot and shoe factory of McClelland & McDaniel, the chair and wheel manufactory of J. Orr, which made Windsor chairs and spinning wheels. Both of these were running in 1833.

Samuel Smith had a tannery on Greenside avenue near where the Greenside Avenue United Presbyterian Church now stands, away back in the forties and until as late as the early sixties.

The old wagon-maker shop of Joseph Thompson for many years stood in Greenside avenue. The proprietor is now dead and it is years since the wagon manufacturing industry has ceased in Canonsburg.

In 1806 there were six taverns in Canonsburg. At this time a flaxseed mill was located on Brush Run, just below James Craighead's. In the following year there were but three brick houses in the towns. In this year John Roberts had a still-house on Joseph Thompson's corner, now the corner of Greenside avenue and Pitt street.

One of the earliest houses in the town is the Hutchinson homestead on West College street. It was here that the United States troops came when they put down the Whiskey Rebellion in 1794-5. Another old house was the McAfee house on the northeast corner of East Pitt street and Central avenue.

Among the early inhabitants of Canonsburg were Henry Westbay, who was there in 1793, Thomas Brice-land in 1802, George McCook, 1802; Daniel McGill, 1796; John Roberts, 1804; George Kirk, 1811.

During the years of the Civil War, the expiring years of old Jefferson College, the town would have seemed empty without the familiar forms of "Squire" McCullough, Gen. Calohan, the wool buyer; John Chambers, the merchant, and loud and vigorous arguments of "Boss Paxton," father of the renowned Rev. Dr. John, of New York, and the genial, steady-going brothers, William H. and Oliver L., who have quietly done as much as any other two men to prosper Canonsburg.

Physicians—Canonsburg has been the home of many physicians. Dr. Hugh Thompson owned a lot in Canonsburg when first laid out in 1787. Dr. Thomas B. Craighead came to Canonsburg and began to practice medicine in 1794. After him came Drs. Samuel Murdoch, James Cochran, J. W. Hilliard, John Warren, M. S.

Pettit, George McCook, Jonathan Leatherman and later Drs. Barnett, James G. Dickson and J. W. Alexander. The town has at present ten physicians.

**Early taverns**—The first tavern to be opened in Canonsburg was in the building erected on lot No. 9 of the town plot on the southwest corner of Central avenue and West College street, long known as "the Black property," now owned by Mrs. Elizabeth Wilson and Miss Callie Curry. Herein Andrew Monroe, having purchased two lots in 1787 and having been duly licensed by the court, opened a tavern. He continued in the business at this stand until 1801, when his wife, Jennet Monroe, was licensed and ran the house until 1805. In 1816 Andrew Monroe was appointed postmaster of Canonsburg, and after his death Mrs. Monroe was appointed to succeed him. The postoffice building, we are informed, stood out much nearer Central avenue than the present residence, and if we are not mistaken the postoffice was in a room on the second floor. In much later times John E. Black owned the property and lived here, and he and his charming wife and daughters were important factors in the business and social life of the town in the days when old Jefferson College was in Canonsburg.

Among the numerous buildings and places of historic interest in Canonsburg and vicinity few are of greater interest than the building now owned and occupied by Mrs. Susan Adams, on North Central avenue. This building was erected about the year 1793, or 116 years ago, and was opened as a tavern in 1794. This was a famous gathering place for the men of this region who were engaged in the Whiskey Insurrection in 1794 and 1795; and when the mails were robbed at a point between Pittsburg and Greensburg with a view to intercepting letters which were being sent from the western part of the State to the National government in Philadelphia, the mail sacks were brought to Canonsburg and opened in one of the rear rooms of the Black Horse Tavern. Among those present when the mail sacks were opened and their contents examined were, David Bradford, of Washington, and the principal leader of the Insurrection; and Col. John Canon, the founder of Canonsburg. It is but justice to the memory of the Messrs. Bradford, Canon and others who took part in that unlawful proceeding to state that they had but one object in view, and that was to protect themselves by intercepting the letters which they believed were being sent to the government, giving an account of their rebellious conduct. All the other mail matter was restored to the postoffice and sent on its way.

History tells us that Henry Westbay continued to be the proprietor of the Black Horse until the year 1814, when he removed to Washington. His son James con-

tinued to manage the tavern for several years thereafter.

Miss Elizabeth Smith, who was the sister of the well-beloved Prof. William Smith, of Jefferson College, spoke of seeing people from Kentucky coming into Canonsburg on horseback, accompanied by their servants, who were also their slaves, and of seeing them stop at the Black Horse Tavern. They were on their way to Philadelphia to buy goods; and they carried their money with them in the form of specie, principally silver, contained in sacks. This was probably in the late thirties, or early forties.

In 1810 Joshua Emery was licensed as a tavern keeper and opened business in a building which stood on the site of the D. W. Crane residence, on Central avenue, opposite the Academy buildings. Here Mr. Emery continued to cater to the wants of "the traveling public" until he moved down town to the corner of Main and Pike streets, on the corner on which the Washabaugh hardware store is now located; and here he continued in business until the year 1840, when he sold out and removed to the west. Some say that it was in the tavern which stood on the site of the present D. W. Crane house that John Quincy Adams was entertained when he visited Canonsburg after he retired from the presidency—probably some time in the thirties, but there is no positive evidence obtainable on the subject.

#### THE OLD BRICELAND TAVERN.

The old Briceland Tavern, which stood for many years on the site of the Citizens Trust Company's building, was for a long time one of the town's most prominent landmarks. When it was built, or by whom, it has been impossible to learn; but this is known, that back in the forties and the fifties and the sixties, in the days when the old pike was in its glory and the stage coach answered to the express train and trolley car of today, and the freight wagon to the freight train and express cars of the present, Briceland's Tavern was a famous stand.

John Briceland, the son of Thomas Briceland, who was one of the early if not among the first settlers in town, conducted the Briceland Tavern for many years. Before the war the Briceland Tavern was headquarters for visitors on college contest and commencement days, and also on the days when the militia met in Canonsburg to "muster," or to celebrate St. Jackson's Day, January 8—the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans. On these occasions there were refreshments both solid and liquid, for in those good old days such a thing as a temperance tavern was unheard of, and if such an institution had been opened it would not have lasted a month, for nearly every one drank, "more or less," but generally more. During war times the sol-



diers passing through to enlist or going home on furloughs stopped at Briceland's, and when the survivors of Company G of the One Hundred and Fortieth came home in June, 1865, the town feasted them at Briceland's Hotel (for taverns had ceased to be in 1865). Later Mr. Briceland's son, John, kept the house and still later it passed out of the family's hands. But under different landlords and names it continued to be the town's principal hotel on down until 1903, when the building was purchased by the Citizens Trust Company and torn down and the present fine structure erected on the site. For a number of years before the house was torn down it had been known as the Sherman House and the Central Hotel.

In 1819 William Finley was a tavern keeper and kept where the Canonsburg Opera House now stands. He was in business until his death, or in all about ten years. About the same time there was a tavern kept a door or two east of the same corner by Thomas Ramsey.

Hector McFadden was licensed as a tavern keeper in November, 1822, on the corner of Main street (now Central avenue) and East College street, now the Struthers Corner, and continued in business until 1835. McFadden was an Irishman and was popularly known by the name of "Hecky" McFadden. His place was a popular resort and many a joyous time was had there by the village wits and wags.

#### INTERESTING EVENTS.

Gen. Washington visited Canon's Mill as his diary shows, September 18-21, 1784, before there was a plot of lots, "and lodged at a Col. Canon's on the waters of Shirtee's Creek—a kind and hospitable man and sensible." The great general had fought the British off and now turned to fight off the Seceders from 2,813 acres on Miller's Run which he had obtained by Virginia patents based on soldier land warrants he had purchased.

On September 5, 1817, Canonsburg was honored by a visit from James Monroe, then serving as the fifth President of the United States. The President, together with a number of other officials and friends, was making a tour of the settled portions of the country and on their way through Western Pennsylvania made it a point to visit Canonsburg, then attracting attention as the seat of Jefferson College. The President and his suite came into town it appears from the west. They were met at some distance from the borough and escorted in by the Miller Company of Light Infantry, and a number of gentlemen on horseback. History tells that "a refreshment was served the President and those who accompanied him at the Emery tavern," which stood on the northeast corner of Pike and Main streets, (now Central avenue) on the site of the present building

owned by J. A. Hilfiger & Sons and occupied by the Hilfiger grocery and the W. S. Washabaugh hardware store. After partaking of refreshments the students were introduced by the principal of Jefferson College. An address of welcome on behalf of the town and college was delivered by a committee of citizens, previously appointed to look after the entertainment of the President and suite while here. The President made a fitting response; expressing his appreciation of the welcome and entertainment extended him by the citizens of the town, and commending the people for their interest in the cause of higher education as attested by their support of Jefferson College.

After remaining in town for some time the President and party resumed their journey, going towards Pittsburg. They were escorted as far as the Allegheny County line by the military company and a delegation of citizens.

In later days President U. S. Grant passed through the town.

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Worst Gas Explosion in History of Canonsburg—The residence of James D. Little, at the northwest corner of Pitt street and Central avenue, is built on the site of the Greer house, which was destroyed by a gas explosion in the early morning of December 9, 1885. Fire completed the utter destruction of the house. Members of the family made narrow escapes from death.

The Greatest Flood—The Chartiers Valley has been flood-swept not a few times but the highest water in its history, was on the night of Tuesday, August 21, 1888. The bridge at the foot of Central avenue, the bridge at Houston and many other structures were carried out by the flood of that summer night. The Chartiers Railway was put out of business for nearly a week, as from Tuesday evening until the following Monday not a train passed Canonsburg. No mails were dispatched or received during that period.

Tragedies of Long Ago—It was in Central avenue, just opposite the frame building belonging to the Struthers estate, that a young man by the name of Wilson, a carpenter's apprentice and citizen of the town, was killed in a fight between the town boys and a crowd of Jefferson College students. This was during the winter of 1850 and 1851. It appears that there had been bad blood between the students and town boys for some time and there had been a number of scrimmages which resulted, however, in nothing more serious than torn clothes, bruised heads and bloody noses; but in this final melee the combatants fought at close range, and a student plunged a bowie knife into young Wilson, killing him almost instantly. It is said that the late William Campbell conducted at that time a tailor shop in the

frame part of the building opposite where the fight occurred, and that the man who did the deed ran into the shop and left the knife and then ran out.

A student by the name of Ammon, who lived in Maryland, and whose family was influential, was mixed up in the affair; and he was taken the same night in a sleigh away out across the country towards the Monongahela River, and escaped into Virginia, and later, it is supposed, found his way home. He was not apprehended and never returned to Canonsburg. A student by the name of Robinson, from Ohio, was arrested, charged with the crime. He was lodged in the Washington jail and tried later. A number of the ablest lawyers in Washington were engaged to defend him and the jury returned a verdict of acquittal, although large numbers of people continued to believe in his guilt. The affair created an immense sensation in the town and county and was talked about for years thereafter.

Among the tragedies stranger than fiction was the disappearance from a mountain inn, while en route east with horses, of a resident of Market street. His companions, two young men, returned to Canonsburg without him, and a searching party discovered his dead body in the mountains. This was in 1813. His son became one of the town's postmasters.

The death of a lad, whose brother and sister now reside here, occurred more than 50 years ago, in the tannery where stands the Greenside Avenue U. P. Church. A pet bear, chained to a tree, in a death embrace crushed out his life.

A leading drygoods merchant went east to purchase goods early in the seventies. In Philadelphia he was buncoed, shipped by vessel to Cuba, and for months the town was excited over his disappearance. He returned in poor health and later moved west.

The stories of prison life endured by many of the young men whom Canonsburg sent to the front in the Civil War are thrilling and evidence a patriotism which makes the old town rejoice.

#### CANONSBURG SCHOOLS.

When the present brick school building in Central avenue was erected, late in the seventies, after long deliberation and more or less bitter feeling on the part of some of the taxpayers, it consisted of four rooms, and was believed by some of Canonsburg's conservative citizens (and the number of these included a large portion of the population) that the matter of providing school room for the children of the town had been settled for all time to come. Barring fire and earthquake, there was no reason why the building should not forever house all the boys and girls of school age unless the structure toppled over from old age or general debility.

Four rooms housed all the pupils of Canonsburg 30

years ago. Today there are 20 school rooms in the borough of Canonsburg, occupying three school buildings. In addition to this number there are seven rooms and seven teachers in South Canonsburg; two in White Lawn Terrace, two in East Canonsburg, one on Buffalo Hill, and one in Alexander Place—a total of 33, all within the limits of the Greater Canonsburg. This is a very good index to the growth of population in Canonsburg during 30 years. In the old borough as many school children are now enrolled as the federal census of 1880 credited the entire town of Canonsburg with people. In 1816 a log schoolhouse stood on the south side of Chartiers Creek on what was for many years the Coleman property, west of South Central avenue. A brick building long used as a schoolhouse, erected in 1816, stood for 77 years on the south side of Water street, east of the flouring mill. The race of the nearby flour mill coursed in front of the building, and, a short distance further south, flowed Chartiers Creek. This building after being abandoned as a schoolhouse was occupied as a dwelling, and during its long existence by the creek bank, was the home, at one time and another, of various families. The building was destroyed by fire December 11, 1893.

A stone schoolhouse formerly stood on the site of the present Central avenue school building. After the erection of the old stone structure it was used by Jefferson College. After being vacated by the college the old building was for many years used as a public schoolhouse. In addition to this school, schools were from time to time conducted in private houses. One of the latter schools was maintained for some years in what was once known as the Burkhart property in Central avenue. This property was owned by D. R. Bebout at the time of its destruction by fire in February, 1908.

The "town hall" was erected in 1843, on the site of the old stone college, and stood until torn down in 1877, to make room for the front part of the present Central avenue school building.

Prior to the passage of the public school law, the schools were known as "pay schools," and were frequently under the control of self-appointed committees, or trustees. From the borough records it appears that a board of trustees was in existence in 1816, when the "little brick" was built and certain concessions were granted in Water street to Craig Ritchie, John Watson, Dr. Samuel Murdoch (Canonsburg's first burgess), and others, for school purposes.

As long ago as 1811 the Rev. D. D. Graham advertised to give a series of instruction in the "study of rhetoric, belles-lettres—comprehending the science of philology." The names of some of the earlier teachers, whose services extended as far back as 1828, have been preserved. Among them are Samuel Hindman, John Hindman,



\_\_\_\_\_, Samuel Guess, John Roberts, Mrs. Rankin, Mrs. Grier, Joseph Gray, Samuel G. McNeill, Nancy Knox, Mary Ray, \_\_\_\_\_, David Bascom, Thomas Wilson, Hugh Sturgeon, John Streat, Samuel Patton, James Patton, James McClelland, Betty Sampson, Joseph Norris, Robert Curry (from whom Curry Institute of a Pittsburg took its name), Benjamin South and William G. Fee.

From the adoption by the Chartiers Township school district of the school law of 1834 to the year 1857, Chartiers formed a part of this district. An act of assembly, approved April 1, 1857, constituted the borough of Canonsburg a separate school district, and provided for the election of a board of directors on the 24th of the same month. The following were elected and constituted the first school board of the Canonsburg district: Rev. William Smith, D. D., Benjamin South, Dr. Joseph L. Cochran, James McCullough, Dr. John Weaver, Sr., and Dr. James Dickson.

There were two public schools in the district during the time when it was under the jurisdiction of the Chartiers board, which extended through a period of about 22 years. About the year 1856 the schools were graded, and a third department added. In 1843 the "town hall," a brick building, containing three rooms—two upon the first and one upon the second floor—was built by the authorities of the borough of Canonsburg, at the expense of the borough, on the site of the old stone college. The board of the Chartiers district and, later, the board of the Canonsburg district were allowed to use this building for school purposes free of charge for more than 30 years.

By an act of assembly approved January 16, 1858, a part of Chartiers district was annexed to the Canonsburg district, constituting an independent district, with the following boundaries: "Commencing at the mouth of Brush Run; thence up said run to the bridge near William Morris' and Mrs. McNary's; thence southwest to the mouth of James Ballentine's lane, southeast of his house; thence southwest to a run near and east of John Weaver's barn; thence down said run to Chartiers Creek; thence down said creek to the place of beginning."

In the year 1863 the board of directors of the independent district of Canonsburg decided to establish a school for the colored children of the district. One John Chase, colored, had died a few years before this time, intestate, leaving a lot containing a few acres situated in the western end of the town. The State Legislature passed an act conveying this lot—which would otherwise escheat as to the commonwealth—to certain colored men as trustees for the use of the colored people of the vicinity, for the purpose of a church and parsonage; with the proviso that if the lot or any part of it should

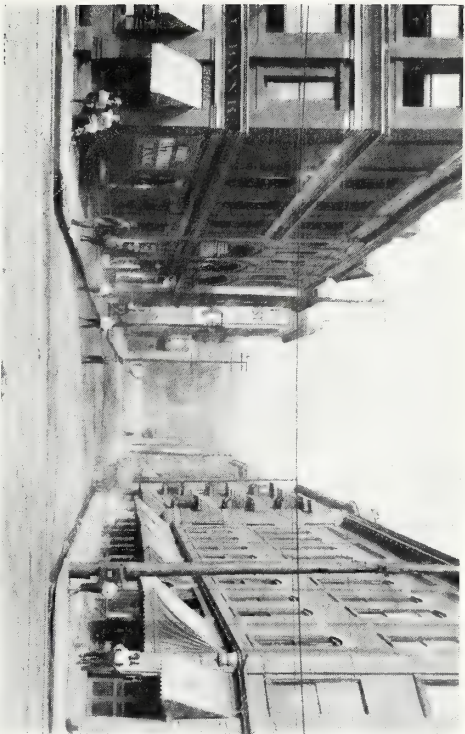
ever be used for any other purpose it should revert to the commonwealth. As the erection of a schoolhouse was not one of the purposes for which the property was conveyed to the trustees, the board of school directors made an effort to have the act amended so as to include this purpose. The matter was finally satisfactorily adjusted, and the schoolhouse was erected in 1863, and enlarged in 1870, and continued until 1881, when it was abandoned.

In the year 1877 the number of pupils had so increased that the "town hall" was inadequate for their accommodation, and it was decided to erect a new building. The lot on which this building stood was purchased from the borough and a four-room brick building erected at a cost of about \$6,000. In 1883 a four-room addition was built. In 1889 more rooms became necessary, and a two-story frame building, in the rear of the Central avenue building, was erected. Later a part of the Jefferson Academy building was occupied.

The number of pupils had so increased by 1895 that another school building became absolutely necessary. After much delay, on account of inability to agree upon a site, a location was secured on the south side of East College street, about midway between Central and Greenside avenues, and here, in 1896, was erected the present pressed-brick building, at a cost of about \$20,000. The building contains two stories and basement. There are ten rooms in the building. The four rooms of the High School are located in this building, as is the principal's office. Credit for a good laboratory for the school is chiefly due Dr. A. L. Runion, who has devoted both time and money to equipping it, although he receives no pecuniary benefit for the interest which he has taken in this part of the school work.

The High School dates from 1886, when the school board adopted a full course of study. John B. Anderson was principal of the schools at this time. From time to time the course of study has been revised and advanced. The first class was graduated May 31, 1889. Prof. Anderson was compelled to resign in the spring of 1891, owing to ill health, and died at Claysville in October of the same year. He was succeeded by W. C. Black, who was principal until 1898, in that year J. M. Schaffer was elected to the position, remaining four years and resigning to accept a professorship in Grove City College, Prof. F. W. McVay, the present principal, has been at the head of the schools for seven years. Under his management they have steadily advanced and are today among the best in Western Pennsylvania. Last year an innovation in the form of a post-graduate course was adopted in the High School. This was intended as a move toward making the High School course four instead of three years.

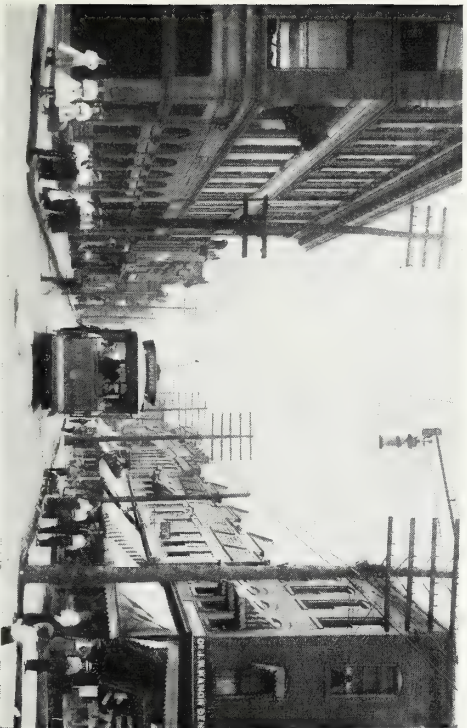
There are 20 rooms in the schools of Canonsburg, four



FIFTH STREET, CHARLEROI



PENNSYLVANIA R. R. DEPOT, CHARLEROI



FALLOWFIELD AVENUE, CHARLEROI



ST. JEROME'S CHURCH, CHARLEROI  
(Now in Course of Construction)





of these being in the High School. To maintain the schools costs the district about \$20,000 for the nine months' term. The bonded indebtedness of the district is \$15,600. The following figures are from the annual statement of the financial affairs of the district for the year ending June 1, 1908:

Whole number of schools, 19; number of months taught, 9; number of male teachers, 3; number of female teachers, 18. Average salaries of males per month, \$99.44; average salaries of females per month, \$56.66; number of male scholars enrolled, 389; number of female scholars enrolled, 432; whole number in attendance, 821; average daily attendance, 642; average percentage of attendance, 95; cost of each pupil per month, \$2.01; number of mills levied, 9; number of mills levied for school purposes,  $7\frac{1}{2}$ ; number of mills levied for building purposes,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; amount levied for school purposes, \$14,289.30; amount levied for building purposes, \$2,857.87. Total amount levied, \$17,147.17; estimated value of school property, \$40,000.

#### SOUTH CANONSBURG BOROUGH SCHOOLS.

The public schools of South Canonsburg have had a rapid growth, and have kept fully up with the progress made by that thriving borough during the 12 years since South Canonsburg was incorporated 12 years ago. At first the school on the South Side was under the jurisdiction of the North Strabane Township school board, and in the early nineties the township erected a new schoolhouse there.

After incorporation (May, 1897), a frame building was erected, but owing to the rapid growth of that part of town, within a few years thereafter more room was required. In 1901 a four-room brick structure was erected, the building being dedicated March 21, 1902.

Two years ago this building became so crowded that another structure was required. The district voted to issue \$11,000 in bonds for the erection of a four-story brick school building adjoining the other structure, and this was completed a year or so ago, and has since been in use.

There are seven rooms. Prof. McWilliams came here from State College, and has been at the head of the schools for some years, and under his direction good results have been obtained.

South Canonsburg in 1908 had seven schools taught an average of eight months in the year. The one male teacher received \$90 per month and the six females an average of \$53.34. The number of pupils enrolled was 392 and the cost of each pupil per month \$1.73. The school tax was 10 mills.

Canonsburg was formerly known the country over as an educational center. Here was located in 1802, Jeffer-

son College, the first college west of the Allegheny Mountains. Here, too, in later years, was the seat of a Theological Seminary and of the Olome Institute, a seminary for young women.

"The old college during the sixty-seven years of its separate existence graduated 1,950 students. Of this number 940 became ministers, 428 lawyers, 202 physicians, and 374 entered other occupations. Forty-five became missionaries of the Cross and carried the Gospel into almost every land upon which the sun looks down. Two hundred forty-six took up arms in the war between the states, on one side or the other; thirty-four were chaplains.

"The old college as a separate institution long ago ceased to exist. It may not have ranked very high in athletics, but it did turn out men who made good."

The history of Jefferson College and Jefferson Academy will be found under the general head of education.

The old college buildings, now used for the academy, are haunted with memories of bygone days, although few, if any, are living who were present in 1833 at the dedication of the "new building" with its two society rooms in the third story and its Providence Hall meeting place.

Fort Job was a landmark in West College street, and stood for fifty-five years as a dormitory for college students. It contained three stories and basement, there being forty rooms in all. It was bought by T. A. Straub in the fall of 1902 and razed a year or two later.

United Presbyterian Theological Seminary—About the year 1810 the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Synod decided to make two theological seminaries of the one school which for many years previous to that time had been situated at Service, Beaver County, this State. It was decided to call the one, "The Eastern Hall," and to locate it in Philadelphia, and to christen the other "The Western Hall," and establish it in Canonsburg—and it was done. The seminary in Canonsburg was opened about the year 1821, with Dr. James Ramsey as its one professor.

In 1823 the trustees of the seminary decided to erect a building for the seminary, and plans were prepared and the contract let. But for some reason, now unknown, the contractors did not complete their work until 1835. In this building the school was housed as long as it remained in Canonsburg—or until 1855—when it was removed to Xenia, Ohio, where it is doing a large and an important work. The seminary was erected in the south of West Pike street, on a lot which now adjoins the lot on which stands the residence of Squire J. L. Cockins. A part of the quaint-looking three story brick building (which was the home of the Associate Reformed Theological Seminary) still stands and now belongs to the estate of Matthew Wilson. The other part of the building was torn down many years ago.



The Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church which in 1858 united with the Associate Church to form the United Presbyterian Church, had no college of its own, and consequently many young men having in mind to fit and prepare themselves for the ministry received their literary education at Jefferson College, this place; and then remained in town and entered the theological seminary where they were instructed in theology. It is pretty certain that had not Canonsburg been the seat of Jefferson College the Reformed Theological Seminary would never have been located her. For several years previous to the removal of the seminary from Canonsburg to Xenia, there were two professors: Dr. James Ramsey and Dr. Abram Anderson. To the credit of these worthy professors in theology, it may be truthfully stated that some of the ablest ministers of the United Presbyterian Church of the generation that has just passed off the stage, or which is just passing, were trained by them in the seminary in Canonsburg.

**Olome Institute**—Olome Institute was founded in 1844, by Mrs. Olivia J. French, the cultured and devout widow of the Rev. John M. French. The name, it is said, was coined by the Rev. Mr. French, and was a contraction of Olivia, the name of his beloved wife, and Home. Rev. Mr. French, history says, would almost invariably write "Olome" at the close of his manuscript sermons, which he delivered as a minister of the Associate Presbyterian Church. When Mrs. French founded her school in 1844 she named it Olome in honor of her beloved husband. The school had an efficient corps of teachers, and under the able direction of its principal it greatly flourished. The seminary began in 1844 in a modest way, but the number of students rapidly increased, and soon after buildings were purchased which had to be enlarged more than once. In 1857 there were eighty students enrolled and more than one-half of these came from beyond the confines of Pennsylvania. Mrs. French conducted the seminary until 1862, or in all about eighteen years, when, possibly owing to the removal of the brother institution—the Theological Seminary—she retired and the school was discontinued. Mrs. French died only a few years ago at Marysville, Ohio, at an advanced age.

**Fire Companies**—Canonsburg has three volunteer fire companies, the first of these, No. 1, having been organized in November, 1900. No. 2 company was organized in 1902, and No. 3 company in 1905.

Canonsburg's earliest fire company was organized in 1839, in which year the town council, then composed of William McClelland, James McCullough, James Orr, Dell Weaver and Hugh Riddle, purchased the "Hibernia," a hand fire engine that had been used in New York City and did duty at the great fire there in 1835.

In February, 1840, a volunteer fire company was organized in Canonsburg, and it was resolved by council

"that the balance of the citizens be classed in three classes, whose duty it shall be to meet once a month to supply the engine with water; each person to furnish a bucket." Failure to attend meant a fine of 25 cents.

The company existed for only a few years, and then disbanded, the "engine" being sold for \$35. It was found impracticable to haul the engine up the steep streets in case of fire. Another company was organized in the middle eighties, after the borough had purchased a hook and ladder truck, but this company, finding little to occupy it, dissolved.

**Postoffice**—Canonsburg has had a postoffice since before the year 1797.

Of the nine persons commissioned for the Canonsburg postoffice in over 100 years, four have been women. Their order of succession after William Clark was Andrew Munroe, Mrs. Munroe, George Kirk, Mrs. E. McGinnis, Mrs. Jane Martin, George Perritte, Sara Perritte (now Mrs. W. F. Penn), W. K. Galbraith and J. L. Galbraith. A rather remarkable record when we note that four times the plum has dropped into a woman's hand, while only six families have divided the responsibilities and labors of this office in 107 years. And never a charge of irregularity has been even hinted at in all that time.

On November 2, 1903, the free collection and delivery of mail from the postoffice to all parts of town was begun, the postoffice having in that year become entitled to this service by the amount of business transacted. The receipts of the postoffice for the year 1908 were \$11,363.10.

**Canonsburg Market House**—The market house seems to have sprung into existence with the charter birth of the town. In 1820 the old market house was voted out and the people were called together to decide upon the erection of a new place for barter. In May, 1827, council granted a strip of land 25x45 feet between the houses of Hector McFadden and Andrew Munroe, "to the persons who subscribed to the erection of a new market house." Whether there ever was such a new house erected is not certain, but there was a market house built on the east side of Market street (Central avenue) below the present College street and outside the curb line almost in the middle of the street. It was 40x60 feet, a pavilion open on all sides, and the hipped roof was supported by six brick columns. Stalls in it were rented at \$1.50 and \$1.75 per year. One writer speaking of it says it served its generation, and on one starlit night in the 60's a few college students witnessed its downfall.

**Canonsburg Library**—The first mention of a library in Canonsburg was when the Jefferson Academy was originally chartered in 1794 under the name of the "Academy and Library Company of Canonsburg." The two literary societies of the college each obtained a good library

in time. The origin of the present library dates back to 1848 when the students of Olome Institute organized two literary societies which soon started separate libraries. The books were kept at Canonsburg after the removal of the institute and on February 21, 1879, the Canonsburg Library Association was organized. The books were loaned to the association. For many years the library occupied quarters in the Martin building on Central avenue, and then for a year or two was located in the borough building.

The Canonsburg Library at present occupies quarters on the second floor of the Donaldson-Gowern building, West Pike street. There are many hundred volumes on the shelves, including all classes of reading matter. In connection with the library a free reading room is maintained, more especially for the benefit of young men. The association was reorganized in 1905. A. Sheldon is president of the Library association; Charles G. Schade, vice-president; Harry Black, secretary; Samuel Munnell, Jr., treasurer, and Miss Lizzie G. Barnett, librarian.

Canonsburg General Hospital—The Canonsburg General Hospital owes its existence to the ladies of the Shakespeare Club of Canonsburg, who, in the spring of 1903, at one of their meetings, decided to attempt to provide the community with a hospital and from that time forward the subject was agitated by the members of the club; and later they secured an option on the Barr property, which was purchased as a site for the institution, in the autumn of the same year.

The ladies also canvassed the community and secured subscriptions to the amount of about \$2,000. The first general meeting in the interest of the hospital was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. Brad Johnson, West Pike street, on the 17th of September, 1903. At this meeting it was decided to organized a Hospital Association, and the following persons were enrolled as members: J. B. Johnson, Dr. R. H. Coulter, D. H. Fee, George A. Simpson, M. C. Wilson, Theodore A. Straub, Mrs. Anna H. Johnson, Mrs. Eva L. Fee, Mrs. Marcia B. Coulter, Mrs. Margaret H. Black, W. P. Morgan. At a subsequent meeting the following persons were added to the roll of charter members: Mrs. Louise Hanson, Miss Lizzie Harper, H. L. Cockins, Rev. J. M. Work, Samuel Munnell and Mrs. Lizzie Caldwell.

At a meeting held on the 24th of September the following named persons were elected a board of directors to serve until the first annual meeting: Rev. R. H. Coulter, J. B. Johnson, George A. Simpson, Samuel Munnell, Theodore A. Straub, W. P. Morgan, Rev. J. M. Work, H. L. Cockins, D. H. Fee. At a meeting of the board held on October 14th the following officers were elected: President, Rev. R. H. Coulter; vice-president, J. V. H. Cook; secretary, D. H. Fee; treasurer, M. C. Wilson.

The Canonsburg General Hospital Association was chartered by the Court of Common Pleas of Washington County on November 30, 1903.

A set of by-laws for the government of the Association, prepared by Solicitor Charles W. Campbell, was adopted at a meeting of the Association held December 14, 1903.

Extensive repairs were made on the property during the summer of 1904, and the formal opening of the hospital took place in the presence of a large number of visitors on October 17, 1904.

The work of the hospital has gradually increased, and in 1907 an addition of four rooms was erected at a cost of from \$1,500 to \$2,000.

The hospital, although not large, is well equipped and furnished, and is an institution of which the town has reason to be proud.

Oak Spring Cemetery—When the Chartiers U. P. congregation moved from their location west of Canonsburg into the town in 1869, the old meeting house was torn down, leaving the burial ground.

The Oak Springs Cemetery Association was formed in 1870 and purchased the ground, making a small addition and laid out the cemetery. The name of the cemetery was derived from the presence of a fine spring and oak trees nearby. The present trustees are: John McBride, president; J. T. McNary, secretary; Charles C. Johnston, R. Fred Douds, William Pollock, William B. Houston, George Paxton and John Wilson.

Many of the lots are put on the perpetual endowment fund of \$25. There is also a fund from the sale of lots and the cemetery has been self-sustaining for a number of years.

This site has been used for a burial ground ever since 1780 and is one of the oldest in this section of the county. There are some very beautiful monuments in the cemetery, some costing as high as \$2,000. The soldiers' lot is located in the western part of the grounds. The splendid floral decorations are equalled in few cemeteries of the county.

Speers Spring Cemetery—The other cemetery of Canonsburg is the Speers Spring Cemetery which is located south of the town. This cemetery was formerly the burial ground of the Speers Spring Associate Reformed congregation who worshipped at this place until their removal to Canonsburg in 1886. The name of the church was due to the fact that the society when organized in 1830 worshipped in a tent near a spring at the foot of the hill on the Speers farm.

Pennsylvania Railroad Station—A handsome, new pressed brick railway station has been erected by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Canonsburg. The old station was moved westward and converted into a freight station in 1907. The old structure was built soon



after the Chartiers Valley Railway was opened up to travel in 1871. I. B. Linn the competent local agent of the P. C. C. & St. L. Railroad Company has been located at Canonsburg in the employ of the company since 1877.

Five newspapers have been started in Canonsburg during the past seventy-six years—the Luminary, 1833; the Students' Enterprise, 1852; the Herald, 1872; The Notes, 1875, and the Local, 1886. Of these enterprises only The Notes is printed today.

The Luminary was a four-page paper of five columns to the page, being thirteen by nineteen inches. William Appleton's name appears as editor, and in the first issue of his paper he says: "It was first proposed to publish the Luminary semi-monthly, but as it appears to be the wish of the public, it will be published weekly on every Friday morning. It was expected that the first number of the Luminary would have been issued several weeks ago, but was delayed in consequence of the low water in the Ohio River, there being no boats running by which type could be brought up." William H. Cornwall was associated with Appleton in publishing the Luminary; at one time he was recorder of Washington County.

The Luminary was published for a period of only about six months, when the material was seized by the sheriff.

The Students' Enterprise—The next newspaper venture in Canonsburg was made in 1852, when William J. Hamill, a student at Jefferson College, began the publication of The Students' Enterprise, which, as the name implies, was devoted chiefly to college life and the doings of the students. Hamill's home was in Baltimore. The paper was issued from a house on the north side of Pitt street. Some of the matter which the editor published in his paper got him in trouble with the college faculty, and either voluntarily or under compulsion, Hamill quitted college, and the Enterprise ceased to appear. Copies of the paper are very rare, if indeed any are in existence.

Canonsburg Herald—The first successful newspaper in Canonsburg was the Herald, which was first issued August 23, 1872, by T. M. Potts and Aaron Miller, the office being located in East Pike street. The paper was four pages in size, six columns to the page. It was issued weekly, and soon succeeded in gaining a solid foothold in the community, and from time to time was enlarged in size. For some time before the paper was started Messrs. Potts and Miller had conducted a job printing office under the firm name of T. M. Potts & Co. Mr. Miller, at the end of a year or two, quit the newspaper business and returned to eastern Pennsylvania, from which section he had come to Canonsburg. Mr. Potts continued the publication of the Herald, and in the early eighties associated with him his son, R. C. Potts,

the firm name being T. M. Potts & Son. Later R. C. Potts severed his connection with the paper and moved to Chester county.

T. M. Potts continued the publication of the weekly Herald until the spring of 1888, when he leased the business and plant to Joseph G. Charlton and W. H. Sipe, who were then publishing the Canonsburg Local, a weekly paper which Mr. Charlton had started in the autumn of 1887. Mr. Sipe had become interested in the business soon after the Local had been started. Charlton & Sipe consolidated the two papers under the name of the Canonsburg Local-Herald, and it was issued for several years under this title. Mr. Sipe retired within a year or two, Mr. Charlton continuing the business. In time the name Local was dropped, and the title of the paper became the Canonsburg Herald, as it was when first published. During a number of the years during which Mr. Charlton published the Herald it was edited by Charles J. Fritze, and during the last year or two of its publication by D. B. Craig.

June 1, 1903, the Herald appeared as a daily paper, and continued as such until midsummer, 1904, when the daily edition was suspended. The weekly edition was continued until August 23, 1906, when it, too, suspended, its publication having ceased on the thirty-fourth anniversary of its first appearance. Mr. Charlton is still engaged in the job printing business.

Mr. Potts, the founder and for many years the publisher of the Herald, is still a resident of Canonsburg. He has been actively identified with the affairs of the town for nearly forty years, and has served as burgess, town councilman, school director and justice of the peace. During the time that the Chartiers Valley Agricultural Association was in existence he acted as secretary, and he has also been identified with numerous other organizations in the community.

Canonsburg Daily Notes—The history of the Notes dates back to 1875, when Fulton Phillips, who was its first editor, founded the paper and who lent to it the peculiar characteristics of his nature. Mr. Phillips came to Canonsburg in the early summer of 1875, and decided to "start a paper." Accordingly, he set about collecting material, and on the 7th of August brought forth the first number of his queer little weekly sheet, styling it "Notes By F. P."

Pike street was then, as now, the principal business thoroughfare, but the publication office of "Notes By F. P." was in the house still standing at 327 Ridge avenue, a section of town designated then as "Sheep Hill." The town was moving up the hill, but Phillips moved down and changed his location from time to time. Many brief, but interesting, statements came from the pen and fertile brain of "F. P." The hard times which culminated in the Black Friday of '73 is indicated by

his occasional statements that farm laborers were being hired at fifty cents a day and board. It was a difficult time to start a paper, but this one met with such success because of its snappy editor that it soon became a factor in the community.

In the fall of 1882 Fulton Phillips sold the Rural Notes to D. H. Fee, H. S. Phillips and W. H. S. Ritchie. Mr. Ritchie soon sold his interest to the other two members of the firm, and the next spring Mr. Phillips sold his interest to Mr. Fee, who became sole proprietor and editor. Mr. Fee continued as sole owner and as the editor until the early fall of 1892, when he associated with him his brother, William H. Fee, who came into The Notes office in the spring of 1883. The paper then continued to be published by "D. H. & Wm. H. Fee, Editors and Publishers," until the formation of The Notes Publishing and Printing Company in the autumn of 1904.

The paper was increased from time to time, and it was first issued as a daily on April 18, 1894, since which time it has continued without interruption and has been improved not only in its size but in its press work and press machinery. This publication prints over 2,000 papers daily, and is a clean sheet, maintaining "Republican politics generally but not subject to any party rule." "It has for over a quarter of a century, fought the liquor interests and in all that time has never allowed a liquor advertisement to appear in its columns."

Banks—Canonsburg has had at least one banking institution for more than half a century. On July 21, 1853, application was made to the legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of the Canonsburg Savings Fund Society, with a capital of \$50,000. No action, however, was taken until 1855, when the institution was incorporated by act approved April 20 of that year. The bank soon afterward went into operation, and was in existence for about fifteen years, closing in April, 1869. Its first cashier was Samuel R. Williams, who had previously held the chair of natural sciences in Jefferson College. For several years preceding the closing of the institution the cashiership was filled by John F. Black.

The Farmers' Bank of Deposit was organized in March, 1865. Its board of directors was constituted as follows: James Craighead, president; B. South, secretary and treasurer; R. C. Hamilton, John Chambers and Adam Edgar. This institution opened an office in Pike street, and continued in business until January, 1880, when it was closed and was succeeded by the Canonsburg Savings Bank, which opened for business January 14, 1880, in the same office, where it continued till January, 1881, when it was removed to the room in the building erected by W. B. Stewart, and which was later occupied by the Canonsburg Bank, Limited, and the

latter's successor, the First National Bank of Canonsburg.

The business was closed by the stockholders February 9, 1882, and the property transferred to the Canonsburg Bank, Limited. The last mentioned institution was organized with a capital of \$50,000, and opened for business on the 9th of February, 1882. The officers of this concern were: William Martin, president; J. C. McNary, secretary and treasurer; Adam Edgar, S. B. McPeak and W. R. McConnell, directors; Henry Bennett, assistant cashier.

This bank continued under the same name and management until May 12, 1891, when it was reorganized under the national banking laws.

At present Canonsburg has two financial institutions—the First National Bank and the Citizens' Trust Company.

According to statements issued by the two Canonsburg financial institutions recently, the total amount of money on deposit in them was at that time \$1,229,370.12. The surplus and profits totaled \$266,865.73; real estate and fixtures totaled \$150,000.

The two banks of Canonsburg gained \$76,843.58 in deposits in 1908 over 1907. Canonsburg ranks third in the county in bank deposits, being exceeded only by Washington and Monongahela. Of the twenty towns in Washington County having banks, only six gained in bank deposits in 1908. Canonsburg was, as shown, one of these towns.

First National Bank of Canonsburg—In the summer of 1891, the stockholders of the Citizens' Bank, Limited, voted to reorganize the institution under the national banking laws. The charter for "The First National Bank of Canonsburg," was granted May 12, 1891. William Martin, who had been president of the Canonsburg Bank, Limited, was elected president of the reorganized institution, W. H. Paxton, vice-president; George D. McNutt, cashier, and J. W. Munnell, assistant cashier. George D. McNutt, W. H. Paxton and John L. Cockins were appointed a committee to wind up affairs, in order that the newly organized national bank might begin business on the first day of July following.

The bank's business continued to grow and expand with the growth and expansion of the town and community, and although Canonsburg had now two financial institutions, both appeared able to secure ample business. The coal development made business for the banks, and within ten years after the organization of the First National Bank it had wonderfully increased its assets and liabilities.

The quarters occupied by the First National becoming too small, the institution in 1901 purchased the building in which it had heretofore only had a partial



interest, and in 1902 let the contract for the complete remodeling of the structure to M. C. Schaughency & Son. The building, which had been a severely plain brick structure, two stories in height, was converted into a modern brick building, and practically made new. The remodeling was completed in the spring of 1904, and the building has since been occupied by this institution. A new safe was built into the structure at the time it was remodeled, and the quarters of the bank are today the equal of any in towns much larger than Canonsburg.

William Martin, the first president of the institution, died November 30, 1904, having been at the head of the bank, as a limited banking institution and as a national bank, for nearly twenty-three years. The directors elected William H. Paxton, who had been vice-president for a number of years, to fill the vacancy, and Mr. Paxton has since held this position. John L. Cockins was elected vice-president. George D. McNutt and J. W. Munnell have continued to hold their respective places as cashier and assistant cashier.

The First National Bank has a capital of \$100,000, with a surplus fund of \$175,000 and undivided profits, according to the last statement issued at the call of the comptroller of the currency, of \$34,616.31. Deposits on February 5 last amounted to \$700,546.24. The banking house, furniture and fixtures are valued at \$45,841.20. The stock has paid semi-annual dividends of six per cent for some years.

The book value of the stock of this bank on December 1 last was \$314.17, as against \$305.85 on December 31, 1907. The amount of dividends paid is \$12,000 yearly.

Citizens' Trust Company of Canonsburg—The Citizens' Trust Company was organized June 25, 1891, under the name of the Citizens Bank, Limited. The institution was chartered under the private partnership banking laws of the State and was intended to fill a place not usually filled by national banks, such as a savings bank and bank of deposit.

John C. McNary was the first president, John S. Speer the first cashier and C. C. Johnson, assistant. The Matthews property, West Pike street, was purchased for \$4,500, the building remodeled, and the bank opened for business in the summer of 1891. It enjoyed a liberal business from the start, and its patronage continued to grow and expand. John S. Speer later resigned the cashiership, and was succeeded by C. C. Johnson, with Samuel McWilliams as assistant cashier. The capital stock was \$60,000.

In 1901 a change was made in the bank, whereby it was reorganized into a trust company, under the name of the Citizens' Trust Company of Canonsburg. Application was made for a charter by John C. McNary, J. Brad Johnson, James McClelland, John C. Morgan, S. A. Lacock, John S. Barr and C. C. Johnson, and the

charter was granted April 8, 1901. The company, however, did not begin business until May 1 following.

On June 28, 1901, the stockholders of the Citizens' Bank, Limited, met and resolved, by a majority in number and value in interest in the association, that the bank be dissolved, and John C. McNary, John C. Morgan and C. C. Johnson were elected liquidating trustees, and the business of the Citizens' Bank, Limited, was then closed out.

Early in the year 1903 the Citizens' Trust Company began to expand. The company purchased from the Thomas Miller estate the property at the southwest corner of Pike street and Central avenue, long occupied by the Briceland Hotel, which hostelry was later known as the Sherman House, and still later as the Central Hotel. The contract was soon thereafter let for the razing of the old hotel building and the erection of a modern structure, four stories in Pike street and five stories in Central avenue. The corner stone for the new building was laid July 20, 1903, and the building soon began to assume definite form. It was completed the following summer, and the Citizens' Trust Company held its formal opening in the new building Monday, September 5, 1904. This building is Canonsburg's one "skyscraper," being the highest and largest of the business structures. The rooms on the first floor on Pike street, except the banking rooms, and in Central avenue are occupied by stores, while all the other floors are occupied by flats, there being twelve suites. The building is handsome, and adds much to the appearance of the business section of Canonsburg.

The officers of the Citizens' Trust Company are: John C. McNary, president; John C. Morgan, vice-president; C. C. Johnson, secretary and treasurer; Samuel McWilliams, assistant secretary and treasurer; John T. McNary, assistant treasurer. The board of directors, with the exception of the officers, is composed of David G. Jones, J. B. Johnson, Theo. A. Straub, Joseph Reed, S. A. Lacock, Charles W. Campbell, John S. Barr and J. V. H. Cook.

The capital stock of the company is \$125,000; surplus fund, \$75,000; deposits aggregate about \$550,000 with real estate and fixtures valued at \$103,536.60. For some years the stockholders have been paid dividends at the rate of 6 per cent annually.

The book value of stock on December 1 last was \$192.45, as against \$180.05 on December 31, 1907. The amount of dividends paid in 1908 was \$7,500.

#### CHURCHES.

Canonsburg has always been a church community. Indeed the church antedates the town, for two congregations hereabouts—the Chartiers United Presbyterian and the Chartiers Presbyterian (Hill) were organized

some years before John Canon laid out the town that bears his name. In 134 years that have since lapsed, the Word of the living God has been regularly preached here to those who would turn aside to hear it. The church so firmly established here in the early days has, like the church at Jerusalem, grown, and its members that have been scattered abroad have gone everywhere preaching the gospel.

There are twelve church organizations in Canonsburg, representing ten different denominations, all working in a common cause—the salvation of the world. There are ten church buildings.

Chartiers United Presbyterian Church is the oldest religious organization in Canonsburg, having been organized in 1775. The Chartiers Presbyterian congregation, commonly spoken of as the Hill church and located a mile and a quarter south of Canonsburg, was organized in the same year by Rev. John McMillan, D. D., founder of Jefferson College.

The first pastor of what is now the Chartiers United Presbyterian Church was the Rev. Matthew Henderson, a missionary of the Associate Church, who came to the Chartiers Valley from eastern Pennsylvania. In 1782 the Associate and the Reformed churches were united, and became one body of religious worshippers under the name of the Associate Reformed Church. In 1858 this denomination and the Associate church were consolidated, forming the present United Presbyterian denomination.

The Chartiers congregation had its first house of worship west of town on the present site of Oak Spring Cemetery. The structure was of round logs daubed with clay, some of the logs having been cut to afford light. The seats were of round poles laid on blocks. The building had neither fireplace, stove nor chimney. In time this house gave place to another, on the same site. The second structure was built of limestone, and stood until 1834, when it was razed to give place to a brick structure. The third house was occupied until 1870, when the congregation first occupied the present house of worship in West Pike street, erected in that year at a cost of \$18,000. This building is the fourth built and occupied by the Chartiers congregation. Its dimensions are fifty-six by eighty feet. Dedication exercises were held in March, 1870.

Dr. Henderson, the first pastor, lived in Chartiers Township, two miles west of Houston. He was killed by a falling bee tree in 1795. His successors have been: John Smith, 1796-1802; James Ramsey, 1805-1849; John Barr Clark, 1853-1861; David Houston French, 1861-1866; D. M. B. McLean, installed 1870, died March 21, 1880; W. B. Smiley, from August 1, 1882, to the present time. The longest pastorate was that of Dr. Ramsey, which extended over a period of forty-four years. The next longest is that of the present pastor, Dr. Smiley,

who has been pastor for nearly twenty-seven years. The congregation on September 12, 1907, celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of Dr. Smiley's installation. This congregation is not only the oldest in Canonsburg, but it is one of the largest and most influential in the community. The church has 385 members.

The Canonsburg United Presbyterian Church, commonly known as the Greenside avenue congregation, dates back to 1830, when an organization was effected under the name of Speers Spring congregation (Associate Reformed). The name Speers Spring was due to the fact that the society worshipped in a "tent" near a spring at the foot of the hill on the Speers farm, now belonging to the Curry estate, a mile east of Canonsburg.

The first pastor, the Rev. Alexander McCahon, was installed in April, 1831, resigning in 1843. Dr. McCahon died October 4, 1873. His successor in the pastorate was the Rev. Thomas Calohan, who was installed in 1835 and resigned after a pastorate of four or five years. In 1850 William Wallace took charge, but died early the next year. David Paul was installed in 1853 and released in 1856. W. H. Andrews was installed 1857, released 1859; J. W. Bain, 1861-1867; J. G. Carson, 1867-1869; William Weir, 1870-1873; John S. Speer, April 21, 1874—February, 1891; D. R. MacDonald, May, 1891—March, 1901; Charles D. Fulton, the present pastor, was installed December 3, 1901.

The congregation was known as Speers Spring until the close of Dr. McCahon's pastorate. It was called the Canonsburg Associate Reformed church until the formation of the United Presbyterian denomination in 1858. For many years the society was known popularly as the Bridge church, from the fact that its brick building, erected in 1831, stood near the bridge over Chartiers Creek at the end of East Pike street, on the present site of Speers Spring Cemetery. This structure was enlarged in 1851. The building was used as a place of worship for fifty-five years, being torn down after the erection of the present edifice in Greenside avenue. This structure was erected in 1885, during the pastorate of Rev. Dr. John S. Speer, and dedicated March 25, 1886. The building and lot cost about \$17,000. The congregation is one of the strongest in the community. It has 454 communicants.

First Presbyterian Church of Canonsburg—In 1830 the Presbyterian presbytery of Ohio (now Pittsburg presbytery) organized a district congregation in Canonsburg, called "The Presbyterian Congregation of Canonsburg." The society worshipped in the chapel of Jefferson College, the presidents of which institution performed the office of pastor when the congregation was without a regular installed minister.

The Rev. Robert L. Braekenridge was the first regularly installed pastor, having been installed December



12, 1845. He resigned two years later. The Rev. A. B. Brown, was installed pastor in 1848, and remained in charge until April, 1857, when, on account of ill health, he resigned. The third pastor was the Rev. David H. Riddle, who served from 1863 to 1868. He was succeeded in 1870 by the Rev. W. F. Brown, who remained six years. The Rev. J. M. Smith was installed in the centennial year, and remained twelve years, resigning in November, 1888.

At the time of Mr. Smith's retirement the congregation decided to vacate the college chapel, and for a year or two worshipped in the Coliseum opera house. Out of about 320 members all left the college chapel but seventy, and those who went out took with them the charter name and franchise. In 1889 property in Central avenue was purchased and the present building, which occupies the site of the old Olome Institute, was erected. The corner stone was laid August 22, 1889, and the congregation first occupied the building on June 22, 1890, on which date Rev. Charles H. Pridgeon was installed pastor. The church building, including the grounds, cost about \$32,000. The Rev. Mr. Pridgeon continued as pastor until December 1, 1901, when he resigned. The next pastor, the Rev. Robert Howard Taylor, was installed in 1902 and remained until 1906. The present pastor, the Rev. A. E. Linn, was installed October 5, 1906. The church has 454 members.

Central Presbyterian Church of Canonsburg is one of Canonsburg's younger church organizations, but while it has not a very lengthy history, it has during the twenty years of its existence, done effective work in the cause of Christianity. The Central congregation was organized December 1, 1888, at the time the Presbyterian congregation of Canonsburg vacated the Jefferson Academy buildings as a place of worship. The organization started with a membership of seventy, who decided to remain, but it has had a steady and permanent growth, and while not the largest numerically, it is one of the most active in the community. At every communion season but one in the past thirteen years new members have been received. The Sabbath School started with a membership of forty, but it, too, has grown greatly. The first pastor was the Rev. L. M. Lewis, who was installed November 1, 1889, and remained until 1896, when he resigned. The present pastor is the Rev. J. M. Work, who was installed in November, 1896. This congregation has no church building of its own, but worships in the chapel of the Jefferson College buildings, where the Presbyterians have worshipped since March, 1833, when the "new college building" was erected, making a college hall 60x90 feet, always known as Providence Hall. Early in 1908, as a result of evangelistic meetings conducted at the Pennsylvania Reform School at Morganza, between 200 and 300 of the inmates of that in-

stitution were received as members of the congregation. Before these were received the congregation numbered 252.

Methodist Episcopal Church of Canonsburg—In 1845 J. C. Pershing, who later became a well-known clergyman and educator of Pittsburg, was a student at Jefferson College. Being a Methodist and apparently alone in that faith among the hundreds of students, he cast about to find others of his religious views, and came upon one John Hagerty, a stone mason; and these, finding a few others whose views were akin to their own, formed a class which for some time met at the home of Mr. Hagerty. A little later a missionary named Sutton was sent into this field, and he preached at the town hall in Central avenue on alternate Sundays. During the next two years others were added to the society, and in 1847, on ground donated by John Ramsey on the east side of "Back" street, now Greenside avenue, was erected a modest brick chapel, which stood until the spring of 1907.

The Methodist congregation was associated with the Fawcett congregation, near Bridgeville, until 1878, when it was made a separate station.

The old chapel in Greenside avenue was abandoned in 1888 for the present building at the corner of West Pike street and Iron street, which was built by the congregation in 1887-8. This building was formally dedicated to public worship on April 22, 1888. The Canonsburg charge has 310 members.

St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church of Canonsburg—The Catholic Church had little hold in the community until after the industrial development which began in the eighties. For several years following 1887 services were held at intervals. Later a room was secured in the Kerr Building, now the First National Bank Building, and services held once a month, and later more frequently. In the spring of 1891 the Catholics purchased the old brick building in Greenside avenue, which in 1888 had been vacated by the Methodist congregation. The building was remodeled, and on April 12 of that year was dedicated by the Rev. J. F. Regis Canevin, now bishop of the diocese of Pittsburg, assisted by the Rev. Father Doyle, of Washington. At this time there was a membership of about 100. For several years services were held twice a month, these being conducted by the Rev. F. J. Doherty, who was also in charge of St. Agatha's Church at Bridgeville.

In the spring of 1903, however, Canonsburg was made a separate parish, and the Rev. Apolonius Tyszkla placed in charge. He is still the head of the church here. The present building in Greenside avenue was erected during 1905 and 1906, the corner stone being laid May 30 of the latter year. The church was formally dedicated with imposing ceremony on Sunday, April 7, 1907. The structure seats 500 or more, and is usually crowded at the services. The building cost about \$30,000.

**Old Catholic Church of Canonsburg**—The Old Catholic congregation owns a house of worship in East College street, the priest in charge being the Rev. Paul Urban, who located here four years ago and organized the society of which he has since been in charge. The membership at present is not as large as it was formerly. The first building, erected in 1905, was destroyed by fire on the night of July 4, 1907, but later another building was erected.

According to statistics furnished by Dr. H. K. Carroll, late special agent of the United States census, this denomination had in 1908 only three priests, five churches and 425 communicants in the United States.

**St. Thomas' Episcopal of Canonsburg**—St. Thomas' Protestant Episcopal Church was organized October 1, 1890, the late Daniel Day being one of the moving spirits in effecting the organization. The society started with a membership of fifteen, but has grown materially since that time. For a decade or a little more public worship was conducted in various halls, the Rev. Fred C. Cowper being stated supply. However, a lot was purchased about 1900 in Jefferson avenue, and the present brick structure was erected the next year. The building was completed late in 1902 and formally opened for worship December 20, 1902. Its dimensions are 25x58 feet and the cost was about \$5,000. Bishop Cortlandt Whitehead conducted the opening exercises. The rectors have been the Revs. C. M. Young, S. E. Swan and Thomas L. Josephs, the latter being in charge at the present time. The church has seventy communicants.

**First Baptist Church of Canonsburg**—A little more than three years ago, a few Baptists held cottage prayer-meetings in their homes. A little later a room for Sunday services was secured over Minton's drug store, and the first sermon was preached by Rev. W. Courson, pastor of the Allison Avenue Baptist Church of Washington. David Morris supplied for Rev. Mr. Courson the next day. On the third Sunday, the services were conducted by Mr. Morris, at that time a student in Washington and Jefferson Academy. Mr. Morris has continued with the church as pastor since that time. On the fourth Sunday, the congregation was far larger than the room could hold, so it was decided to move into the McNary hall, and on the second Sunday of February, 1906, in this hall, the First Baptist Church of Canonsburg was formally organized with ten members. Since then the work has prospered with God's favor, until the membership has reached a hundred, and a Bible school with an enrollment of 130. On May 31, 1908, the beautiful and commodious building in North Jefferson avenue was dedicated, with all the expense provided for and most of it already paid.

**Evangelical Lutheran Church of Canonsburg**—The Evangelical Lutherans of Canonsburg have maintained

an organization for a number of years. The society has no house of worship of its own, but meets on alternate Sundays in the Grand Army of the Republic hall, in Central avenue. The Rev. B. F. Schillinger, of Martins Ferry, Ohio, is in charge.

**Christian Church of Canonsburg**—The Christian congregation of Canonsburg maintained regular Sunday services for several years, the Rev. J. F. White, of Washington, being in charge. Owing, however, to being compelled to vacate their hall in the Ritchie diamond, on account of the remodeling of the building, services have not been held for about a year. The society owns a lot in West College street, and may later erect a church building upon it.

**Payne A. M. E. Church of Canonsburg**—The colored people of Canonsburg have long maintained a house of worship, and generally they have been fortunate in having men of ability in the capacity of pastor. The first religious organization of the colored people in this vicinity was temporarily effected at Morganza, and the worshippers for some time met at private houses. As no records are known to exist, it is impossible to fix the date of this early organization with any degree of accuracy. It is believed, however, to have been as early as 1833. Some years later a permanent organization as a Methodist Episcopal congregation was effected, with the Rev. S. Chingman as pastor.

In 1853 or 1854 the congregation petitioned the Pennsylvania Legislature to invest a body of trustees with the title to a piece of land lying on the western edge of town, which had been owned by John Chase, a colored man who had died intestate without known kindred. The petition was granted and the property assigned them for the purpose of erecting a church, and also as a place of sepulture.

In 1855 the corner stone of a brick building in Payne alley was laid, and this building was occupied for almost fifty years. In 1875 the building was remodeled, but some years ago it became too small, and steps were taken to erect a new house of worship. The new building was completed and dedicated in May, 1903, and is a commodious and neat edifice, Rev. C. A. McGee is the present pastor, having succeeded Rev. W. S. Lowry. Other recent pastors have been T. E. Wilson and G. G. Skinner.

**Mt. Olivet Baptist (Colored) Church of Canonsburg**—The Mt. Olivet congregation was organized about eight years ago. At first services were held in a room in the Ritchie diamond, but later the frame school building, in the rear of the Central Avenue Schoolhouse, was secured, and here services were held until the congregation built, in 1908, a comfortable frame building in Vine street. This building was dedicated in the summer of that year. The Rev. H. Holden is the pastor in charge.



Secret Societies and other orders are as follows: Chartiers Lodge, No. 297, F. & A. M.; Canonsburg Lodge, No. 846, B. P. O. E.; Aerie, No. 861, F. O. E.; Canonsburg Lodge, No. 893, I. O. O. F.; Canonsburg Lodge, No. 204, K. of P.; Canonsburg Council, No. 544, Royal Arcanum; Lilly of the Valley, Foresters of America; Paxton Post, No. 126, G. A. R.; John R. Paxton Camp, No. 117, Sons of Veterans.

#### INDUSTRIES.

Industries are the making of any town, and they have been the making of Canonsburg. Without the mills and factories that have been located here during comparatively recent years public improvements would not have come, and Canonsburg would still be a little country village. The industries of Canonsburg employ about 2,000 men and pay out about \$1,500,000 annually in wages. The beneficial effect of this amount of money at stated intervals in the community can hardly be estimated. It keeps the wheels of trade going and makes the town the solid little city that it is.

But the industries now here were not secured without hard and persistent work on the part of the people of the town and surrounding country. They include a sheet iron and steel mill, tinplate mill, structural iron works, pottery, stamping works, casket works and some minor manufactories.

The Canonsburg Steel and Iron Works was the first industry, on a large scale, erected in the Chartiers Valley. It has run unusually steady since it was put in operation, over twenty-six years ago, and has paid out many hundred thousands of dollars to its hundreds of employees during that period. It is today one of Canonsburg's chief industries, and gives employment to 300 or 400 men. Its monthly payroll is about \$30,000. Its location here in the early eighties gave Canonsburg a boom—something with which the town was altogether unacquainted, and caused a large amount of building. Every branch of trade was stimulated, and the whole town and community took on new life. Before that time Canonsburg had no industry that employed more than twelve or fifteen workmen. The mill also brought many new people to town, and caused a brisk demand for houses.

About the first of April, 1882, an offer was made to the citizens of Canonsburg by parties in Pittsburg to locate a rolling mill here, provided the people would raise the sum of \$50,000. An effort was immediately made, and by the 3d of May the required sum had been secured. In this work Samuel Munel took an active part, and solicited subscriptions untiringly.

When the \$50,000 subscription had been raised, the Pittsburgers were notified, and a meeting was held in that city on May 11, at which a company was organized

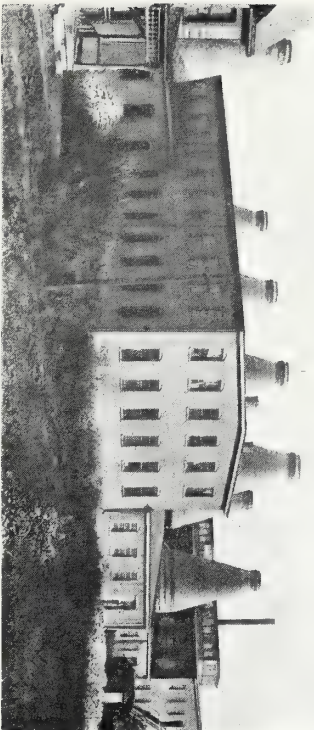
with a capital of \$150,000, and the following officers and directors elected: John Ewing, president; L. A. Meyran, secretary; Charles H. Taylor, treasurer; H. S. Duncan and Samuel Munel. The new company purchased a site of eleven and a half acres from William Ewing and S. B. McPeak, and ground was broken during the summer.

The work of erecting the buildings was prosecuted with vigor, and the plant put in operation January 1, 1883. At first about 200 men were employed, but during the following years the mill was enlarged, and at different times it has expanded. Mr. Meyran, one of the company's principal officials, died in the fall of 1891. John F. Budke, now the president of the company, became associated with the industry in the eighties, and he has been most successful in its management.

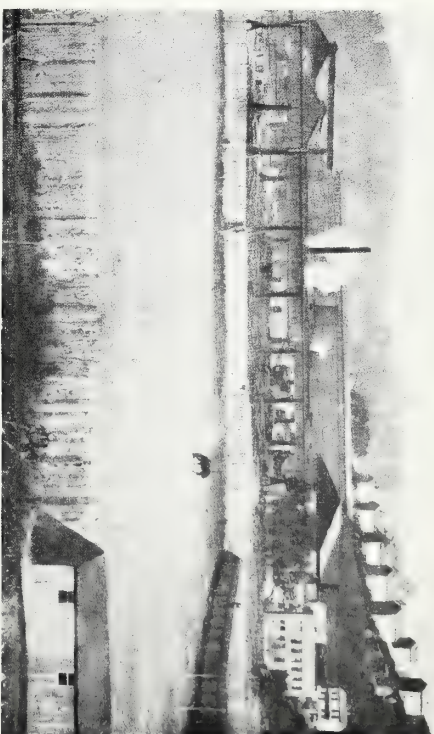
The mill ran steadily, and from time to time its equipment was increased, until 1899, when the American Tinplate Company, usually designated as the trust, secured this plant along with many others in the country. Within a short time the mill was closed down, and there were frequent rumors, during the next two or three years, that it would be dismantled. In July, 1902, John F. Budke, who had formerly been superintendent of the plant, interested other in a project to purchase the works from the American Tinplate Company, and the deal was consummated, the price paid the trust being \$125,000, against \$325,000 which the trust had paid the local company for the plant three years before. The new company effected an organization July 28, 1902, under the name of the Canonsburg Steel and Iron Works, with a capital stock of \$250,000, which was over-subscribed to the amount of \$25,000. John F. Budke was elected president; John M. Watson, vice-president and general manager; George W. Retberg, secretary, and W. H. Paxton, treasurer. New machinery was purchased and labor-saving devices installed, and after these improvements had been made the mill was again placed in operation and has since that time run almost constantly. The company owns almost twelve acres of ground, about one-half of which is covered with buildings. During 1907 the mill was again remodeled.

The officers elected in 1902 are still in charge of the business. The Budke Stamping Works, although owned and operated by a separate company, is closely allied to the steel and iron plant and uses a considerable amount of the material turned out by the older and larger mill.

Budke Stamping Works—In 1882 J. F. Budke, J. K. Mitchell and H. T. Halleck bought the old Coliseum skating rink, opposite the railroad station, and converted it into a plant for the manufacture of powder kegs, elbow pipe, dripping pans, etc., the concern being popularly known as the "keg factory." The plant furnished work for a considerable number of men and boys. Mitchell



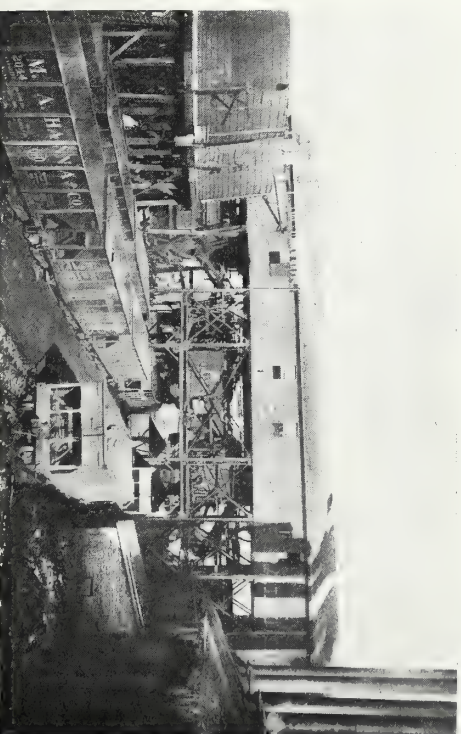
CANONSBURG POTTERY



FORT PITT BRIDGE WORKS, CANONSBURG



CANONSBURG STEEL AND IRON WORKS,  
CANONSBURG



PITTSBURG AND BUFFALO COAL TIPPLE,  
CANONSBURG





purchased Haleck's interest and Budke and Mitchell sold to the Canonsburg Steel and Iron Co. In 1889 a brick building was erected east of the iron and steel works and the machinery and equipment moved to that place. When the Canonsburg Steel and Iron mill was sold in 1889 to the American Tinsplate Company, the owners of the keg factory moved that concern to Parkersburg, W. Va. However, after the iron and steel mill had been purchased back from the trust by John F. Budke and other local people, in 1902, a company was organized under the name of the Budke Stamping Works, with Mr. Budke at its head, and this company has since operated the plant. It gives employment to a considerable number of men and boys, and large quantities of elbow pipe, dripping pans and other sheet-tin material are manufactured. For years the plant has operated steadily. Shipments are made to all parts of the country. The officers of the company are John F. Budke, president; George W. Retberg, secretary, and Frank W. Budke, assistant secretary and superintendent.

**Fort Pitt Bridge Works**—This concern is one of the principal industries of the Chartiers valley. Located here in 1894 as the Pittsburg Architectural Iron Works, it has expanded wonderfully and has been enlarged time and again. Hard work was required to secure the plant here, but the town was greatly rewarded for the efforts put forth fifteen years ago. The Messrs. Butz, of Pittsburg, in the spring of 1894 made a proposition to the people of Canonsburg offering to locate the plant here if certain conditions were complied with. These conditions included a free building site not less than 400 by 650 feet, a cash bonus of \$5,000, the people of the town to purchase fifty shares of stock of \$100 per share, and purchase at par \$25,000 worth of first mortgage bonds. The plant was to employ not less than 250 men. The conditions were met by the people of Canonsburg through the Canonsburg Land and Improvement Company, which was formed at that time, and which optioned and purchased the 185-acre Black Bros. farm adjoining South Canonsburg for about \$30,000. The farm was laid out in building lots and many of the lots sold during the months of April and May, 1904. On May 25 the location was insured here of the plant, the papers being signed that day. Ground was broken for the buildings July 25, and the work steadily pushed to completion.

The plant, however, was to undergo change of management before it was to be successfully operated. The Pittsburg Structural Iron Company evidently was unable to finance so large a concern and on February 8, 1896, the plant and machinery were sold by the sheriff at the suit of the U. Baird Machine Company, of Pittsburg, the price being \$100, subject to numerous liens. The purchaser was William Eberhart, of Pittsburg, who bought the plant for the Fort Pitt Bridge Works, which

then obtained control and took over the management. After some improvements had been made to the plant, it was placed in operation, this being in the summer of 1896. The works are equipped with all modern machinery and appliances. Since then the plant has been operated successfully, and many large contracts have been turned out. The company manufactures structural steel and iron for bridges and large structures.

The number of employees varies, according to the state of the iron and steel business and there has been as many as 700 men on the payroll. Offices are maintained in Pittsburg, New York and Chicago. Theodore A. Straub is general manager of the company's plant, and E. H. Beazell, superintendent. Some of the recent large river bridges erected on the Washington County line were erected by this company.

The Canonsburg Pottery Company was located here in 1900 under the name of the Canonsburg China Company, chartered February 21, 1900. Efforts to secure this industry were begun in 1899, when stock was subscribed by local people. October 11, 1899, sufficient stock had been subscribed to insure the location of the pottery here, and on that date an organization was effected by electing the following board of directors: W. S. George, Jr., Samuel Munnel, John L. Cockins, C. C. Johnson and D. R. MacDonald. John L. Cockins was chosen president of that organization; C. C. Johnson, secretary and treasurer, and W. S. George, manager.

The pottery was secured for Canonsburg by local parties who interested Mr. George, whose residence was then, as now, at East Palestine, O., in the project. Papers were signed January 22, 1900, and the contract let for the building April 17, following, to Taylor & Crawford for \$18,192. The contract for laying of the 11,000,000 brick was sub-let by Taylor & Crawford to James F. Speer. The total cost of the plant, including the equipment, was about \$50,000.

The pottery was placed in operation at the beginning of 1901, and has run steadily since that time. Originally a ten-kiln plant, the pottery has been increased until today there are a total of 13 kilns, seven of these being ware kilns and six decorating kilns. The pottery has a normal capacity of a quarter of a million dollars annually with a payroll of \$10,000 a month, or from \$100,000 to \$120,000 a year. In the neighborhood of 200 employees are furnished work.

Two clays are imported from abroad, while other clays come from Florida, North Carolina, Delaware, New Jersey and Kentucky. There is always a ready demand for the products of the plant, which include high-grade semi-porcelain dinner and toilet wares, fancy shapes, plain and decorated, cable and D. T. hotel wares and decorated specialties. Almost one-half of the output of this industry is shipped direct to New York City, while the



remainder goes to the Southwest, Middle West and Northwest. Quite a large portion is sent to Kentucky, and from there distributed throughout the Southwest. The company has never had any trouble to find a market for its goods, and, consequently, has lost no time on account of a lack of business.

Recently the business of this company was purchased from the Canonsburg China Company by the Canonsburg Pottery Company, which was granted a charter March 2, 1909, last, with a capital stock of \$150,000. The stock is now held principally by local people. At a meeting of the directors held March 17 of the present year W. S. George was elected president; John George, vice president; James Shaw, secretary, and John C. Morgan, treasurer. W. S. George is general manager of the company and John George, a practical potter, is superintendent of the plant.

During the little more than eight years the pottery has been operated it has made a splendid record, and is one of Canonsburg's most prosperous industrial concerns.

Pittsburg-*Buffalo Company (Hazel Mine)*—The development by the Pittsburg-*Buffalo Company* is recited at some length in the article dealing with coal. The Hazel mine of this company was opened in the summer of 1900, and since put in operation it has run almost constantly. The mine is one of the best equipped in the country, and has modern mining appliances throughout, with electric lights and engines in the long tunnels down out of sight.

David G. Jones, the general manager of the Pittsburg-*Buffalo Company*, is a resident of Canonsburg and a member of the town council. The Hazel mine gives employment to 700 or 800 men, the number varying from time to time, according to the briskness of the coal trade. Its payroll is large, and the money put in circulation by this industry affects, directly or indirectly, the entire community.

*Standard Tin Plate Company*—The *Standard Tin Plate Company* is, as its name suggests, engaged in the manufacture of tinplate, its specialties being tinplates, terneplates and blackplates. Its extensive plant is located in East Canonsburg, on what was for many years the Giffin farm. This farm was purchased in 1902 by the Cecil Improvement Company, which was formed in the spring of that year by local capitalists for the purpose of securing this important industry. The Improvement Company purchased the Peacock (formerly the Giffin), the S. W. McNary, the Weller heirs and Kirk farms, and had them platted and later placed the lots on the market. This was the beginning of the suburb of East Canonsburg. There were 786 lots in the plot.

The Cecil Improvement Company included in its shareholders, among others, the following: J. V. H. Cook, S. L. Kennedy, George D. McNutt, George C. McPeake,

W. H. Paxton and John F. Budke, of Canonsburg; Joseph Underwood, of Roscoe, and William I. Berryman and Samuel Taylor, of Pittsburg. Edwin Jeffries engineered the construction of the plant, and the land company agreed to invest \$50,000 in the enterprise.

During the summer and fall of 1902 the work of erecting the mills was carried on with vigor, and the plant was a most thoroughly constructed one, being built of steel, and of large dimensions. The best equipment that could be purchased was installed, and the plant put in operation early in 1903, since which time it has operated almost steadily. The plant as constructed was a six-mill one, and during the six years since the industry was put in operation it has given employment to a large number of workmen and has manufactured an excellent article of tinplate.

Mr. Jeffries retired from the position of general superintendent and was succeeded by William H. Richards, who formerly had held a responsible position with the Canonsburg Steel and Iron Works, but who for several years preceding his connection with the *Standard Company* had been connected with a mill at New Kensington. Mr. Richards still holds the position of superintendent. Louis Follet is general manager.

At present the company is engaged in making some additions to the plant, which, when completed, will make of the concern a ten-mill plant. The *Standard* has the reputation throughout the industrial world of manufacturing excellent material, and the management at all times endeavors to maintain the reputation that has been earned.

East Canonsburg has one paved street, has water and gas mains, has street car service, and is a stop on the Chartiers Valley Railway. There is a schoolhouse, and a large number of houses of modern construction. It is not yet incorporated, but is part of Cecil Township.

*Pittsburg Casket Company*—The *Pittsburg Casket Company* located in Canonsburg in the spring of 1905, and has been in business here four years. Negotiations for the purchase of the McDowell & Dickson lumber mill and yard were closed March 13, 1905, and possession given April 1. The price at which the property changed hands was \$12,000. The company had been engaged in business in Pittsburg before this time, having been incorporated in 1902 with a capitalization of \$100,000. The directors at the time the plant was moved to Canonsburg were George P. Roberts, J. C. Beinhauser and James C. Cosgrove, of Pittsburg; Alexander Speer, of Canonsburg, and John Rogers, of McDonald.

After the company had secured property in Canonsburg, steps were at once taken to enlarge the building, and this was done at considerable expense. The latest pattern of machinery was installed and the plant made modern in every way. Large numbers of caskets are

made and trimmed here, and are shipped to all sections of the country, the bulk of the company's trade, however, being in the Pittsburg district. Twenty or 25 men are employed, according to the rush of work.

At a meeting of the stockholders held February 24 last reports of the business done during the past year were heard, and these were satisfactory. Ralph C. Capek is general manager of the company.

The Simpson Stove Works, located on the Alexander Land Company's plan, midway between Canonsburg and Houston, has not been operated since the winter of 1903-4. The company was formed in 1901, and a building 100x200 feet erected. George A. and H. Prescott Simpson were for a time at the head of the works, which manufactured stoves and ranges. The company went into receivers' hands in the summer of 1904, and the plant was sold October 29, 1904, by E. E. McCloy and H. Prescott Simpson, receivers, to W. H. Munhall, of Pittsburg, for \$10,250, subject to a mortgage of \$10,000.

Canonsburg Ice Company—Samuel Munnell, who has helped establish many industries in Canonsburg, started operation of the ice plant in 1874. This plant is situated on the Chartiers Valley Railroad near the station. Ice is taken from an artificial lake. The water is let out of the lake in summer and the ground tilled. The plant has a capacity of 15,000 tons, both natural and manufactured ice being handled. The greater part of the product is shipped to Pittsburg. Mr. Munnell in 1880 received Samuel Duff into the firm. The plant was afterward purchased by Michael Beck and Joseph Duff. After the death of Michael Beck the interest of Joseph Duff was purchased by Michael Beck's sons and the firm is now known as Beck Brothers.

Canonsburg Milling Company—The flour mill at Canonsburg is operated by the firm of James H. McBurney and Joseph S. Moore. A mill was first erected by John Canon, the founder of Canonsburg, about 1781, and the present mill is on the same site. The mill was run by water power for many years, but at the present time the power is furnished by gas engines. The capacity is 100 barrels per day. The roller process was installed in 1905. There is also an elevator handling grain, hay, straw, etc.

The Canonsburg Electric Light, Heat and Power Company, organized in 1893, supplies Canonsburg, South Canonsburg and Houston. The company is engaged in making improvements to its plant, and expect to begin supplying a daylight service during 1909.

Canonsburg is supplied with water by the North Stabane Water Company, formerly the Peoples' Water Company of Canonsburg.

Canonsburg Marble Works—Robert H. Black started

the marble works at Canonsburg in 1876. The firm is now Robert H. Black & Son.

Chartiers Woolen Factory—The Chartiers Woolen Factory started operation in 1866. Among those who established the industry in Canonsburg were John E. Black, William McDaniel and John Hays. John Craighead purchased the works in 1873 and continued its operation about ten years. The business not being successful this factory was closed down and February 28, 1887, was destroyed by fire. It was a three-story brick building and stood near the creek bank at the south side of West Pike Street.

The Chartiers Valley Agricultural Association was organized at Canonsburg in 1874. The first officers were James McClelland, president; J. B. Johnson, vice president; William White, secretary, and Dr. J. W. Martin, treasurer. Twenty-two acres of land was leased for ten years from Mrs. Sarah Currey across the Chartiers Creek, east of town, on the north side of the turnpike. The fairs were successful for a time, but afterwards the attendance dropping off the fairs ceased to be held about the time the lease for the fair grounds ran out in 1884.

#### CENTERVILLE.

Centerville was organized a borough from part of East Bethlehem Township February 16, 1895. On October 10, 1903 a small amount of land was annexed to the borough from part of West Pike Run Township. The borough is bounded on the north by West Pike Run and East Pike Run Townships and West Brownsville Borough, on the east by the Monongahela River, on the south by the Monongahela River and East Bethlehem Township and on the west by Deemston Borough. Centerville Borough contains a large area of farm land and embraces a part of the river front which recently and naturally belonged to the township of East Bethlehem.

The population of Centerville Borough in 1900 was 746. In 1905 the population was estimated at 819. The number of voters in 1904 was 201 and in 1908, 276. At the present time there are 297 taxables, a real estate value of \$2,342,832, and a personal property value of \$55,745. The borough tax for 1908 was 5 mills.

The Pennsylvania, Monongahela and Southern Railroad, operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, follows the river bank along the Centerville boundary and connects West Brownsville and Rice's Landing, Greene County.

The Centerville Street Railway Company expects to connect California, Coal Center and Centerville in the near future.

In 1904 Centerville Borough had 28 miles of public highway. The National Pike, once the greatest thoroughfare of the country, runs along the northern boundary line of Centerville Borough.



The Pittsburg coal bed is exposed along the river bluffs up river nearly to West Brownsville, where it passes slightly below water level and remains there through Centerville Borough and reappears in the great bend of the river by Fredericktown under the influence of the Belleverson anticline, coming to view first about three miles below Riverville.

At Lock No. 5 the Sewickley coal occurs about 140 feet above the floor of the Pittsburg coal and has a thickness of three feet.

The Centerville Gas Field—The Centerville gas field is about a mile in diameter. This small field contains only a few wells, most of which are owned by the Monongahela Natural Gas Company of Pittsburg and the Ten-Mile Natural Gas Company of Waynesburg. In every case in early production in this pool the gas was obtained from the 50-foot sand, the depths varying from 1,960 to 2,010 feet below the Pittsburg coal. Some of the wells gave large amounts of gas. Some wells nearby obtained gas in other sands.

The wells of the Centerville pool lie near the crest of the Belleverson anticline, which at this point is rather broad and pitches rapidly to the southwest. The more northerly of the wells are on the northwest slope of the anticline, one-half mile or so from the crest. The southern wells are on the very crest.

#### CENTERVILLE VILLAGE.

The only village of much importance in Centerville Borough is the village of Centerville. The postoffice was called East Bethlehem before the village got the rural delivery from Coal Center. The place was called Centerville from the fact that it is situated midway between Brownsville and Scenery Hill. Its location is on the National Pike three miles east of Beallsville. It was laid out by Robert Vale in 1819 and John Cleaver in 1821.

The population of this village in 1870 was 263. It contained at that time 50 dwellings, four stores, a church and the usual number of mechanical professions.

At present the place is probably smaller than it was in 1850. The population in 1900 was 218. The present population is about 180.

The village has the advantage of the Bell and Home Mutual Telephones and Western Union Telegraph. The Greensboro Gas Company furnishes light and heat from natural gas.

The Rogers House was a well known tavern in coaching days. It is a brick house located at Centerville, on the north side of the National Pike, and was originally conducted by John Rogers and at later times by Solomon Bracken, Mr. Wilson, Zephania Riggle, Peter Colley, Henry Whitsett, Jacob Marks, William Garrett and

Jesse Quail. While Mr. Riggle was tavern keeper the building was burned down and a new one built. It was last conducted by J. V. Stathers. The building is now owned by William Bailey and boarders only are kept.

Joseph B. Jeffreys at one time conducted a hotel in a frame building in the western end of the village.

Bethesda Methodist Episcopal Church—A Methodist Episcopal Congregation was organized at Centerville in 1828. A lot was purchased in 1834 and a church built. A new church was erected in 1872 on a lot donated by Joseph Jones. The membership is 75 and pastor, Rev. O. B. Patterson. This congregation is on the same charge as those of Beallsville and Taylor congregations.

Cedar Lodge No. 633, I. O. O. F., was constituted at Centerville in 1868. There are 60 members. Centerville Encampment No. 224, I. O. O. F., was instituted in 1881. The other lodges are the Centerville Council No. 756, Jr. O. U. A. M., and the Horton Post, Ladies' G. A. R.

Dairy Grange, No. 1308, of Centerville, has had the most phenomenal growth of any of the eleven granges of this county. It was organized in 1907, and boasts a membership of nearly 200. Its members give addresses from California, Coal Center, West Brownsville, Beallsville and Fredericktown. J. W. Dague is master and D. R. Staley lecturer.

#### CHEWTOWN.

Chewtown is a small mining hamlet of about 40 houses, located on the Monongahela River, a short distance above West Brownsville. A Mr. Chew is said to have started a brick works at this place before the coal mine was opened up and the town was named after him.

#### DENBEAU.

Denbeau is a station on the Pennsylvania Railroad in Centerville Borough 2.4 miles south of West Brownsville. Lock No. 5 and several houses are located here, as this is the fifth river dam above Pittsburg. The lock was constructed in 1856. It will be abandoned as soon as the concrete lock at Brownsville is completed.

Centerville Station on the Pennsylvania Railroad and Monongahela River is between Denbeau and Fredericktown. The Vandergrift Distillery is at this point and is owned by George L. Hill and Furman South.

#### SCHOOLS.

There are in Centerville Borough nine schools; nine teachers, (males 4, females 5); enrollment, 275; average number of months taught, 7 1-9; average salary of teachers, per month, males \$73.44, females \$57.00; cost of each pupil, per month, \$2.63; number of mills on the dollar levied for school purposes, 2½; estimated value of school property, \$25,000.

There are six schoolhouses in Centerville Borough, in-

cluding the Centerville High School, which is valued at \$12,000.

#### CHURCHES.

Westland Meeting-house—James Townsend on the 12th of April, 1792, sold land situated in the present borough of Centerville a mile south of the National Pike and two miles east of Centerville village, to the trustees of the Society of Friends on which a stone church was soon built known as the Westland Monthly Meeting-house. In 1864 the Quaker Congregation having become depleted in number was transferred to the Salem Monthly Meeting, Ohio, and the church property sold two years later. The old church with its 12 windows, four doors and chimneys at the corners, has been torn down. Many of the Friends were buried beside this church, but because of the excessive plainness of these ancient people and to avoid any appearance of pomp, most of the graves are unmarked.

Westland Cemetery Association—The Westland Cemetery Association was incorporated to care for this old Quaker burial ground and for future burials, May 5, 1902, upon the application of J. H. Farquhar, H. L. Ruble, O. M. Linton, Mattie M. Mitchell, Mahlon Linton, Thomas Horton, D. M. Baker, M. T. Ruble, George Hancock, W. H. Farquhar, H. T. Baker, John I. Cleaver, Ellen W. Taylor and N. L. Hormell. In one of the recent deeds for this property is found the following condition: "The ground now occupied as a graveyard shall remain and be maintained as such at the expense of the grantees herein, and to be used as it now is, and this conveyance is made and accepted upon that express condition and is part of the consideration on which it is made."

Jonathan Knight is buried in the Friend's burying ground, at Westland, East Bethlehem, and a small marble head stone, 14 inches high marks the place. The stone was erected, contrary to the custom of the "Friends" and the outcome was that the stone was taken down and thrown away several times. At last his grandsons, O. R. Knight and J. H. Knight, put it back for the third time, and it has never since been disturbed. It remains, to this day, and the Westland Cemetery is now thickly dotted with head stones and monuments.

In coming years some one may confound this Quaker Westland of over a century ago, with the mining town named Westland at the edge of Mt. Pleasant and Charlertown Townships which originated about 1903.

#### CHARLEROI.

##### EARLY HISTORY.

That tract of land on which stands Charleroi, gives little evidence of its existence until projectors for min-

eral deposits searched the Monongahela Valley. They stated the place where Charleroi is located, was in the center of a gas, bituminous coal and oil belt, the coal having two or more strata.

About 75 years ago the mineral hunters sought fields to continue their scientific discoveries and they left this valley in the care of coal diggers. These underground workers have done much to make the name of Monongahela Valley famous throughout the world.

Year after year during the rainy seasons, the coal tonnage passing by Charleroi was immense. So great was the output of the black diamonds that in 1870 a railroad had to be built to assist the river facilities in conveying the deposits to the markets. It was by the building of this road that the present Charleroi received its first name—"Railroad Crossing."

The road on its march to Brownsville cut directly through several farms, among them being those owned by the late Robert McKean, the late Thomas Redd and William McMahan, on whose farms now stand the "Magic City."

The principal industry of Charleroi is the manufacture of glass. It was to foster this industry that the "Railroad Crossing" sign was removed and the word "Charleroi" nailed on a commodious and magnificent station provided in its stead. This change in the town's cognomen was made in 1890.

The late A. F. Chandler, M. J. Alexander, George W. Crouse and A. M. Sloan comprised the founders and developers of Charleroi.

In the year aforementioned these men formed and organized the Charleroi Land Company, purchasing the property, in fee simple of the late Robert McKean.

Mr. McKean immigrated from Scotland about 51 years ago and immediately took possession of the farm on which now stands the infant city. Until his death he cultivated the land and sent the products to Pittsburg, where they were placed on the market, and sold.

When Mr. and Mrs. Robert McKean came from Scotland they had with them a baby boy seven months old. They named him James S. McKean. Much credit is due this little Scotsman for the wonderful development of Charleroi. In his early boyhood days his enterprise led him to take up quarters in Pittsburg and receive and sell the products "off the farm."

With his energy, affability, honest dealing, he was compelled to handle the products of others than his father's farm and soon enjoyed a large business. He became very popular and realizing his executive ability the citizens of Pittsburg elected him postmaster. He served part of his term in the old postoffice at corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield, where now stands the Park building. The remainder was spent in the new structure between Fourth and Diamond Street, on Smith-



field Street. After he retired from the postoffice he was appointed to a position at the Union Trust Company at Pittsburg, which he held until his death.

It was largely through his influence that the land company was organized and the McKean farm selected upon which to build the Magic City.

The company sliced the farms into lots and as fast as the river and railroad facilities furnished material, dwelling houses and business blocks were erected with the utmost possible speed.

The founders of Charleroi furnished the wherewith to supply the rapidly increasing population with gas, fuel, electricity, water and other necessities for a comfortable livelihood.

#### PRESENT BOROUGH.

The borough of Charleroi was incorporated February 8, 1892. It is one of the most beautiful, busy and prosperous cities in Western Pennsylvania, and one that while less than a quarter of a century old has already taken front rank among her sister cities in this, the richest section of the great Keystone State.

Charleroi is located on the P., V. & C. R. R., a branch of the Pennsylvania, and is about 41 miles from Pittsburg, with which she is connected by street cars. In the near future connections will also be made by electric line with Washington, the county seat. She is a strictly up-to-date town, with finely paved streets, admirable drainage and sewerage, electric plant and natural gas, water works, surrounded with rich coal mines and has a number of important industries. Her people are enterprising and progressive and her taxes low. She has a well organized fire department and her police protection is of the best. Her government is judiciously administered and her officials faithful and able.

The city of Charleroi now has a separate school district of its own under the supervision of a borough superintendent.

Charleroi has fine schools, occupying handsome buildings, fitted with all modern conveniences and presided over by skilled teachers. These are admirably managed and will compare with those of any city of her size in the State, a credit to her citizens and an honor to herself.

Her churches, eleven in number, represent the Methodist, Baptist, English and German Lutheran, Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Christian, Greek, Slavish, Italian and English Catholic denominations. They all have fine structures, have prosperous congregations and their pulpits are filled by educated Christian gentlemen, whose influence and work is always for good.

In her banking facilities Charleroi is well favored. She has three financial institutions, which rank among the soundest in the State and are noted for their care-

ful and conservative management, their liberality and their abundant resources.

She has many fine buildings and business blocks, prominent among them the handsome Masonic Temple. She also has many elegant residences which are the pride of her citizens.

Charleroi has a fine opera house, where all the best attractions on the road are booked, and which is fitted with every convenience. She also has one of the finest roller skating rinks in this section.

She is one of the important distributing centers for lumber and has two immense yards, which are potential factors in her commercial wealth. Among her large industries are the manufacture of plate and bottle glass and shovels.

Charleroi is the headquarters of the Monongahela Valley Labor Council and is the home of a number of the strongest organizations of organized labor in this section.

She has six fine hotels and a number of well kept restaurants.

Much has already been said about the Magic City, Charleroi. No better name could have been given to a city which sprang into prominence financially and industrially in a day. Though it is but a few years since the first lot sale was conducted and the first buildings erected near the river front, the town is now a growing and prosperous municipality of approximately 15,000 population.

The population of Charleroi in 1900 was 5,930. In 1905 the population of the borough proper was estimated at 8,271.

The number of voters in the borough in 1904 was 1,434; in 1908 it was 1,598. The borough tax for 1908 was 10 mills; \$45,688.82 was collected and \$7,090.80 expended. There are 1,969 taxables in the borough. The real estate value of Charleroi is \$2,989,025; personal property value, \$193,905.

For several years it has not cost Charleroi one cent for the administration of the office of treasurer for both the borough and school district. This has been performed by the banks here, among which the office is rotated each year. When this system was installed there was keen competition among the three banks for the privilege of acting as borough and school treasurer, and to a certain degree the election of councilmen and school directors was made an issue at the local elections. In order to avoid factional fights the council and school board adopted the plan of rotating the office in order each year, and the plan has worked well, thereby effecting a saving of \$5,000 or more to the borough during the official term of a treasurer.

The Pittsburg, Virginia and Charleston Railroad, an affiliated line of the Pennsylvania, the world's greatest

railroad, passes directly through the city, while the Pittsburg and Lake Erie traverses the opposite side of the Monongahela River, but affording shipping facilities from Charleroi to any point on the great Erie system or its outlets. To both these great railroads, and the river, is due to a great extent the remarkable industrial growth and ever-increasing manufacturing development of Charleroi.

Probably the most important event of the year 1907 to the Monongahela Valley was the growth of the trolley systems which connect the many towns and make practically one big city of them. During 1907 the link has been completed that connects Charleroi and Monessen, Westmoreland County, and when Donora is brought into direct communication with the other valley towns the chain will be complete. The lines which have just been opened are up-to-date in every particular and are operated on correct principles.

The new \$320,000 bridge, crossing the Monongahela River at North Charleroi, has made possible this development. Heretofore the only means of crossing the river was by bridge at Speers, or by ferrying, both means being disagreeable in rough weather and consuming much time also. The new bridge is provided with two tracks and affords direct trolley communication between practically every town in the valley with the exception of Donora. The Westside Electric Railway is now operating a regular schedule over the bridge, and by this line direct connections are made between the trolley lines of the west and east side of the river. The Westside line runs from Charleroi to the eastern end of the bridge where the tracks of the Webster, Monessen, Belle Vernon and Fayette City Company, composed of the same capitalists, are used. Cars are run direct to Monessen and to Arnold City through Belle Vernon, Arnold City being two miles beyond Belle Vernon. On the Washington County side of the river, Monessen and Belle Vernon people make connections with the Charleroi division of the Pittsburg Railways Company which operates cars between Charleroi and Pittsburg on a half-hourly schedule. Local cars are also run to Roscoe, seven miles south of Charleroi, and as Monongahela is on the Pittsburg line a complete network joins these towns.

The developments west of Charleroi in this county will in time come to be a benefit to the valley, if present plans materialize. It has long been the dream of capitalists to extend the Westside Electric Street Railway, now operating between Charleroi and Monessen, to Ellsworth and Bentleyville. It is bound to come in time, for the immense coal developments in that region make it imperative that some communication be established between these towns. The surveys have been completed for some time for this extension and numerous plans have also been on foot by capitalists of Monongahela

to establish trolley connections between that city and the Ellsworth region. All these developments are yet in their infancy and when the future brings about their accomplishment there is no doubt about the greatness of the big industries that are sure to materialize. Altogether it is an alluring spectacle.

During the year 1907 the Charleroi Telephone Company was successfully organized, and a system is now in operation in that city. The new company is capitalized at \$50,000, and although service has been supplied for but a few weeks, about 70 subscribers have taken advantage of it. The service is made possible by a modern plant which cost \$35,000 to install. This includes an up-to-date central office, where the central energy system is used, and the cables are all placed underground, the company's lines covering 14 blocks. H. L. Lamb is treasurer of these companies and is general manager of the whole.

The promoters intend to eventually add Monongahela and Donora to the system by the organization of similar companies, and plans are now progressing on a line from Charleroi to Washington, by which direct connections can be made with the county seat. The plans will be carried out as soon as possible. The company now gives service to Pittsburg by connections with the P. & A. 'phone in that city. The Bell Telephone is also used at Charleroi.

The gas company of Charleroi, while a separate organization, was controlled by the same interests, until it was sold out to the Greensboro Gas Company. The water company, another organization, had the same course for its financial support for projectment. The electric light company, still another organization, secured its capital from nearly the same financiers. Its birth followed closely on the heels of the advent of the first company. It was called the Charleroi Electric Power Company.

As the town increased in population, the needs of more electrical power was manifest and to economize the cost of generating the electrical currents the company changed its personnel who named the new concern the Monongahela Valley Electric Company. The merging occurred in 1897 and since that time it has developed into a large affair. It now supplies electricity for the street railway line, which operates cars between Lock No. 4 and Fayette City; furnishes power to illuminate Monessen with arc lights and incandescents; gives similar quantities of electricity to Belle Vernon, Fayette City and California, besides liberally supplying the demands of Charleroi.

The Charleroi Water Company expects soon to build a filtration plant; another public service corporation is the Western Union Telegraph Company. The Adams Express Company has offices at Charleroi.



## SCHOOLS.

The borough was organized in June, 1892, and in October of the same year the public schools were formally organized by Prof. J. A. Snodgrass. The township supplied a school prior to this time, but Prof. Snodgrass organized the first graded school.

As soon as the schools were organized, a building was erected at Fifth and Meadow Streets. It was built of brick and contained eight rooms. The population increased to such an extent that in 1896 an annex was built to it. The population still increased and in 1898 another school was built at Ninth Street and McKean Avenue. This school has 11 rooms besides the offices, lecture room and several small rooms used for various purposes.

The borough has built four school buildings at an expense of over \$90,000, some costing as high as \$25,000 each.

There were in 1908 in Charleroi, schools, 35; teachers, 40, (males 5, females 35); enrollment of pupils, 1,788; average number of months taught, 5; average salary of teachers per month, males \$97.66, females \$54.73; cost of each pupil per month, \$1.68; number of mills on the dollar levied for school purposes, 9; estimated value of school property, \$230,000.

Fire Department—The credit of the department, to a great extent, belongs to the efforts of Joseph S. Elliott, whose energy and adaptability has won for him the friendship of the entire department.

The municipality has furnished the company with gum coats, hats and boots. The apparatus is in first-class condition, while the water supply is adequate to enable the department to cope with the most disastrous conflagration. The city has a splendid team of horses for use in the hook and ladder truck.

The Daily Mail is a daily newspaper, owned and published by the Mail Publishing Company, of which T. P. Sloan is editor and manager. It was established in 1900 by W. H. and Robert Cramer. The former was its editor and manager until last February, when he sold his interests to the present company and retired.

T. P. Sloan purchased an interest in the Mail in 1902. At that time he was serving as county commissioner, having been elected to that office on the Democratic ticket three years previously. At the expiration of his term he became actively associated with the Mail, and a short time afterward secured the control and management of the establishment. The paper is independent Republican in politics and a member of the Monongahela Valley Press Association. The Charleroi Mirror is also published by the Mail Publishing Company. Both papers have a circulation of 1,500.

L'Union Des Travailleurs is a French newspaper established at Charleroi in 1900, and now has a circulation of 2,000.

For the year 1908 Charleroi ranked second in Washington County according to bank deposits and postoffice receipts.

First National Bank of Charleroi—The First National Bank was organized in 1891, with a capital of \$50,000. Its incorporators were J. W. Moore, W. D. Hartupee, James S. McKean, A. M. Sloan and James K. Clark. The late Col. J. W. Moore, one of the incorporators, was its first president.

This bank was the first financial institution to be started in the town. The First National Bank building was the first brick building erected in Charleroi, and stands where 18 years ago was a cornfield on the farm of Robert McKean. The building cost \$20,000.

The development of the bank's business has been remarkable. It is plainly shown by the fact that the bank's deposits for the first year were \$54,000, while in 1908 they were \$671,603.49. Over 100 per cent has been given out in dividends to the original stockholders since the organization.

The president of this bank is J. K. Tener, representative to Congress from Washington County; vice president, S. A. Walton, and R. N. Rush, cashier.

Bank of Charleroi—The Bank of Charleroi was organized January 24, 1894, with a capital stock of \$75,000. Figures show plainly how steadily and rapidly the bank has grown. In the first eight years the bank earned \$178,124.28, which amount was equal to 237.49 per cent on the capital stock, or on an average of 29.68 per cent for each year. It had paid in dividends \$18,750. In 1908 this bank gave out the highest percentage of dividends of any State Bank or Trust Company in Washington County, to wit, 10 per cent.

The president is T. L. Daly; vice president, J. C. McKean; cashier, Kerfoot W. Daly, and assistant cashier, Samuel C. Todd.

The Charleroi Savings and Trust Company dates back to 1901, when the company was organized with a capital stock of \$125,000. Since then it has built for itself a home costing in the neighborhood of \$50,000, which was opened to the public January 31, 1903. It is located at the southeast corner of Fallowfield Avenue and Fifth Street and its architectural beauty adds very materially to the charm of the busy life of the Magic City.

Though the youngest bank in Charleroi, the company is in a rich and flourishing condition. Its resources in 1908 were \$476,306.40.

The officers are George A. Mabeth, president; Jesse

K. Johnston, vice president; Joseph Underwood, second vice president; J. K. Tener, secretary and treasurer, and E. W. Hastings, assistant secretary and treasurer.

Charleroi has six comfortably furnished and commodiously appointed hotels. One of the first of these hosteleries to be opened was the Hotel Monier, erected in 1899. The other hotels are Hotel Arthur, Hotel Charleroi, Hotel Walfred, Myford Hotel and The Wilbur.

There are six retail and one wholesale liquor establishments in Charleroi.

The first hotel, Hotel Redd, was built out in the field several squares up the river from the center of the present town. It was the evening gathering place of the newly arrived glass workers and all the other newly arriving men, its bar counter being each night lined with men often three rows deep.

#### INDUSTRIES.

Charleroi is at present the natural center of the circle whose richness is as yet hardly sampled. Washington County is supplying the greatest part of that circle's richness, and the immense tracts of coal land bordering on the river and extending back into the country bid fair to yield their ever-increasing harvest of black diamonds for years to come. The thick, rich vein of Pittsburgh coal which lies west of Charleroi is practically untouched. South of the Magic City, in the region of the Vesta and California mines, the vein is being rapidly worked out along the river, and in the same manner on the north the mines in the region of Monongahela are taking out thousands of tons. These mines, however, are taking away only the borders of the area west of Charleroi which some day will be brought into prominence. The only outlet for this is that small river frontage directly at Charleroi, practically within the borough limits.

The town lies right in the heart of the great bituminous coal belt, with an abundance of natural gas as additional fuel.

About 20 years ago capitalists began to locate iron mills and glass factories along the edge of the Monongahela River at this point. This brought large crowds of skilled and well-to-do workmen and a city began to spring up in a community that was before but sparsely populated.

Since its organization up to May, 1903, it has paid out in cash and values over \$100,000 as bonus for manufacturers to locate their industries in Charleroi.

The Charleroi Chamber of Commerce, organized during 1902, has as its object the promotion of trade of Charleroi; to add to their business enterprises by en-

couraging manufacturers to locate here; the fostering of mercantile and manufacturing industries already established, and generally, through united effort, to advance the industrial mercantile and municipal welfare of Charleroi. The organization will give substantial assistance to worthy business enterprises where there is an imperative necessity to do so. It is not the intention of the Chamber of Commerce to give bonuses or cash donations to experimental enterprises.

Charleroi has developed into one of the leading shipping points in the Monongahela Valley. It is as a manufacturing city, that Charleroi takes precedence from a commercial standpoint, possessing as she does, some of the largest industrial plants of their kind in the world, and the city's importance in the world of transportation is being enhanced from year to year. At all hours of the day and night traffic by rail and water continues, trains and boats, laden with manufactured goods, leaving the city bound to many points, near and remote, their destinations being inland, lake and seaboard.

The payroll of the factories of Charleroi is very heavy. The figures we quote below are approximately correct and are based on the number of men employed in the various plants and the average wage of the employees.

Macbeth-Evans Chimney Works.....	\$ 45,000
Pittsburg Plate Glass Co.....	30,000
Hamilton Bottle Works.....	25,000
Hussey, Binns & Co., shovel works.....	6,000
Charleroi Coal Works.....	15,000
Henderson Coal Co.....	6,000
Charleroi Lumber Co.....	10,000
Walton Lumber Co.....	3,000
Charleroi Brewing Co.....	2,000
Charleroi Brick Works.....	1,500
Government Machine Shop.....	3,500
Government employes.....	1,000
Other contractors and builders.....	17,000
Total .....	\$170,000

The figures given above apply wholly to the industries proper of Charleroi.

Charleroi is pre-eminently a glass manufacturing town. Though there are a number of other industries, the dominant factor in the town's prosperity is the production of her glass houses. Chief among these is the great plant of the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company, the enterprise which created and gave growth to the magic city.

The first industry to locate in the town, the magnet which first drew together from all parts of the country the skilled and unskilled workmen, was the Charleroi Plate Glass Company. This gave employment to sufficient men to give Charleroi an envious population. It was through Mr. McKean's influence that this company located in Charleroi.

In 1896 germs of the consolidation of capital mani-



festated itself in this company and it was merged with other companies and called the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company. Following this industry were several similar corporations.

This factory is one of the leading industrial features of Charleroi, or of Washington County for that matter. It employs about 1,000 men and being well treated, they get along with their employers in the most harmonious way.

The plant turns out the famous Carrara glass. This glass is beautiful and of a high standard, and has become famous throughout the country. Mirror plate and plate glass of the regular and best kinds are produced at the factory. The fact is admitted all over the country that the products of the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company are at the top of the list.

R. M. Stillwell is superintendent of the factory. He is a highly esteemed official and is most certainly an able one. He formerly had charge of the company's Tarentum plant and made quite a flattering record there. He is popular with the employes.

Macbeth-Evans Chimney Factory—In 1894 the George A. Macbeth Glass Company located in Charleroi.

The Macbeth-Evans Glass Company has made extensive additions to its large plant, and is now operating with a weekly payroll of over \$12,000, employing about 1,300 men.

The Macbeth-Evans Chimney Works, the largest factory of the kind in the world, gives employment to hundreds of men, boys and girls. This is a magnificent plant, whose equipment is unexcelled and particularly as regards its sanitation. From a paper published in 1898 we take the following:

"Although the labor unions have gained a strong foothold in the valley, there is one big plant that has had enough and runs a non-union plant, and successfully, too. This is the big Macbeth-Evans chimney factory at Charleroi, where it will be remembered a great deal of controversy was aroused three years ago over the change from union to non-union operation. Considerable talk was aroused the latter part of 1907 by the statement that the Macbeth plant would start up under union rules the first of the year, after the annual shut-down of two weeks for stock taking. An item stating this fact was published in a Marion, Ind., paper, the company having one of its plants at that place, and the report naturally caused a great deal of comment among labor circles.

"The management has emphatically denied this, however, and the plant will continue to run as heretofore. Thomas Evans, of the firm, made the statement that no such proposition had been made by the glassworkers' union, nor had the company made overtures to the union. The plant has been working steadily and peaceably for

the past three years, and as the men employed are all good workmen and their work entirely satisfactory to the company there is no immediate prospect of any change being made. The plants will without doubt be conducted in the future as they have in the past."

Hamilton Bottle Works—Another important industry is the Hamilton Bottle Works. This is one of the most complete and up-to-date plants in the manufacture of flint bottles of all descriptions in the country, and gives employment to a large number of skilled workmen and boys. The plant has greatly enlarged its capacity and has a payroll of \$5,000 per week.

Charleroi Brick Works—One of the most important of Charleroi's industries is the making of bricks. Underlying a large area of territory, adjacent to the city are many fine deposits of clay adapted to brick manufacture, and these have been taken advantage of to an extent that guarantees to builders and contractors an almost unlimited supply of this necessary building commodity. A majority of manufacturing buildings and dwelling houses in Monongahela Valley are built of bricks and the material for a large number of these were furnished by the Charleroi Brick Works. This company was organized March 23, 1899, and purchased the interests of McKean Bros., J. P. Grant and others. The output of the plant is from 25,000 to 30,000 brick daily. The vein of clay from which the works draw is over a 25 feet layer.

The Methodist Episcopal Church had its inception in Library Hall, Lock No. 4, under the care of Rev. W. E. Cummings, the pastor of the Venetia circuit, of which the Charleroi appointment became a part. At first the congregation was only a handful, but by degrees it grew until now it ranks among the largest in the Monongahela Valley. It was during the pastorate of Rev. Cummings that the site on which the church now stands was secured.

Rev. W. E. Cummings was succeeded by Rev. R. E. Mansell, D. D., under whose care the edifice now located on Sixth street was erected. The appointment then being made to sever from the Venetia circuit it was made a station and Rev. N. J. Jiles was appointed pastor. During his time a parsonage was erected and additional work done to the church. The additions cost \$3,000.

The present handsome brick church building was erected in 1907 at a cost of \$20,000. The membership of the congregation is 375 and the pastor, Rev. A. M. Doak.

St. James A. M. E. Church—Its inception started in 1891 and since that time has grown wonderfully considering the number of colored people residing in the city.

During 1891 Mrs. Rosa Strauthers and a few others,

feeling the necessity for a place of worship to be especially their own, came together in a worshipping band and began holding meetings from house to house. The interest increased until the congregation felt the necessity of some one to preach to them. It decided to send for Rev. Peter Bowman, of Monongahela. He responded to the invitation and the first services were held at Charleroi, March 7, 1892, in a hall on Washington Avenue, occupied by various other church congregations.

On October 2, 1902, the congregation was favored by the presence of Rev. W. G. Ralph and Rev. W. H. Palmer, D. D., M. D. After the sermon the formal organization of the church was effected according to discipline. Since that time the church has prospered wonderfully. The present membership is 46.

**First Baptist Church**—In September, 1902, while Rev. Maynard R. Thompson, a pastor at Jermyn, Pa., was spending his vacation in this section, he was providentially led to visit Charleroi. Becoming interested in the Baptist cause here, which up to that time had been sadly neglected, he called a few of the Baptist people together for Sabbath services on October 5. The outcome of those two meetings, was the organization of a mission, with about 20 members. Rev. Thompson returned immediately to his church in the east. The mission continued regular Sunday afternoon services, inviting Rev. Trick, of Monongahela City, Rev. Hallowell, of Monessen, and others to come and preach. The faithful labors of these men greatly encouraged the hearts of the people. About November 1, Rev. Thompson offered to return and take charge of the work. The people having voted unanimously to receive him, he came with his family December 2, 1902, and took up the work as pastor.

Soon afterward, in 1903, the congregation was organized. Since then a church has been built. The present pastor is Rev. J. H. Palmer. The number of members in the congregation is 85.

**Slavish Roman Catholic Church**—The Slavish Roman Catholic Church had its beginning with the organization of the St. Andreas Society which was organized about 14 years ago.

This society from which emanated the church was organized by a number of Slavish people. For several years the members occupied a hall. The society grew until it was compelled to secure the use of the Mountsier Hall. In January, 1903, the society had increased to such proportions that it was deemed advisable to organize a congregation, which was given the name, Slavish Roman Catholic Church. Since its organization it has purchased a piece of ground corner Tenth and Fallowfield Avenue on which was erected in 1902 a \$20,000 edifice, which is one of the largest and finest in the city.

Rev. Alexander Kovach, of Austria-Hungary, was

called to the pastorate of the church, and he accepted, coming to this country for the sole purpose of taking charge of the new congregation. The church is a brick and frame structure and has two stories. The first story is the lecture room and the second floor the church proper.

Since Rev. Mr. Kovach the following rectors have served the congregation: Revs. M. Pekar, John Hodye, John Gay, John Uhlarik, Francis Polivka.

Since the Slavish Roman Catholic Church was organized four other foreign churches have sprung up—the St. Jerome's Roman Catholic on the corner of Seventh and Washington Avenues, Rev. William D. Fries, rector; the Russian Orthodox, corner of Lookout and Eleventh Avenues, Rev. J. Sechinsky, rector; the Slovak Lutheran, 713 Lincoln Avenue, Rev. Andrew O'Leavsky, pastor, and the Holy Ghost Greek Catholic, corner Ninth and Meadow Avenues, Rev. Emil Seregelly, rector.

Charleroi is represented by the following secret orders and societies:

Knights of Pythias, Knights of Columbus, Royal Arcanum, Independent Order Odd Fellows, Free and Accepted Masons, Patriotic Sons of America, Jr. Order United American Mechanics, B. P. Order of Elks, Knights of Malta, Knights Templar, Fraternal Order Eagles, Odd Fellow Encampment, Ancient Order Hibernians, Protective Home Circle, Tribe of Ben Hur, Maccabees of the World, Ladies of Maccabees of the World, Daughters of Rebecca, Catholic Mutual Benefit Association and Turn Verein.

The Charleroi Cemetery is at the end of Lincoln Avenue extension southwest of the borough.

The Charleroi Lumber Company is incorporated under the laws of Pennsylvania, capital stock \$50,000, and is successor to C. F. Thompson & Co., who were Charleroi's pioneer lumber dealers and builders. The present owners of the yards and planing mill succeeded to the business in 1898. This company's employees range in number from 150 to 200 men and boys, but mostly mechanics who command high wages. The reputation of the Charleroi Lumber Company is not alone local, but extensive orders are received and filled all over the Monongahela Valley. In Charleroi this company has built the Bank of Charleroi, School Building No. 2, Monier Hotel, Gelb Hotel, additions to the Macbeth-Evans Company plant, to Charleroi Brewery and other works of like character. Their specialty is company houses and mine work.

**Hussey-Binnes Shovel Factory**—The Hussey-Binnes & Company, Ltd., a shovel manufacturing firm, was located in Pittsburgh, and through Mr. McKean's influence it was transferred to Charleroi. Recently this firm shipped a large consignment of their product to the Panama Canal



This company employs to a large extent only skilled workmen.

The Charleroi Coal Company is doing an extensive business and has found it necessary to enlarge its mechanical department.

Among the other business concerns are the Walton Lumber Company, Charleroi Brewing Company and the William R. McKean Greenhouses.

The Tubbs Business College—Among local enterprises of a public character the Tubbs Business College occupies a position which in view of its successful operation, and the efficient character of the service it renders, entitles it to a high public estimation. Prof. D. C. Tubbs is assisted by an able corps of teachers.

#### CHURCHES.

The First Presbyterian Church of Charleroi was organized March 5, 1891, with nineteen charter members. The first pastor was the Rev. S. F. Farmer, D.D., who began his labors in the church January, 1892, leaving the field about November 1, 1894. The Rev. Charles E. Edwards, was second pastor. Mr. Edwards came to the church in October, 1895, and left in April, 1897. Rev. G. W. Snodgrass, began his labors here May 1, 1898. This congregation has always been a strong one. The present membership is 244 and pastor Rev. Morvin Custer.

Washington Avenue Presbyterian Church—A Cumberland Presbyterian Church, which occupied a cozy little home on Crest avenue, was organized March 15, 1891, with a membership of eighteen. Rev. J. W. McKay effected the organization of the Allen Building, corner of Second street and McKean avenue. A church edifice was built in 1893, and dedicated the same year. Rev. James Hamilton was the first regular pastor. Previous to his pastorate a number of supplies had preached to the congregation.

In 1906 the present handsome church was built at a cost of \$20,000. The congregation was changed recently from the Cumberland Presbyterian to the Presbyterian denomination. The present membership is 264 and pastor, Rev. George G. Kerr.

French Presbyterian Church—Charleroi has a large French population and among them not a few of the Protestant faith. During the years 1896 and 1897 the Rev. G. Charles, at that time pastor in charge of the French congregations of Tarentum, Pittsburg and McDonald, paid occasional visits to the town and held services for the French in the First Presbyterian Church on Fifth street; but it was only in 1898 that the French people were able to secure the services of a pastor to labor among them.

The Rev. J. E. Charles, Ph.D., the present pastor, came and took charge of the congregation in October,

1898, and under his acceptable ministration there has been a substantial increase in membership and church interest. Religious services were held in the First Presbyterian church. The congregation was organized in 1904. The church building is situated on Crest avenue, and was purchased in 1906 from the Cumberland Presbyterians who worshipped in it for some years. The building is frame and will seat 300. The membership of the congregation is fifty-seven, and pastor, Rev. J. E. Charles.

First Christian Church—One of the most flourishing churches in Charleroi is the Christian Church, which owns a beautiful \$18,000 property on Fallowfield avenue. This church was organized October 13, 1890, at the residence of Theodore J. Allen, at Lock No. 4, with a membership of fourteen. Rev. A. C. Jobes, of Claysville, was instrumental in the organization, and was the first pastor. For a time after the organization of the society services were held at Library Hall, at Lock No. 4, until a brick structure was erected on Tenth street, in 1891. Here services were held until June, 1901, when the congregation moved into the handsome edifice it had erected on Fallowfield avenue. The present pastor is Rev. H. C. Boblitt. The membership is about 250.

Protestant Episcopal Church—The Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America is represented in Charleroi by St. Mary's Church on Sixth street and Lookout avenue. The history of the congregation begins almost with the town itself. What James S. McKean was to Charleroi, F. L. Bayley was to the "Little Church on the Hill."

On November 23, 1891, the Sunday School was formed with F. L. Bayley, superintendent, and Joseph Matthews, assistant superintendent. Dr. J. P. Norman, of Monongahela City, gave occasional clerical services.

The first service under a regularly appointed clergyman for Charleroi was held on October 30, 1898. Rev. Blacklock continued in charge until May 6, 1900, when he resigned.

Rev. G. R. Messias was then appointed and he continued in the rectorship until February 23, 1902. Dr. Robert Hope, entered upon his duties on May 15, 1903. Rev. Percy L. Donaghay succeeded to the rectorship, and he in turn was followed by the present rector, Rev. L. W. Shey, in 1908. The church, a frame structure, was erected at a cost of \$5,000.

Christ Evangelical Lutheran—The Christ English Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Pittsburg Synod of the General Synod was organized September 22, 1901. A canvass of Charleroi for Lutherans was made by the missionary president of the synod in May, 1901, and a theological student, George M. Lauffer, of Gettysburg, Pa., was appointed to take charge of the work during the summer months. A Sunday School was organized

and a nucleus for a congregation was gathered together sufficiently large to enable the missionary president, Rev. L. J. McDowell, to effect an organization with a charter membership of thirty-one in the month of September.

H. M. Leach, A. M., of Arcadia, O., a graduate of Wittenberg College and Seminary, of Springfield, O., was called to be the first pastor of the congregation. The call was accepted and the pastor took charge of the work in December. Worship was held in the Masonic Building and in the Bank of Charleroi Building. A location for a church was secured at the corner of Sixth street and Washington avenue. The three lots facing on the three streets, Lincoln, Washington and Sixth, affording the congregation an admirable site for a fine church edifice.

The corner stone of the church was laid in 1908. The building is built of native blue stone, trimmed with Indiana limestone. The church property, including parsonage adjoining, is valued at \$42,000. Rev. C. E. Frontz, the present pastor, succeeded Rev. Mr. Leech in 1907.

#### CLAYSVILLE.

The borough of Claysville stands in the midst of a rich farming and stock and wool raising district. It is situated on the old National Pike and on the B. & O. Railroad, eleven miles west of Washington, twenty-one miles east of Wheeling and six miles east of West Alexander.

The site of Claysville was originally included in the tract of land called "Superfine Bottom," warranted to Thomas Waller, February 25, 1785. At some time after the year 1800 John Purviance having gained possession of the land, the owner started a tavern. When the National Pike was projected through in 1817 John Purviance laid out the town and named it after the renowned statesman, Henry Clay. The first merchant was George Wilson, and first physician Dr. James Kerr.

The town continued to increase until it was incorporated a borough by act of Assembly, April 2, 1832.

In 1821, soon after the completion of the National Pike, James Sargent opened the tavern at Claysville, at the sign of the "Black Horse." Basil Brown kept one also as early as 1836. James Dennison was tavern keeper as early as 1840, as was also the widow Calahan, and among the other old tavern keepers were David Bell, John Walker, James Kelley, Stephen Conkling and John McIlree.

The valuation of real estate in Claysville amounts to \$365,170; personal property valuation, \$38,920; number of taxables, 330. The borough tax for 1908 was 4 mills, and \$1,422.07 was collected.

In 1850 the population of Claysville was 275, in 1860

it numbered 467, in 1890, 1,041, and in 1900, 856. The population of the borough and parts adjacent is 1,500.

The number of voters in 1904 was 251, and in 1908, 289.

The postal receipts at Claysville for 1908 were \$3,744.42. S. H. Jackson is the present postmaster.

Claysville has ten stores, three restaurants, two furniture dealers and undertakers, two livery stables, a carriage shop and six physicians—Drs. J. N. Sprowls, C. C. Cracroft, George Inglis, F. L. Knox, George Calder and D. M. Bell. D. M. Campsey is wholesale dealer in grain, feed and wool. W. A. Egan is proprietor of the Central Hotel. The Bell Hotel is under the management of Mr. Egan, and lodgers only are kept in it.

The tannery and distillery which were there as late as 1870 have disappeared as have also the familiar faces of the Rev. Alexander McCarrell, Hon. John Birch, F. C. Noble and others who were prominent for many years in the last half of the last century. F. C. Noble was a very heavy buyer and shipper of the first-class wool of this section.

These men, with Hon. Joseph R. McLain, Dr. George Inglis and others, were active in promoting good schools at Claysville. Among other honorable descendants they are now represented by the following sons: Samuel J. M. McCarrell, judge of courts, Harrisburg; T. F. Birch, a leading lawyer, of Washington, T. C. Noble, an influential attorney at Pittsburg and an instructor in the Law Department of the University of Pittsburg; William J. E. McLain, cashier of National Bank, Claysville; and Dr. W. D. Inglis, Columbus, Ohio.

The Claysville Cemetery east of town is very artistically laid out and kept in beautiful condition. The town also has a fire department. It is supplied with light and heat by the Taylorstown Natural Gas Co. The National and Bell telephones and Western Union telegraph are used at Claysville. During the past year the local telephone plant changed hands. J. T. Bebout, the owner and manager of the Claysville Telephone Company, sold his plant with exchanges here and in Taylorstown, to the National Telephone Company of Pennsylvania, for about \$10,000. Improvements have also been made at Taylorstown. This work was completed at an approximate cost of \$5,000, which gives the National Telephone Company an investment of about \$15,000 in Claysville and Taylorstown. It is now engaged in rebuilding its line from Claysville to Fargo, a distance of three miles. The company is making contracts for rural telephone lines which with the local lines will mean about 500 subscribers in the Claysville exchange.

The Claysville "Sentinel" was established November 21, 1878. The first editor was Horace B. Durant, Esq. This paper was prohibition in politics. Mr. Durand



moved his paper from Claysville to Washington at some subsequent date. The "Recorder" was started at Claysville in 1885, and was conducted in turn by Rev. J. R. Foulks, Wesley Allen and W. A. Irwin. The present editor is J. L. Melvin.

Claysville is well provided for in the way of good roads. The old National Pike passes through the borough, affording an outlet to Washington and West Alexander. A few years ago the county built three miles of Flinn road south of town, and during 1907 the State extended the road one mile to the pump station on the Wilson farm in East Finley Township. During 1908 the county resurfaced the three miles of Flinn road at a cost of about \$4,000 per mile. At present steps are being taken to have either the county or State improve the road to Burnsville, which would give about nine miles of good road. On the north side of town there are no improved roads. The supervisors of Donegal Township during the past two years have stoned about six miles of highway; one mile at Coon Island, two miles at West Alexander, and about three miles of the Claysville-Acheson Road, and the road leading to Dutch Fork.

In the matter of borough improvements, the paving of Wayne street is the most important. From Main street, the distance paved is 1,600 feet, and the width is twenty feet. The expense of paving is taken from the general tax, except that the curbing was paid for by the property holders. The street is paved with Porter-Shale hillside blocks. The sidewalks are of brick, sawed stone and concrete.

The town is provided with ample protection in case of fire. Water is pumped from a dam, now being improved, to a large tank. The pressure thus gained is sufficient to throw a stream of water over any building in town. Quite a few residents use the water from this tank in their homes.

Real estate is active in Claysville, many sales being made and substantial buildings erected.

The town is situated in one of the richest agricultural districts of the county, and is the shipping point for the productive country for miles around. To the north, as far as Dunsforth, Acheson, and even to the Bethany and Independence regions, the people go to Claysville as their principal town for marketing and buying. To the south and southwest the trade of all that region as far as Pleasant Grove, Burnsville, Stony Point and Good Intent, goes to Claysville. Even beyond these points there is much of the business that tends toward Claysville. On the east and west of the town the extent of territory is perhaps not quite so great. On the east is Taylorstown as a shipping point, while six miles west is West Alexander. The trade even in these directions is a considerable item to the merchants of the town.

Claysville is the only point between Wheeling and Washington where any live stock is shipped, as it is centrally located for East and West Finley, Donegal, Buffalo and portions of others townships. Scarcely a week passes in which there is not from one to five cars of live stock shipped to the markets. There are a number of stock dealers in this section who are always on the lookout for the stock as soon as it is ready for market. They pay the highest prices for it, so the farmers find that it does not pay to ship their own stock, as was a practice a few years ago.

The town possesses one store, that of George B. Sprowls, which during 1908 did a business of about \$107,000. Mr. Sprowls has been in the wholesale and retail hardware business for eighteen years, and each year has seen an increase over the preceding one. Goods are shipped from this store to such points as Cameron, Moundsville, East Liverpool, Washington, Greensburg, Waynesburg and Wyland. The stock is stored in nine different buildings, and still there is not sufficient room. Beside the regular local freight received in 1908, there were eighty solid carloads of freight received. D. W. Rasel, the other hardware merchant, also does a remarkable business, having recently completed a large three-story wareroom in addition to the regular storeroom.

Claysville Flour Mill—This mill draws its wheat and other grain from a wide territory, and thus brings to the merchants of the town considerable trade which is due to the mill alone. The flour mill has a capacity of about one hundred and twenty-five barrels of flour per day.

Three brands of flour are manufactured at this mill—Stewart's Best, Success and Bakers' Delight, all of which are superior brands of flour. This flour is shipped to Wheeling and points beyond, to Washington merchants and intermediate places. In addition to the grain received from the farmers in the nearby districts it is found necessary to ship in large quantities of grain of all kinds. The mill has a good trade in all feed departments, and is an important industry to the town. The roller process mill was built in 1881 by W. H. Stewart. After his death it was operated by his family. But it is now in the hands of J. D. Trussell, receiver.

Reed & Snee Greenhouses—A plant which has been completed but a short time is the greenhouse of Reed & Snee. Their hot houses now cover four building lots of ordinary size, and this is but the start of what they expect to do. They have supplied the local merchants and Washington dealers with lettuce of a superior quality, and will be prepared in a short time to furnish vegetable plants as well as carnations and bedding plants. Their establishment is heated by hot water and is a well-equipped plant for its size.

The Granite and Marble Works of Simon White &

Sons are widely known throughout western Pennsylvania and West Virginia. Five generations of Whites have carried on this business in Claysville with continuous success and the firm today has one of the most complete establishments of its kind in this part of the country. Seventeen men receive steady employment here and the works are never known to be idle. The finest kind of monumental work is done by the firm. Machinery of the most modern kind is installed and the most skilled workers are employed and everything from the first cutting of the rough stone to the final finish of the most elaborate monuments is done right at the works. The head offices of the firm are at Wheeling, W. Va.

Oliver Martin established his planing mill in 1883, and has been in the business ever since. About the same year R. G. Porter also started a planing mill. The mill passed into the hands of the present owner, F. J. Egan, in 1901.

These mills furnish lumber, sash, doors, blinds, brick, sand, moulding and turned wood and have had a great part in building up the town.

Penn Bridge Company—Just a short distance west of Claysville, on what was once the Neely Wright farm, is located the town's only industrial plant, the Penn Bridge works. The mill employs about seventy-five men, and consists of a foundry, machine shop and the bridge works proper. Much of the work turned out by the mill in the past year has been government work. This consisted chiefly of locks for the Cumberland and Ohio Rivers. The estimated weight of the five locks for the Cumberland River was 240,000 pounds each.

During the past year in addition to the government work done, there have been shipped 480,000 pounds of material to Mare Island, San Francisco. The material was furnished for a large building for the Barney & Smith Car Company at Dayton, Ohio. In this contract were 800,000 pounds of material. Material for swing bridges was also furnished for the Atlantic City and Ocean City Railway Company at Atlantic City. The main office and plant of the Penn Bridge Company is at Beaver, where about 350 men are employed. The castings used for both plants are made at the local plant. The yearly pay-roll is about \$45,000. Of this amount nearly all is left in the town with local merchants and the home bank.

This plant was formerly known as the South Pittsburg Iron Works and was built in 1903. It includes five acres of ground and a plan of lots was laid out adjoining by the Donegal Land Company, and called South Pittsburg. The plant was afterwards purchased by the Penn Bridge Company.

The National Bank of Claysville was established in 1890. This is one of the strong banks of Washington County, it being sixth in order of the National Banks

of the County in regard to its surplus and profits and deposits. Its capital is \$50,000, surplus and profits, \$133,000, and deposits \$700,000. The officers of the bank are J. R. McLain, president; D. M. Campsey, vice-president, and W. J. E. McLain, cashier.

The Farmers' National Bank of Claysville was organized January 2, 1909, with a capital of \$50,000. D. W. Rasel is president; J. T. Carter, vice-president, and Burns Darsie, cashier.

This is not the first time Claysville has had two banks. The First National Bank of Claysville organized in April, 1890, with \$50,000 capital stock. It paid \$11,000 in dividends including \$2,000 paid in 1903, but went into the hands of a receiver the next year and never resumed business.

In 1817-18 a schoolhouse was built in Claysville by public subscription. In 1858 Claysville became a separate school district and a schoolhouse was erected in 1860-61. There were two schools here in 1870 with ninety-two scholars. The cost of tuition of each pupil per month was \$0.72. Since then a large brick and frame school building has been erected. In 1908 there were seven schools with 283 scholars, and average cost of tuition per month of \$2.40. There were two male and six female teachers employed, the former receiving an average salary per month of \$82.50, and the latter, \$55.83. The school tax was 8.25 mills and school was in session eight months.

The Presbyterian congregation of Claysville was organized September 20, 1820. A frame church was built in 1820 which was replaced by a brick church in 1830 at a cost of \$3,000. The present modern structure was erected in 1904 at a cost of \$25,000. It is constructed of vitrified brick, and is fitted up with all modern conveniences. The congregation also owns a parsonage. Rev. Frank Fish has been pastor since 1886. The present membership is 318.

United Presbyterian Church of Claysville, formerly called South Buffalo—This congregation was transferred from South Buffalo in Buffalo Township in the year 1887 and the present brick church building erected at Claysville. Alexander McLachlan has served as pastor ever since the congregation moved to Claysville and also prior to that time while at South Buffalo on the former location some two miles east of Claysville. The membership at present is 173.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Claysville was organized prior to the year 1830. Before this time the congregation held services in the same church as the Presbyterians. The first separate house of worship of the Methodist congregation was a small brick structure built in 1830. This having become too small, a frame building was afterwards built, in 1858. The present



house of worship was begun in 1908. It is a pressed brick structure with modern conveniences and cost \$12,000. The membership of the congregation is about 150. Rev. T. Morgan Dunkle is pastor.

**Baptist Church**—The Baptist congregation of Claysville was organized at Buffalo Village in 1861 by a few members of the Pleasant Grove Baptist congregation. The first house of worship was a frame structure, now used as a dwelling. The congregation removed to Claysville August 23, 1886, and for a time conducted services in a hall. The present house of worship, a frame structure was erected at a cost of \$5,000. Since the removal of the congregation to Claysville the following pastors have ministered: Revs. J. T. Bradford, S. L. Parcell, J. L. McIlvaine, J. F. Franks, J. A. Simpson, J. B. Abbott, W. L. Richardson. The membership is 100.

**Christian Church of Claysville**—About the year 1907, a Christian congregation having held meetings for some time, purchased the frame church of the United Brethren. The United Brethren congregation disbanded at this time. The present membership of the Christian congregation is 100 and the pastor John Mullady.

**Catholic Church of Claysville**—In 1821 a Catholic Church was built on the National Pike about three miles east of West Alexander. This was called the St. James' Chapel and was constructed of wood. It was tended during its early years by Father Maguire, Father Rafferty, Father Horner, Bishop Kenrick, Father Gallagher and P. Duffy. A new brick church was built about 1848. In 1873 the congregation was transferred to Claysville for the convenience of its members and a brick church was built in that town. This church was dedicated under the name of the Church of the Sacred Heart. The congregation at present is a mission station of the Church of Immaculate Conception of Washington, and is composed of about thirteen families, or about sixty people.

Claysville Lodge, No. 447, F. & A. M., was instituted in 1869. The lodge was disbanded about the year 1882. But the charter was reissued about 1892. The lodge has a membership of seventy-five.

Hopewell Lodge, No. 504, I. O. O. F., was instituted in 1872. It has a membership of sixty-three.

Claysville Lodge, K. of P., was organized in 1886 with thirty-three members. Present membership, sixty-one.

Claysville has another lodge, K. of R. and S.

The Anderson Johns Post, G. A. R., is located here.

#### COAL CENTER.

Coal Center, as the name implies, derives its support from the coal mines of which it is the center. Coal mining was commenced on a small scale at Coal Center in 1820. This was one of the first commercial mines in the county.

Coal Center is situated on the Monongahela River a half mile northwest of California, twenty-four miles southeast of Washington and forty-nine and three-tenths miles from Pittsburg. On December 16, 1784, the tract of land called "Ararat" was surveyed and conveyed to Robert Jackman by Nathan Lynn, to whom it had originally been granted. This tract was along the Monongahela River north of the mouth of Pike Run, where Coal Center now stands. Robert, the son of Robert Jackman, Sr., inherited this land and laid out and named the town Greenfield in 1814. Greenfield was incorporated a borough by Legislature, April 9, 1834. In 1874 the limits of Greenfield Borough were extended. The name of the borough was changed to Coal Center in January, 1883, and the limits again extended in 1886.

The history of Coal Center antedates somewhat that of California. Side by side, however, the two towns have progressed in the path of prosperity, sharing alike the struggles which they overcame and the endeavors toward material advancement which have been crowned with success. They are situated similarly, are dependent somewhat on the same industries for their physical well being—the success of one town being shared willingly with the other. In a topographical sense Coal Center has been handicapped, and to an extent which has retarded her growth, the enormous hill which rises to the west restricting the erection of new buildings, which have been needed from time to time. The first enterprise in the new village was an institution called the "Farmers' and Mechanics' Commercial Store," organized on a co-operative basis, with the purpose of affording a ready market for the produce of farmers, and sales were made to members and others at a small profit to the company. This concern, however, was short lived.

John Carr then started a general store. He it was who had the honor of erecting the first house. Greenfield was at one time the center of a large distilling business and cooperage was extensively carried on.

The Jackmans built many mills in this section and the old Jackman flouring mill at Coal Center is now owned by J. R. and A. J. Gregg. The present building was erected by James Ailey.

The present real estate value of Coal Center Borough is \$180,905; personal property, \$17,855. There are 165 taxables in the borough. The town is one of the few on the Monongahela River without a saloon.

In 1850 Greenfield had a population of 380, and in 1870, 465. In 1890 Coal Center had 569 inhabitants, in 1900, 742, and in 1905 the population was estimated at 788. The present population is about the same as in 1905. The number of voters in 1850 was 62; in 1904, 178, and in 1908, 127.

The Pittsburg, Virginia and Charleston Railway was built through Coal Center in 1881.

The Jutte Coal Company (now owned by the Hector Coke Company) has made surveys of a new route from Coal Center, to their immense coal field east of Beallsville, in East and West Pike Run Townships.

Several large stone abutments stand on either side of the river at Coal Center, and one formerly stood in the middle of the river but was removed. They were constructed in 1884 for the railroad bridge of the O. & B. Short Line Railroad, but the bridge was never built. This railroad was planned to connect Washington and Connellsville, and was to connect with the B. & O. at the former place. The survey decreased the distance by rail between Wheeling and Connellsville by ninety miles. The road was projected by the B. & O. Railroad Company and most of the grading was done, when an agreement was made with the Pennsylvania Railroad whereby the new road was abandoned.

The Coal Center Electric Railway is projected to run from the schoolhouse in Scenery Hill to Coal Center with the greater part of the route along the National Pike.

The Centerville Street Railway is expected soon to connect California, Coal Center and Centerville. Surveys have been made for both these electric roads.

The public service corporations of the borough are the American Telegraph, the Bell Telephone, the Union Telephone and the Greensboro Gas companies.

The State Bank of Coal Center was organized in 1904. This bank closed its doors at the end of the year 1908 for the examination of the affairs of the institution caused by certain transactions of its cashier and others.

The postoffice at Coal Center is a presidential office, the receipts of 1908 being \$2,106.50. The postmaster is J. M. Smith.

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In 1850 Greenfield Borough had one school with 115 scholars. In 1870 it had two schools in one large schoolhouse and 107 scholars. The average cost of each pupil per month was \$0.72. Coal Center in 1908 had three schools, male teachers, 1; female teachers, 2; enrollment, 145; average number of months taught, 7; average salary of teachers per month, male \$60.00, female \$50.00; cost of each pupil per month, \$1.54; number of mills on the dollar levied for school purposes, 6; estimated value of school property, \$4,000.

The Coal Center Methodist Episcopal Church is one of the oldest church organizations in the upper Monongahela Valley. The records show a Methodist class formed as far back as 1822. In that year, Greenfield Church, as it was called, is credited with the fabulous sum of 81¼ cents on the circuit preacher's salary.

The original deed for the church property now filed with the church records was made on December 1, 1836, by John Springer and wife.

The circuit on which the Coal Center Church then was consisted of Beallsville, Centerville, Hillsboro, Taylor's, Frew's, Howe's, Jones Chapel and Greenfield. W. J. Law is the present pastor. The membership is 216.

Presbyterian Church of Coal Center—A Cumberland Presbyterian congregation was organized on March 28, 1836, by Rev. Samuel Sparks. In April of the same year Andrew Gregg, Josiah Wagoner and John Shepherd were elected and ordained ruling elders. For some time this newly formed congregation worshipped in an old distillery. Money to build the first church was raised by the sale of coal which was donated by Amos Ailes' father, the members digging the coal, building a boat and rafting it down to a southern city, where a benevolent gentleman paid them more than the market price for the cargo. The first building was dedicated in October, 1856, by Revs. A. M. Bryan and John Morgan. In 1865 a new and better location was secured and a two-story structure erected, this being in turn remodeled and enlarged in 1888-9, being dedicated May 15, 1889, by Rev. A. B. Miller, D.D., president of Waynesburg College.

On Sunday morning, March 7, 1897, this building was completely destroyed by fire. The present edifice was finished the following year and was dedicated on June 5, 1898, Rev. D. E. Bushnell, D.D., officiating.

After the fire the congregation was divided, and a new congregation was formed at California. The present building is one of the most beautiful and commodious to be found in the valley. The auditorium has a seating capacity of 450. The Sunday School assembly room, with the class rooms, will easily accommodate 200. These rooms are all separated by roller partitions, and when occasion requires the whole may be thrown together. From Coal Center have gone out those who have aided largely in establishing new churches in California, Charleroi and Donora.

The membership of the congregation is 180, and pastor, Rev. George D. Mullendore.

St. Thomas of Aquinas Roman Catholic Church of Coal Center. The St. Thomas congregation was organized about 1875. For a time they met in a room in a house of one of the members. During these early days, Rev. Fr. A. Devlin, a zealous priest and indefatigable worker in the cause of his church, was ministering to the spiritual wants of the little flock. Under his fostering care the church grew in numbers and earnestness of purpose until larger quarters were required. Jackman's hall, which at that time occupied the second story of what is now J. J. Floyd's residence, was secured as a house of worship. For many years the congregation worshipped in this hall, under the spiritual guidance of Father Devlin. During these years priest and people worked energetically to the end that they might eventually possess a



building of their own. Two lots were purchased on Spring street, where the present church and parsonage now stand, and plans for a church building were drawn. Before anything was done, however, toward the erection of the cherished building, Rev. Devlin was succeeded by Fr. J. J. McDonald, who remained with the church three years. During his pastorate the present building was begun, and about half completed. It was not until 1890, during the pastorate of Rev. Robt. McDonald, who remained with the church nearly ten years, that the building was finally completed.

Rev. Daniel O'Connel succeeded Father McDonald, remaining with the church about four years. During his pastorate a fine new parsonage was erected adjoining the church. Since that time the church has been served by Revs. Thomas F. Glynn and P. McKenna, present pastor. The membership is near 1,000.

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Vesta Lodge, No. 696, I. O. O. F., was instituted at Greenfield in 1870. The membership is sixty-four.

Monongahela Valley Lodge, No. 361, F. A. M., was chartered and constituted at Greenfield in 1870.

Pike Run Lodge, No. 1687, K. of P., was chartered in 1881. The other lodge at Coal Center is the Sr. O. U. A. M., No. 371.

One of the natives his fellow townsmen delight to honor is W. I. Berryman, Esq., who began the practice of law in Washington, but afterward became interested in his profession in Pittsburg, and has been engaged in several of the movements to build up the Monongahela Valley, as well as being active in affairs in the smoky city.

#### DEEMSTON.

On November 12, 1894, Deemston was incorporated a borough from part of East Bethlehem Township. The borough is bounded on the north by Beallsville Borough, on the east by Centerville Borough, on the south by East Bethlehem Township and Greene County, and on the west by West Bethlehem Township. Deemston Borough is drained on the east by Fish Pot Run, on the south by Ten-Mile Run, and on the west by its tributary, Plum Run. The borough includes a very considerable area of farming land, it being as large or larger than several of the townships.

When Deemston and Centerville Boroughs were parts of East Bethlehem Township, the residents from these two districts were obliged to go to Fredericktown to vote. Fredericktown was distant and difficult to reach and required an all day journey for the voter. The people of Deemston realized that East Bethlehem would

not be divided into two townships, owing to the fact that the parts separated had a right to vote on the separation, and they knew that the people of the present township of East Bethlehem would vote against it. When a borough is formed, only the inhabitants of the area to be incorporated are consulted about signing the petition to court. This is the reason Deemston was formed into a borough instead of a township. The petition for the organization of the borough was signed by every voter in Deemston. E. R. Deems, now of Washington, Pa., for whom the borough was named, had it surveyed, carried the petition and was instrumental in its erection. Centerville was afterward organized a borough for the same reason.

The population of Deemston Borough in 1900 was 428. In 1905 it was estimated at 540. The population at present is about the same or a little more than in 1905. In 1904 the registration of voters was 121, and in 1908, 128. The majority of the inhabitants are engaged in agriculture.

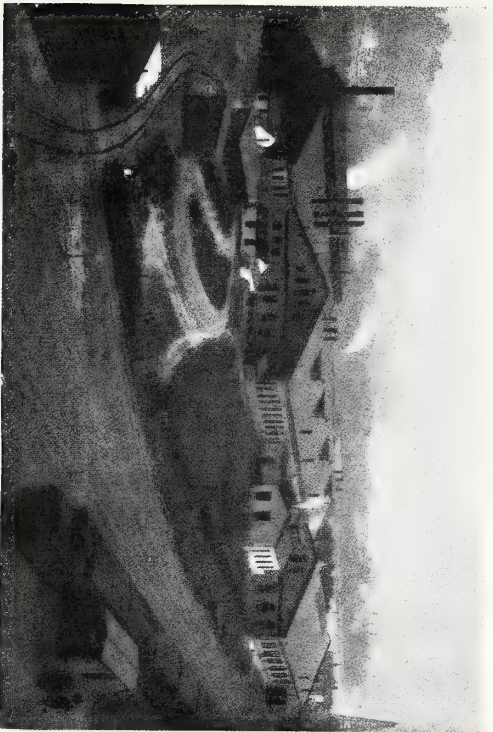
There are 147 taxables in Deemston Borough. The valuation of real estate is \$1,538,694; personal property, \$28,170. The borough tax for 1908 was 3 mills.

It is expected that the Pennsylvania, Monongahela and Southern Railroad will soon build a branch from Blesco up Ten-Mile Creek, through Deemston Borough to the region of Zollarsville. The Wheeling, Waynesburg and Connellsville Railroad Company has made a survey up Wheeling Creek and down Ten-Mile Creek, through Deemston Borough to Millsboro.

There were thirty-seven miles of public highway in Deemston Borough in 1904.

Deemston Borough is underlaid with a good quality of Pittsburg Coal, the most of which is owned by the Vesta Coal Company and the Ewing, Long and Company. Most of the coal in the borough of Deemston can be mined from shafts which will doubtless be sunk on Plum Run, along which the depth of the coal varies from 190 feet at the mouth of the run to 430 feet near its head. Below Plum Run on Ten-Mile Creek the coal approaches the surface. It is probable that the eastern part of the borough of Deemston can be best developed from the heads of the valleys in the vicinity of Deemston. The depth of shaft necessary in the two valleys west of Deemston will be about 350 feet and on Fish Pot Run east of Deemston 250 to 300 feet, according to exact location.

Part of the Zollarsville Gas Field is situated in the borough of Deemston. The wells in this field average 2,700 to 3,100 feet in depth. A large part of the gas of this field came from the Bayard sand at a depth of from 2,337 to 2,479 feet below the Pittsburg coal. The Elizabeth sand is at present the great gas producer of the field, it being found 50 to 150 feet below the top of the Bayard. The Gantz sand produces a few wells.



HUSSEY-BINN SHOVEL WORKS, CHARLEROI



PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE MILLS, MONESSEN



FIRST NATIONAL BANK, DONORA



HAMILTON BOTTLE WORKS, CHARLEROI





The deepest well in the field is that of Mrs. A. L. Hawkins No. 1 which extends 3,611 feet below the surface.

The Thirty-foot sand in Deemston Borough is found at a depth of 1,810 to 1,865 feet, the Gantz sand at 1,910 to 1,970 feet, the Big Injun sand at 630 to 720 feet, the Fifty-foot sand at 2,057 feet, the Gordon sand at from 2,110 to 2,240 feet and the Fourth sand at from 2,211 to 2,350 feet.

The village of Deemston was formerly a heavily wooded tract of land owned by E. R. Deems. Mr. Deems sold the land to William Booth, who laid out the village in lots. There are in the village at present fifteen houses, a store, a blacksmith shop and a schoolhouse.

Deemston Grange, No. 1372, has been organized during the last year. The society meets in the village of Deemston; L. E. Buckingham is master and Thomas Overholt, lecturer.

Deemston Borough has four schoolhouses, the Springhill, the Buckingham, the Thompson and the Deemston schoolhouse. The latter building is valued at \$5,000. The Buckingham schoolhouse was built in 1825 and a new one erected on its site in 1854. Among the early teachers of this school were John Reed and Joseph B. Wise.

Deemston Borough had in 1908, schools, 4; teachers, 4 (males 1, females 3); enrollment of pupils, 127; average number of months taught, 7; average salary of teachers per month, males \$50.00, females \$50.00; cost of each pupil per month, \$2.21; number of mills on the dollar levied for school purposes, 1½; estimated value of school property, \$7,500.

Mount Zion Methodist Protestant Church—In 1853 the Mount Zion M. P. congregation purchased land from Reuben Smith midway between Beallsville and Fredericktown, a mile south of Beallsville, and built a frame church. At the present time the congregation is erecting a new brick church. The pastor at present is Rev. O. M. Taylor, and the membership is eighty-three.

Plum Run Baptist Church—The Lebanon congregation of the Dunkard faith was organized in 1803. The name was afterward changed to Plum Run Baptist and the church was also familiarly known as Beatty's church. The first meeting house, a log structure, was built on land purchased from Joseph Hill, Sr., in 1804, on Plum Run at a place now in the northern point of Deemston Borough, but formerly in East Bethlehem Township. This building was replaced with a brick church. The congregation scattered and the church was torn down about thirty years ago.

#### DONORA.

The youngest of the busy and populous cities of the Monongahela Valley, one that has shown a phenomenal growth and excited the wonder and admiration of the

entire country, is Donora. It was founded by Mr. W. H. Donner, and was named in his honor.

Located on the line of the P. V. & C. Railway, a branch of the Pennsylvania system, about thirty-five miles from Pittsburg, Donora is one of the industrial towns in the valley. She has a population of about 8,000 and was incorporated as a borough in 1901. She has seven miles of finely paved streets, lined with the finest business blocks and residences to be found in any city of her size in the State, and which are the admiration of every visitor as well as the pride of her citizens.

Donora has an excellent sewer system and her drainage is perfect. She has an electric light plant, natural gas, water works, ample fire and police protection, a government wisely and economically administered, and her taxes are low.

In her schools Donora is well favored and there is no city in the county that can lay claim to a better managed system, finer school buildings, or a more efficient corps of teachers. She has ten churches, five Protestant, four Roman Catholic and one Greek, all of them occupying handsome structures, having large and prosperous congregations, their pulpits filled with educated Christian men who are a power for good in the community. Donora has three of the finest banks in the State, noted for their solidity, their careful and conservative management and their abundant resources.

In 1908 there were 1,104 voters in Donora. The real estate value of the borough is \$3,354,145, personal property value, \$144,110 and total value \$3,498,255. The borough tax for 1908 was 12 mills.

In the summer of 1775 Peter Castner settled on the bank of the Monongahela River on the present site of the town of Donora. This tract of bottom land became known as "Walnut Bottom." The land passed down through the family to Bert W. Castner, the great grandson of the pioneer Peter Castner.

In May, 1899, the Union Improvement Company of Pittsburg bought from Bert W. Castner, 140 acres from the original Castner farm. Sometime after this first sale the company acquired nearly twelve more acres from Bert W. Castner, seventy acres from the Robert Heslep heirs, 130 acres from Bradford Allen and thirty acres from Alexander & Co. Since these purchases were made, large portions of adjoining tracts have been added.

The town of Donora was laid out by the Union Improvement Company in the summer of 1900, and in the fall of the same year many hundreds of men were put to work grading the site and at the same time structural work of an immense steel plant was under way, which employed hundreds of men. Excursions were run to this point on the P. V. & C. R. R., taking many purchasers and prospective purchasers to view the lots that were on sale. There was little or no hesitancy on



the part of those who were in a position to purchase lots, to avail themselves of the opportunity offered, since the good faith of the promoters was never questioned, and the fact that the place was one of the most desirable sites along the Monongahela River for an industrial town with the splendid business conditions prevailing at the time, guaranteed the success of the undertaking. Donora is situated in the "Horseshoe Bend" of the Monongahela River, about half way between Charlestown and Monongahela City.

When the day for the opening sale of lots came—August 30, 1900—there was a great rush of people to buy, which almost rivaled the great land race in Oklahoma. One can better comprehend the wonderful growth of the town, when he learns that on the day of this sale there were only four houses, with twelve persons residing there. In 1903, three years afterwards, there were more than 1,000 buildings, with a resident population of 6,000.

J. N. Mullin was general sales agent for the Union Improvement Company, and it has been said that their success in founding the town was in great measure due to his ability and enterprise. He was elected the first burgess, receiving the entire vote of the borough. The first postmaster was L. T. Claybaugh.

The borough of Donora was incorporated February 11, 1901, only a few months after the town plot was laid out.

West Columbia, a small village, was incorporated a part of Donora in May, 1903. A tract of land called "Strasburg," one of the earliest locations along the river, embracing the ground now occupied by West Columbia was warranted to Nicholas Crist, April 17, 1769. Manuel Hoover then became its owner and transferred it to Charles DeHass in 1815. A Year previous to the sale Charles DeHass platted out the town with large lots and wide streets and named it Pittsborough. The name was changed, however, to Columbia the same year.

About the time of the sale John Neal, a banker at Washington, became joint proprietor. The town had a very encouraging prospect as there was an intention to form a new county, and as the town was in the center of the contemplated county, it was expected that it would be the county seat. Accordingly a public square was laid off in 1816 with the condition that if said square were not occupied by a court house and other public buildings within fourteen years from that date it was to revert to the proprietor, John Neal, or his lawful representative.

A postoffice was established in 1819 called West Columbia, and Charles DeHass was appointed postmaster.

For many years prior to 1901 West Columbia was known along the river as "No Man's Land." A num-

ber of lots were sold in 1815 and 1816, just after the land was platted and much trading in lots and small portions of the DeHass land was engaged in until John Neal became insolvent, about the year 1825, and a large number of scattered lots were sold by the sheriff as the property of Neal. DeHass, a surveyor, moved to Washington and thence to West Alexander, and became interested in laying out the Hempfield Railroad. He went to New York and apparently forgot all about his ambition to found a town and county seat until in 1874 he was called as a witness to assist in legally closing one of the streets of the ancient plot which then lay inside of the Allen farm lines.

He then had public notice "posted on the door of the yellow schoolhouse" that all persons occupying lots for which they had not obtained title from him were trespassers and were ordered to remove.

For a number of years after that Rev. Frank S. DeHass, his son, paid annual taxes upon a large number of these lots, and many people occupying lots as late as 1883 and some even in 1897 were openly admitting that they held such lots as they had enclosed only by "fence rights," and were ready to give them up as soon as any one would show a better title.

The streets were not all opened out nor marked on the ground, and many lots were not enclosed. In no place in the county were titles so uncertain and completely mystifying.

When Donora was laid out to become a manufacturing town West Columbia squatters received good prices for their possessions.

The P. V. & C. Railroad Company bought its right of way through the town plot, and also some Columbia lots and parts of lots to the amount of three acres, from the heirs of Charles DeHass in 1882; and in 1900 the Union Improvement Company entered into an agreement to purchase from some or all of the heirs of Charles DeHass their titles to land in this ancient town plot.

In 1902, when the ground covered by the West Columbia plot was about to be taken into Donora Borough, the residents on the old plot objected and alleged it would increase their taxes and was intended only to benefit the mills and railroads nearby. Three grand juries of Washington County decided that such annexation was "not expedient."

The State Legislature, intentionally or unintentionally, gave aid to the Donora side by act, April 22, 1903, permitting a borough to force in the unwilling ones without permitting any appeal to the grand jury. An ordinance of annexation was passed by the borough July 13, 1903, from which an appeal was taken to the Quarter Sessions Court and again from its decision to the Superior Court of the State. This appellate court made

its decree October 28, 1904, finally deciding that Old Columbia or West Columbia should be known by that name no more.

Close to this old plot of lots on the up-river side, was Bamford Station, which became the immediate locality of a great legal fight for title between the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Donora Southern Railroad Company in 1904. The evidence reveals the fact that John Dobbs owned land around this Bamford Station in 1815 and laid out a town plot known in the community as Dobbs Columbia, Dobbs Ferry or Dobbstown with streets and alleys, such as Ferry, Market, Short and High streets. All above Brown's Ferry was known as Dobbs' Columbia. One witness says there were four taverns there and two or three stores all of which disappeared long before 1870. Edwin M. Stanton, afterward secretary under Lincoln's administration, during the Civil War, had purchased, with others, some of the land at this point in 1855, including coal lands of Washington County.

The legal trouble between the railroads began by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company hitching its locomotives by chains to the 500 feet of tracks laid by the Donora Southern Railroad Company and hauling them away, or twisting and destroying them. Two actions at law have already been decided for these parties by the Supreme Court affirming the decision of our county court, and it is rumored more litigation is to follow.

The Monongahela Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad passes through Donora. The Donora station has probably the biggest business of any station on the Monongahela Division, outside of Southside, where the big Pittsburg industries are located. The Pennsylvania Railroad has a force of nineteen men at its Donora freight office to keep the business running smoothly.

The water of Donora is pumped from the river to two reservoirs on the hill. The town is also served by the Adams Express and Bell Telephone companies.

When the Pittsburg and Charleroi line was constructed it cut across the country between Monongahela and Charleroi, leaving the river and cutting off several miles. As Donovan is on the river it is so situated as to be left out entirely. The Pittsburg-Charleroi line is within two miles of the steel town, and several companies have been formed to build a line across the country to connect Donora with this line. Active operations have never been commenced, however, and the project is still on paper. Another plan is to build a trolley line to Black Diamond, a suburb of Monongahela where the Pittsburg road leaves the river and strikes across to Charleroi. This has assumed more definite proportions and has proceeded to the point where tracks have been laid through Donora, and a solitary car jogs up and down the streets in order to hold the city's franchises until the remainder of the

road can be built. If either of these connections are made the system will be complete. Donora is a good town and deserves better communication with the outside world than it now has. Business men in the valley confidently predict that before long Donora will be afforded the same advantages in the way of trolley service as the rest of the Monongahela Valley towns.

One of the most notable improvements at Donora during the year was the erection of the Donora-Webster bridge across the Monongahela River. The new free bridge was erected by the counties of Washington and Westmoreland at a cost of about \$200,000.

The center span crosses the entire river—this bridge was erected without stopping transportation on the river—it also crosses five tracks of the P. R. R. and did not in any way interfere with their traffic. Another feature of success of the work was that not a single accident occurred during the construction of this bridge, which was built in record breaking time, having been completed in six months. If the material had been delivered on contract time work would have been completed in four months.

Residents of both sides of the river have looked forward to its completion with a good deal of pride and enthusiasm.

The Donora "American" was established April 19, 1901. Vernon Hazzard, Esq., of Monongahela City, was the owner of the plant, and Roman E. Koeler assumed the position of manager and editor. During the first year of the paper's existence the latter purchased a half interest and the publication was continued by the present firm of Hazzard & Koehler. The paper is published every Friday afternoon. Besides the paste pot and shears, the outfit at first was comprised of one press, a few fonts of type and other articles of less importance. Today an entirely up-to-date establishment is required to handle the volume of business of the American.

Donora Daily News—This paper was established in 1902. It is published every day except Sunday by J. MacCalvin and A. Calvin.

Fire Department—The burning of John Wargo's house in 1902 called the attention of the residents to the need of fire protection. Foremost among those who were active in the formation of the fire department were William Kirkwood, Burgess Castner, Dr. W. H. Lewis, L. M. Carpenter and George Woodward.

Not only the borough but also the members of the department have done much to build up the department. The lot was donated by the Union Improvement Company. The first fire chief was D. F. Millison. As early as 1903 this volunteer fire department consisted of two hose companies and a hook and ladder company. The membership at that time was nearly fifty and the Donora Fire Department was far beyond the average



volunteer organizations of older and larger towns in respect to both equipment and personnel.

Donora is primarily an industrial town. Its wonderful growth is due to the large manufacturing plants located there. The mills at Donora pay out in wages about \$114,000 every two weeks. Donora's pay-roll averages in the neighborhood of \$230,000 a month. The number of working men in Donora is close to 3,000.

The American Steel and Wire Co. (U. S. Steel Corporation, Donora Plant)—The great mills of the American Steel and Wire Company (Union Steel Company), at Donora, occupy a level tract of 300 acres and front the river for a distance of two and a half miles. The Union Steel Company broke ground on May 29, 1900, and production was begun the following September. This plant is composed of two rod mills, wire mill, galvanizing department, wire nail mill, barb wire department, large warehouse, boiler house, pump house, electric station, office building, emergency hospital for first-aid to the injured, and a number of auxiliary departments.

Carnegie Steel Company (U. S. Steel Corporation, Donora Plant)—Ground was broken for the open hearth plant in 1902. Mr. Nevin McConnell, general superintendent of the Donora plant, made it the most modern and best equipped that it was possible to build. This plant is composed of two blast furnaces, electric powerhouse, pumping station, open-hearth plant, blooming mill, boiler house, mechanical department, machine shop, carpenter shop, pipe shop, locomotive house, blacksmith shop and boiler shop. The No. 1 blast furnace was blown in January 1, 1905, giving employment to 1,000 men. The U. S. Steel Corporation pays \$1,200,000 to its employees at Donora annually.

Mathews Woven Wire Fence Co.—An important industry of Donora is the Mathews Woven Wire Fence Company. It is an independent concern, being affiliated with the big steel mills only to the extent of drawing its supply of wire therefrom. E. C. Mathews is general manager.

Coincident with the first sale of lots in Donora was the organization of the Donora Lumber Company. The president of the company is Charles F. Thompson. The Union Lumber Company and the Allen Lumber Company also aided in the building up of the town.

Besides the plants above mentioned, Donora has many other manufacturing concerns, among which are the Donora Ice and Storage, the Donora Brewing, and the Donora Electric Light, Heat and Power companies.

The First National Bank of Donora was organized in the spring of 1901, and was formally opened July 15, 1901. The first president was W. I. Berryman, and the first board of directors were: W. I. Berryman, John W.

Ailes, W. H. Donner, A. W. Mellon, Bert W. Castner, J. N. Mullin and C. F. Thompson. The bank has erected a handsome three-story office building.

The Bank of Donora was established in 1902. The institution has grown and prospered wonderfully in the last few years. The Bank of Donora, during the year 1905 increased its deposits 116 per cent, which was about the best record made by any institution of the county.

The officers are: Dr. J. Add Sprowls, president; G. W. Thomas, vice-president; C. E. Thomas, cashier, and E. B. Todd, assistant cashier. Dr. J. Add Sprowls, the president, has been an active force in the affairs of the Bank of Donora since its incorporation, and his influence has been an important factor in winning patronage for the bank.

Mr. George W. Thomas, vice-president, was for many years a pilot on the river, and has advanced to the management of the People's Coal Company.

The Union Trust Company of Donora was organized in May, 1903, with a capital of \$125,000. The company occupies an important place among the banks of the Monongahela Valley. It transacts a general banking business, is a bank of deposit, allows interest on deposits, acts as trustee, guardian, demonstrator and in other trust capacities, and sells foreign exchange. The first president was John W. Ailes.

Erdelyi & Wainer, bankers, conduct a foreign bank at Donora, and do an extensive business. This bank was organized by Arthur Kline, when the town was first started.

The Standard Real Estate Company, Limited, was organized with a capital of \$40,000. At the present time they are deliberating on increasing the capital to \$50,000.

The first hotel to be opened in Donora was Hotel McManus, April 15, 1901. The town at present has six fine hotels, the Donora, Irondale, Indiana, Highland Inn, Duquesne and Laurence. There are eight saloons and one wholesale liquor establishment in Donora.

The promoters of Donora early provided the means by which a complete graded school of eight rooms was put in full operation in one year from the time the first town lots were placed on sale. Before a lot had been offered for sale, the foundation had been laid for a modern school building.

The second year, 1903, found an enrollment of 625 pupils with 13 teachers. Another large school building was erected in 1903. Since then several handsome buildings have been put up.

There were in 1908 in Donora: Schools, 27; teachers, 31, (males 3, females 28); enrollment, 1,316; average number of months taught, 9; average salary of teachers per month, males \$95.00, females \$55.93; cost of each



FREIGHT STATION, DONORA



VIEW OF DONORA. LOOKING SOUTH



BLAST FURNACE. CARNEGIE STEEL CO., DONORA



VIEW OF OPEN HEARTH, DONORA



AMERICAN STEEL WORKS, DONORA



AMERICAN WIRE AND NAIL WORKS, DONORA





pupil per month, \$3.64; number of mills on the dollar levied for school purposes, 10; estimated value of school property, \$98,890.

Tubb's Business College is giving many a business training.

The religious growth of Donora has kept pace with her industrial progress. At first the several denominations worshipped in temporary places, such as tents and halls and in some cases in private houses. They have now erected splendid church edifices.

**Methodist Episcopal Church**—The Methodist Episcopal was the first church building to be erected in Donora. This tabernacle was finished in September, 1901, and cost \$1,000. In 1903 they built a permanent building, which together with the lot was valued at \$20,000, certainly a creditable enterprise for a church and town only 30 months old. The handsome auditorium has a seating capacity of 600, and the main and primary rooms of the Sunday school hold 500. To Rev. W. H. Kirkland and the Methodists, belong the honor of inaugurating religious work in the new community. Rev. Mr. Kirkland started to hold services in October of the year 1900. The present pastor is Rev. O. B. Emerson and the membership 318.

**African Methodist Church**—The builder and first pastor of the African Methodist Church, Rev. S. P. West began missionary work among his people at Donora in the fall of 1900. On January 26, 1902, they dedicated their new church. It was valued at \$3,500.

**First Presbyterian Church**—The first Sunday school (known as the Union Sunday school), held in the borough of Donora, was held on June 2, 1901, and on May 8 of the following year the school was converted into a Cumberland Presbyterian Sunday school, since it was largely attended by followers of the Cumberland Presbyterian faith. In 1902, during the pastorate of Rev. J. T. Neel, who was its first pastor, work was begun on a brick church costing \$12,000. A few years later a Presbyterian Church was organized in Donora, and a church building erected. The first pastor was Rev. John E. Fulton. In 1906 the Cumberland Presbyterian Congregation on the corner of Fifth and Thompson Streets united with the Presbyterian Congregation on the corner of Eighth and Thompson Streets and formed the First Presbyterian Church of Donora. The congregation occupies the old Presbyterian building. The present pastor of the First Presbyterian Church is Rev. R. L. Lipencott. The number of members is 226.

**United Presbyterian Church**—The first preaching service of the United Presbyterian Church was held by Rev. John W. McClenahan July 20, 1902, in Odd Fellows Hall.

Soon after this the meetings were held in a Merry-Go-Round. The church building, having a seating capacity of 300, which, together with the lot, was valued at over \$8,000, was dedicated May 10, 1903. The present number of communicants is 38.

The first regular pastor was Rev. W. W. Reed. He was followed by Revs. C. W. McCandless, P. E. Simpson and A. J. Calvin, present pastor.

**St. Dominic's Roman Catholic Church**—In July, 1902, Father Pohorenec started to minister to the Slavs of Donora and during the following year erected the St. Dominic's Roman Catholic Slavish Church, a wooden structure. In 1905 a handsome brick church was built at a cost of \$35,000. The rectors since Rev. Andrew Pohorenec are Revs. L. Laush, J. Janushec, E. Kitz and A. Filkorn, the present rector. The congregation embraces 300 families and 600 unmarried people.

**St. Charles Boromeo Roman Catholic Church**—Soon after the St. Dominic congregation was organized in 1903, Rev. C. J. Stepling was holding services in a store-room. Soon the congregation bought ground and in 1904 erected the St. Charles Boromeo Roman Catholic Church and a parochial residence. Rev. Mr. Stepling was followed by the present rector, Rev. Henry Geibel.

**Holy Name of B. V. M. Roman Catholic Church**—The Holy Name of Mary Congregation was organized in 1903. In 1904 a brick church was erected at a cost of \$27,000. The first rector was Rev. F. Pikulski, whose successor was the present rector, Rev. L. Odziemszewski. There are 150 families and 300 unmarried people in the congregation.

**St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church**—The St. Joseph's Congregation was organized in 1906. It purchased the old M. E. Church building. It is composed of 50 families and the rector is Rev. Victor Panksto.

**Greek Catholic Church**—The Greek Catholic Congregation of Donora was organized in 1904 and built a frame house of worship in 1905 at a cost of \$10,000. The congregation numbers 200 families and 500 unmarried persons. The church has been served in turn by Revs. P. Stavroosky, E. Seregelli and J. Bisaba.

**English Lutheran Church**—This congregation has been in existence for several years. Services are held in Odd Fellows Hall by Rev. W. C. Mann.

Donora has the following lodges and societies: Castner Lodge No. 11, I. O. O. F.; Donora Lodge No. 226, K. of P.; Donora Aerie No. 502, F. O. E.; Tancred Commandery No. 359, K. of M.; Donora Hive No. 237, L. O. T. M.; Donora Lodge No. 640, B'nai Brith; Donora Camp No. 1919, Royal Arcanum. The Commercial Club of Donora is composed largely of business men. Its object is to make improvements looking to the betterment of the community.



## CHAPTER XXXIV.

*History of the Boroughs of Elco, Ellsworth, Finleyville, Houston, Long Branch, McDonald and Midway.*

### ELCO.

Elco Borough was erected out of Allen Township May 14, 1894, and is bounded on the north and east by Long Branch Borough, on the south by the Monongahela River, and on the west by East Pike Run Township. The town of Elco extends continuously along the river south from Roscoe.

Elco is a mining town, the immediate territory being underlaid with a rich vein of bituminous coal. The Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston Railroad, known as the Monongahela division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, passes through this town, following the west bank of the Monongahela River.

This town was formerly called Wood Run, and the station still retains the name, but the name of the postoffice was changed by order of the Government owing to the fact that there was another Wood Run in Allegheny County. The name Elco was taken from the names of two girls, Ella Patterson and Ella Cornnaway, residents of the town at the time. The first two letters of the Christian name of one and of the surname of the other, were taken to form Elco.

Elco is composed of almost 100 houses, most of which are owned by the Monongahela River Coal and Coke Company and the Vesta Coal Company.

The postoffice is kept in the Valley Supply Company's building, No. 123. The town also contains three other stores. The Bell Telephone is used.

The population of the borough of Elco in 1900 was 850. It was estimated at 738 in 1905. In 1904 there were 188 voters and in 1908, 179.

The number of taxables in 1908 was 284, the real estate value \$157,245 and property value \$29,005.

There are four schools in this borough and four teachers, (males 1, females 3); enrollment, 238; average number of months taught, 8; average salary of male teachers per month, \$70.00, females \$50.00; cost of each pupil per month, \$1.21; number of mills on the dollar levied for school purposes, 8; estimated value of school property, \$4,500.

### ELLSWORTH AND COKEBURG BOROUGHES.

Ellsworth and Cokeburg are thriving mining towns on Pigeon Creek, on the Ellsworth branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, above Bentleyville. The laying out of the towns was the direct result of the opening up of the Ellsworth Collieries about ten years ago. The sites of these towns are in what was formerly Somerset Township. Ellsworth Borough, at which place the mines Nos. 1 and 2 of the Ellsworth Collieries Company are located, derived its name from James W. Ellsworth, of that company, and was erected into a borough on August 20, 1900.

Cokeburg, at which town the mines Nos. 3 and 4 of the Ellsworth Collieries Company are located, was formed into a borough on the 17th of September, 1906, it being the 32d borough formed in the county. The town is a coking town and was therefore named Cokeburg.

The population of Ellsworth was estimated at 909 persons in 1905, but has since increased. The registration of voters for 1904 was 134 and for 1908 was 230. The borough tax of Ellsworth in 1908 was 7 1-10 mills. The total value of real estate lying in the borough of Ellsworth for 1908 was \$291,160.

The postoffice at Ellsworth is a presidential office, the receipts for the year 1908 amounting to \$2,952.57. The postmaster is H. B. Klingensmith. Each of these towns has finely equipped supply stores and each has one saloon. They have the Bell telephone service. The company butcher shop at Ellsworth is one of the finest equipped stores in this region. The physician at Ellsworth is Dr. E. E. French and at Cokeburg, Dr. H. J. Kirby.

The population of Cokeburg at the time of its incorporation in 1906 was 1,600. The population at present is estimated at 3,000. The registration of voters for 1908 was 102.

The borough tax for 1908 was 2 mills and \$460 was collected and \$633.84 expended.

The great majority of the inhabitants of these min-

ing towns are foreigners. Soon after the mines were opened up a Roman Catholic Congregation was organized near Ellsworth in the borough of Bentleyville, as the company owns all the property in the boroughs of Ellsworth and Cokeburg. Other societies hold meetings in these boroughs also, but they have built no churches.

There were five schools in Ellsworth in 1908 and five teachers, (male 1, females 4); enrollment, 237; average number of months taught, 9; average salary of teachers per month, males \$75.00, females \$60.00; cost of each pupil per month, \$1.51; number of mills on the dollar levied for school purposes, 3 1-5; estimated value of school property, \$800.

In 1908 there were four schools in Cokeburg with an average of nine months taught; 4 teachers, 1 male and 3 females; salary of male teachers, \$65.00 per month, females \$50.00; enrollment, 219; cost per month, \$1.41, and school tax, 12 mills.

The National Bank of Ellsworth is a part of the community or institution where the holdings and mines of the Ellsworth Coal Company are located. It is distinctly an Ellsworth enterprise. It is intimately connected with the business of the Ellsworth Company and has been an accommodation not only to its own business, but to the hundreds of workingmen who have been brought into that locality through the operations of the Ellsworth Company. This bank was organized in 1903, with a nominal capital of \$25,000. At the close of business, December 31, 1904, it had on deposit \$56,000. At the close of business, December 31, 1905, its deposits were \$78,805.49; its resources were \$100,364.36. It held loans and investments to the amount of \$79,875, and surplus funds of \$457.49. During the year 1906 the bank increased in every department. The statement issued at the close of business, December 31, 1906, being as follows:

Resources .....	\$130,000.00
Surplus and profits .....	1,639.65
Total deposits .....	94,638.54
Loans and investments .....	96,810.00

The book value of the bank stock in 1906 was \$106.60. In January, 1909, it \$103.23. The surplus and profits at the end of the year, 1908, was \$5,212.81; deposits, \$98,449.93; increase over 1907, \$37,576.92; resources, \$38,257.44; loans and investments, \$43,295.30.

The officers are: President, E. A. S. Clarke; vice president, G. C. Schlehr; cashier, Charles W. Connor; assistant cashier, J. P. Higginson. The directors are E. A. S. Clarke, Benjamin Holliday, Henry Bourns, George C. Schlehr, W. R. Calverley.

About the year 1900 the Ellsworth branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad was built from Monongahela City to mines Nos. 3 and 4 of the Ellsworth Collieries

Company at the mining town now known as Cokeburg. In 1906-7 the railroad was extended to Zollarsville and to Marianna in 1908.

The West Side Belt Line, owned by Gould interests, have surveyed a railroad through Bentleyville, Ellsworth crossing the National Pike one mile east of Scenery Hill at Taylor's Summit. The road has been constructed from Pittsburg to Clairton and Bruce Station in Allegheny County near the Washington County line and it is the expectation to extend it on to the first mentioned points. The present terminus of the survey is Clarksville in Greene County.

Ellsworth will soon be connected by trolley with Monongahela City and Washington. The Pittsburg, Monongahela and Washington Railways Company expects to finish in the course of two years a line serving Monongahela, Frye Station, Hazel Kirk (mines 1 and 2), Crescent, Braznell, Scenery Hill, Bentleyville, Ellsworth (mines 1 and 2), Beallsville, Vanceville, Ellsworth mines 3 and 4 (known as Cokeburg), Marianna and Washington.

Ellsworth is situated on the Beallsville-Bentleyville Road. This road was built by the county in 1904. The construction work was done by the contractor, N. C. Hunter. The road is 9,700 feet in length, 10 feet in width of stone and 25 feet in width of grading. The engineering cost was \$1,059.73 and construction cost \$20,794.63. Since the road was built \$5,292.72 has been expended in repairs.

The Ellsworth Road to be built by the State is at present under contract. This road will be 16 feet wide, 3,240 feet long and the cost is estimated at \$5,621.00.

The Ellsworth Collieries Company have sunk shafts at two localities near the bottom of the Waynesburg syncline, thus taking a position where the mines may be easily drained by the natural inclination of the coal to the foot of the shaft, from which the water may be pumped to the surface as on Pigeon Creek above Bentleyville at collieries Nos. 1, 2, (Ellsworth) 3 and 4 (Cokeburg) of James W. Ellsworth & Co. The coal is here deep below the surface and is reached by two shafts at Ellsworth and two at Cokeburg, two and one-half miles farther up the creek on South Branch. The shafts are 261, 279, 397 and 414 feet deep, respectively. This company is carrying on extensive operations and has built up-to-date plants and mining towns. Coal is shipped by means of a branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad running down Pigeon Creek and connecting with the main line at Monongahela City.

Coal sections at Ellsworth Collieries are 6 feet 10, and 6 feet 11 inches. Samples of coal from the Ellsworth mines show sulphur ranging from 0.67 to 0.98, indicating an excellent quality in this direction. Much of the coal is made into coke. On a branch of Pigeon Creek,



above the Ellsworth Collieries Nos. 3 and 4 at Cokeburg, is situated a small reservoir to supply the coke ovens. This company has lately constructed on the Eli Tombaugh farm, on center branch of Pigeon Creek, a reservoir which has an estimated capacity of 12,000,000 gallons, and is, like the other, used to supply water to the plant.

The company owns 127 large miners' houses, three boarding houses, a hotel, a supply store, a general merchandise store and a butcher shop. There are 205 coke ovens at these mines and these present one of the most striking sights in the county when seen burning at night. These collieries are assessed and valued at \$402,400, but this does not include their large holdings of coal in the adjoining townships.

The coal of this company is high priced, 320 acres of the Swagler farm being purchased at \$300 per acre.

On the 27th of December, 1906, the Ellsworth Coal Company sold out 16,000 acres of coal land to the Lackawanna Steel Company for \$10,000,000. The mines are still operated by the Ellsworth Collieries Company.

The output of these mines is enormous. During the year 1908 the Ellsworth No. 1 mine had an output of 572,542 tons of coal and employed 736 men. The No. 2 mine had an output of 565,310 tons and employed 600 miners.

The No. 3 mine of the Ellsworth Collieries Company had an output of 295,898 tons and employed 574 men, while the No. 4 mine gave employment to 109 miners.

Soon after the Ellsworth Collieries were opened up the St. Luke's Roman Catholic Church was organized. The first building, an \$800 structure, was built outside the borough of Ellsworth, and was blown down. Soon afterwards a \$1,200 brick church was built, which was burnt. The present commodious brick church was erected at a cost of \$12,000. The present rector is Rev. A. J. Garstka and membership about 500. This church has a station at Hazel Kirk.

#### FINLEYVILLE.

On December 3, 1787, the land now embracing the borough of Finleyville was warranted to John Wall. He conveyed a part of this tract called "Mount Pleasant" to James Barclay, a sea captain, in 1788. The town was laid out by James Barclay and he was licensed to keep tavern in 1788. The inn was kept here at after-times there being considerable travel through this village by stage coach between Pittsburg and Brownsville. At this time the village got the name of Rogue Alley. In 1797 war was threatening from the French. It was deemed advisable to build two vessels at Pittsburg for the defense of the Ohio River. These vessels were row-galleys. A sign was painted of a row-galley at the

tavern at Finleyville and the tavern was named "Row-galley." Afterwards the sign disappeared and the place was called Rogue Alley by those ignorant of its history.

The land passed into the hands of Hugh Barclay, David Mellinger and John Finley, the town deriving its present name from the last mentioned person. Plans of lots were laid out in 1884 and subsequently by F. M. Finley and by the heirs of West Fry in 1892 and at later times. A postoffice was established at Finleyville in 1826, with Gen. Robert Finley as the first postmaster.

Finleyville was incorporated as a borough February 19, 1896, from Union Township. The Pittsburg Southern Railroad was built through in 1879 and Finleyville made a station. This railroad is now operated by the B. & O. Railroad Company. Finleyville has been lately connected with Pittsburg and with Monongahela City by the Pittsburg and Charleroi Railway, operated by the Pittsburg Railways Company—a trolley line with very substantial roadbed.

The Pittsburg Railways Company has surveyed a line between Finleyville and Washington. The line follows North Avenue in Washington to the old excavations of the Pittsburg and Southern Railroad Company to the valley of the B. & O. Railroad, and thence along that line to Finleyville by way of Eighty-Four, Wyland, Thomas and other smaller towns. The only place it leaves this line is in the vicinity of Wyland to Gilkeson Station to avoid the great loop of the B. & O.

The West Side Belt Line (owned by the Gould interests) has surveyed an extension of its road from a point near Snowden, Allegheny County, through Finleyville to Zollarsville.

Finleyville is connected with Library, Allegheny County, by a Flinn Road constructed by the county. This road is three miles and 1,274 feet in length and had an estimated cost of \$40,332.34.

The little town situated about half way between Washington and Pittsburg, is of vastly more importance than many people are aware of. It is the point at which nearly all passengers between the river section and the county seat must stop. The town is older than many others in the county and its principal business in the past has been mining. It has railroad communication with Washington and Pittsburg and street car lines running through it to Pittsburg and all up-river towns. The property valuation of the town is \$105,065. It has a bank and good schools. In 1881 it had a hotel, post-office, blacksmith shop, express office and station of the Pittsburg Southern Railroad. Its population in 1870 was about 80; in 1900, 447; in 1905, 680, and in 1908, 500 to 600, as estimated. In 1903 the registration of voters was 169 and in 1908 it was 178.

Finleyville contains one bank, one drug store, three hardware stores, three drygoods stores, two shoe shops,

a butcher shop, fruit and produce store, confectionery shop, baker shop, three real estate offices, three livery stables, three buggy shops, two blacksmith shops, a monumental works, a floral store, two funeral directors and two hotels—Hotel Hayden, Mrs. M. J. Hayden proprietor; Hotel Clifton, Thomas McMannus proprietor. The resident physicians are Drs. A. S. Shuster and W. H. Hamilton.

The public service corporations are the B. & O. R. R., Western Union Telegraph Company, United States Express, Bell Telephone Company, Pittsburg Railways Company and the Monongahela Natural Gas Company. The Finleyville "Exponent" is published every week by J. E. Hayden, editor and manager.

In 1907 the three retail liquor licenses in Finleyville were revoked. It was proven in court that Peter McManus, M. J. Hayden and N. C. Morrison, hotel proprietors, holding licenses, conducted their establishments at Finleyville in violation of the law, familiarly known as the Brooks Law. Applications were afterward made for license here, but were refused by the court. This is the first time for several years that this town has had no licensed saloon, although many people complained of the boisterous conduct of the patrons of the bar. Some thought bars were necessary for the coal miners and to attract trade. Rev. S. T. Bown, a former football player and all around athlete, but now a minister of the Presbyterian denomination, did the most active work, and bore the disapproval of the saloon keepers and their friends in the proceedings to revoke licenses.

The borough tax of Finleyville for 1908 was 10 mills.

The postoffice receipts for 1908 were \$1,489.51. The present postmaster is W. H. Boyd.

The First National Bank of Finleyville opened for business September 22, 1902, with a capital of \$25,000. In 1906 the First National Bank building was erected at a cost of \$10,000, with furniture and fixtures to the amount of nearly \$3,000.

Since the Pittsburg Railways Company has been running its line from Pittsburg to Charleroi steadily, Finleyville has become an important station on the line. Coal operations and other business interests have also been active during the past year and have contributed considerably to the growth of the bank.

The following comparative statements for the first five years are of interest in showing its growth during this period:

	Surplus and Profits.	Deposits.
Dec. 31, 1902.....	\$ 5,000.00	
Dec. 31, 1903.....	6,293.88	\$ 97,000.00
Dec. 31, 1904.....	9,120.00	121,630.86
Dec. 31, 1905.....	11,606.49	130,322.02
Dec. 31, 1906.....	16,190.39	195,238.03

The capital at the end of the year 1908 is \$25,000, surplus and profits \$14,000, deposits \$195,000 and resources \$257,912.29, and book value of stock \$156 on a par value of \$100.

The officers of the Finleyville National Bank are A. H. Anderson, president; C. Fritchman, vice president; J. F. Boyer, cashier. The directors in addition to these three are John C. Potter, David G. Jones, J. N. Kerr and C. B. Troutman.

In the early part of the nineteenth century a school was held in a log schoolhouse on Peters Creek, one-half mile above Finleyville, and another school stood below Finleyville.

There are in this borough in 1908 four schools; average number of months taught, 9; average salary of teachers per month, females \$50.50; cost of each pupil per month, \$1.14; average attendance, 208; number of mills on the dollar levied for school purposes, 7; estimated value of school property, \$6,700.

The First Presbyterian Church of Finleyville—The Presbyterian Congregation was organized about the year 1886. A frame church was built about 1888 at a cost of \$2,500 and is still in use. Rev. S. T. Brown was the last regular pastor, concluding his services in 1908. The present membership is 200.

St. Francis Roman Catholic Church—This congregation first erected a church building in Gastonville in 1891. After the mines at that place ceased operation the congregation, in 1907, built in Finleyville their present house of worship, a brick structure, at a cost of \$7,000. A brick parsonage was built in 1908 at a cost of \$4,000. Rev. Mr. Herzog is the present rector. The church has as communicants from 70 to 90 families.

The Christian Missionary Alliance was organized in 1899. It has had the following evangelists: Rev. Mr. Schoommaker, Miss Aloway and Rev. M. B. Houck. The organization has a membership of about 25.

There is a Baptist congregation of colored people ministered to by Rev. J. C. Faulton.

The Finleyville Lodge No. 140, K. of P., was organized over 20 years ago. There are 57 members.

## HOUSTON.

The borough of Houston is situated on the left bank of Chartiers Creek at the point where it is joined by the North Branch or Little Chartiers, and also by Plum Run, seven miles from Washington, one and a fourth miles from Canonsburg and 24 miles from Pittsburg.

The location of the borough of Houston is most advantageous. From the center of the town valleys open out east and west, north and south, and also northwest; and in all these valleys are rich and highly cultivated



farm lands inhabited by thrifty, progressive and intelligent agriculturists. There is an abundance of land suited for building purposes. It is probably true that there is scarcely to be found in the entire Chartiers Valley a town site equal to that occupied by Houston.

Houston is in the midst of what was some years ago one of the best natural gas fields in the county, and the borough is still supplied with gas for fuel by the Manufacturers Light & Heat Company. It is also in the center of an extensive coal field, and large railroad mines are in operation at Midland, one mile to the northwest, and at McGovern, a mile or more to the south.

The Chartiers Valley Railroad, which is double-tracked from this point to Pittsburg, and the Washington and Canonsburg Electric Railroad (the latter known as division 13 of the Pittsburg Railways Company) afford excellent transportation facilities. The town is also well watered. The north branch of the Chartiers Creek unites here with the parent stream. The town has as yet secured no industrial plants, but there are excellent locations for industries.

The value of real estate in Houston Borough is \$401,271; of personal property, \$24,870; number of taxables for 1908 was 212; borough tax, 4 mills. The population of the borough is close to 1,000; the number of voters, 219.

The land on which the town was originally laid out is a tract which in the early years of the last century was owned by John Haft, but which was purchased by Daniel Houston on January 24, 1827. Mr. Houston was of Scotch-Irish descent, and was a near relative of Gen. Sam Houston, who led the Texans in their fight against Mexico for independence. Mr. Houston came to Washington County from Franklin County, and first settled at West Middletown, but later removed to Mount Pleasant Township and still later to the farm on which at present stands the principal part of the borough of Houston. Mr. Houston was not only an intelligent and enterprising farmer, but also a public-spirited citizen, and when a company was organized sometime in the fifties, with a view to connecting Pittsburg, Canonsburg and Washington by a railroad, he took hold of the enterprise and helped push it along. He not only subscribed for stock himself to the amount of \$6,000, but he went among his friends and fellow-citizens and induced them to subscribe.

When the road was finally completed and opened for business it could have been said that probably no two men did more to push the enterprise forward to success than Daniel Houston and his son, David C.

Seeing the possibilities which the road opened up for the Chartiers Valley, David C. Houston laid out and

founded a town on the Houston lands. The town was laid out in 1871, and very properly christened Houstonville, in honor of its founder. The first house in Houston was begun in the summer of 1871 by A. T. Haft, who is still living and is the present assessor for the borough and also one of the town's most highly respected citizens. However, before Mr. Haft had his house completed and occupied J. C. Johnson hastily erected a house, and he and his family moved into it, and thus became the first inhabitants of the new village.

A few years after the town was founded a section of the Moninger farm, lying on the south side of the little Chartiers Creek, was laid off in town lots and put on the market by the owner, H. E. Riggle, and they sold well. This section of the town in the days previous to incorporation was known as "Riggletown." Later Mr. Riggle sold the remainder of his farm to the Moninger Land Company, which had the greater part of the farm platted, and then advertised the lots for sale. A number of those who purchased lots have erected substantial brick and cement residences.

Although Houstonville early became a village of considerable importance, and with good prospects for continued growth and prosperity, the people were in no hurry to have it incorporated. Finally, however, in the nineties a move in that direction was made, but it was opposed by a faction which claimed that incorporation was unnecessary, and that it would mean an increase in taxation without any corresponding benefits to offset the increased cost. The matter was fought out before the grand jury, each side being represented by an attorney, but incorporation was defeated. The matter was then allowed to rest until the spring of 1901. By that time the coal boom was here, and the town had grown in the meantime. A railroad had been built up the Plum Run Valley and another up the little Chartiers Valley, mines in the vicinity were being opened, and there was strong talk of a street car line from Washington to Canonsburg.

Petition was presented to the court of common pleas at Washington on the 13th of May, 1901. There was no opposition, and the incorporation was decreed, and Houston took her place as the 32d borough in the county. The new borough started with a population of 600, and with a property valuation of \$235,000. The town at the date of its incorporation was about 30 years old.

A little later court issued a decree for an election for borough officers, the election to be held on Tuesday, May 28. At that election 94 votes were cast and 14 votes were thrown out by the board on the ground that they were not properly marked. The election resulted in the success of the following candidates:

## TOWN'S FIRST OFFICERS.

Burgess—Charles W. Banfield.

Council—Three years, George T. Cowan, D. L. McConnell and Simon H. Arnold; two years, John A. Berry, J. R. Henderson; one year, John Ritchie and R. M. Thompson.

School directors—Three years, Rev. J. C. Kistler, Dr. W. W. Sprowls; two years, S. E. McNary, J. S. Ferris; one year, R. M. Miller, I. C. Patsch.

Auditor—Three years, W. M. Templeton; two years, W. A. Banfield; one year, A. A. Borland.

Justice of Peace—Dr. John Morrison.

Assessor—A. T. Haft.

Constable—Adam Miller.

Tax Collector—A. W. McConnell.

After its incorporation, as before, Houston continued to build steadily; if not very rapidly, and the houses erected were almost uniformly of the better class. Until a few years ago the streets were lighted by gas, but the service was unsatisfactory, and finally the town council made a contract with the Canonsburg Electric Light, Heat & Power Company to light the streets with arc lights, and the service has proved satisfactory and a great improvement over the gas lamps of the olden time. A few weeks since the Electric Light Company of Washington was granted a franchise and it is expected that they will build a line into the borough some time during the present year.

During the summer of 1907 the Cummins Realty Company purchased the Houston homestead farm from W. H. Houston and had it platted, and later sold at public outcry a large number of lots. These lots sold at almost all prices, from \$25 up into the hundreds, thus affording people of all-sized purses an opportunity to procure sites for homes, and many working people availed themselves of the opportunity; and the result was that the summer and fall of 1908 witnessed the most active season in building operations in the history of the borough; and this at a time when a great business depression prevailed throughout the country, and when neighboring towns were at a standstill so far as the erection of buildings was concerned. In the neighborhood of 20 houses were erected in Houston in 1908, and while the majority of these were of the cheaper order, a few of them were fine residences.

Much good sawed-stone and concrete sidewalk has been laid in Houston during the past five years, and the council improved one short section of street in 1908.

In 1876 the citizens of Houston asked the township school board to establish a school at that place, and a room was rented in the house of Stephen Champ, and

Miss Clara Capron was employed to teach the school. In 1877 a new schoolhouse was built on McNutt Street, and Samuel McWilliams was elected teacher. In 1887 the present brick school building was erected and a second teacher was chosen, but owing to the new building not being ready for the opening of the schools, the first part of the term was taught with the advanced school in the old schoolhouse, and the primary in the old Seceder church, all moving into the new building in January.

In 1895 the schools had grown so that a third school had to be opened.

Houston was incorporated in 1901, and the first election for school directors was held in May of that year. Since then the schools of the borough have grown steadily. In 1908 it had five schools and six teachers—two males and four females; enrollment of scholars, 163; number of months taught, 8; average salary of teachers per month, males \$47.50, females \$50.50; cost of each pupil per month, \$2.00; number of mills on the dollar levied for school purposes, 5; estimated value of school property, \$6,000.

Morrison Free Public Library—During the school term of 1893, the teachers and pupils, desiring a library, decided to give an entertainment to raise a fund as a nucleus for the purpose of a library.

A successful entertainment was given which netted them \$50, and this, added to some donations from friends, purchased them 75 carefully-selected volumes for the foundation of a school library. These books were so appreciated by the young people that in 1899 Dr. John Morrison, then a member of the township school board, proposed that if the school board would provide room and bookcases he would donate something to the library.

This proposition was cheerfully accepted by the school board and the new bookcases were procured and filled with books purchased by Dr. Morrison. In 1901, after Houston was incorporated, the library had grown so and had become so popular that it hampered the school room, and the Houston school board took the matter up and purchased some more new bookcases and fitted up a room in the school building to be used exclusively for the library, and it was made a free public library and christened "The Morrison Free Public Library," any persons residing in Houston to have access to the books.

A free reading room was opened, on the tables of which all the leading magazines and periodicals were found for the use of the patrons of the reading room.

The doctor still kept adding to the library during his lifetime, and it now contains about 2,500 volumes of the very best selection, consisting of works on history, travel, biography, fiction, theology, law, medicine, etc.,



as well as many books of reference, such as encyclopedias, dictionaries, commentaries, etc.

Dr. John Morrison, who had taken both a medical and theological course, died June 3, 1906, without having married, much respected in the community.

The First National Bank of Houston—In the less than eight years in which the First National Bank of Houston has been in business, it has not only made a place for itself, but has succeeded in strongly entrenching itself in the business and financial affairs of the upper Chautiers Valley. The bank has had a steady increase in business since its organization. Its capital stock is \$25,000, with a surplus fund of \$10,000. Its undivided profits at the time of the last called statement (February 5, 1909), was almost \$5,000. At that time it had deposits of \$156,015.63. Each statement, as published from time to time at the call of the comptroller of the currency, has shown an increase over the preceding statement. The institution has maintained a consistent policy of fair and conservative dealing, and it is as sound as any financial concern in the county.

Although the year 1908 was not the most favorable in business and financial circles, the First National of Houston went ahead at a gratifying rate, and at the beginning of 1909 a dividend of 3 per cent out of the earnings of the preceding six months was declared.

W. B. Houston is president and Joseph K. McNutt cashier of the institution.

The First United Presbyterian Church of Houston was organized on October 9, 1888. Eighty-two members were received the day the congregation was organized. Of this number 31 are still members of the congregation. The first worshiping place was in the hall over the public school rooms. The first pastor was the Rev. E. E. Douglass, who was called to the pastorate of the church from the Seminary and took charge of the work on the first of April, 1889.

On May 4, 1894, the present church edifice was dedicated. Twenty-five thousand dollars would be a conservative valuation on the present church building and the grounds.

The Rev. Mr. Douglass remained as pastor of the congregation for ten and one-half years. His pastorate was a most fruitful one. During that period 191 persons were received on profession of their faith and 136 by certificate from other churches, and the congregation contributed to all purposes \$34,263, of which \$7,104 went to benevolences.

The congregation was without a pastor from October 18, 1899, to January 1, 1901, when the present pastor, the Rev. J. C. Kistler, took charge of the work. The membership then was 188. Since then every year has shown some progress in the work. One hundred and

ninety-five members have been received on profession and 177 by certificate. The present membership is 360. A debt of over \$4,000 has been paid, \$39,851 has been raised for all purposes, of which about \$15,076 was for benevolences.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Houston was organized as a branch of the Canonsburg Methodist Episcopal Church in the old town hall by the Rev. J. B. Uber, pastor of the Canonsburg Church, on August 19, 1894, with 13 full members and 24 probationers. The congregation continued to worship in the town hall under the pastorates of the Rev. J. B. Uber and his successor the Rev. S. W. Macurdy, pastor of the Canonsburg Church, until 1897, when, through the generosity of W. B. Houston, who proposed to donate to the church two fine lots on which to erect a church building of their own, a movement was started which resulted in the erection of the present comfortable church, which was dedicated in October, 1897.

The church roll now shows 69 full members and three probationers. The present pastor is Rev. A. G. Emery.

The old Seceder Church in Houston was erected about 1874, a lot on the creek bank having been deeded the society. The small brick building was used as a place of worship by the small congregation for 10 or 12 years. The congregation then disbanded.

#### LONG BRANCH.

Long Branch Borough was erected out of Allen Township August 21, 1893, and is bounded by Twilight and Speers on the north, Allen Township on the east, Allen Township, Elco Borough and the Monongahela River on the south, and East Pike Run Township on the west. The borough is underlaid with a thick bed of Pittsburg coal and the principal occupation of the inhabitants is the mining of coal. The borough has no river front and the inhabitants have not gathered together in any community.

There were in 1908, 73 taxables in Long Branch Borough. It had a real estate value of \$124,000; personal property value of \$10,340. The borough tax was 8 mills.

The population of the borough in 1900 was 273. In 1905 the estimated population was 315. The population at present is about the same as in 1905. The number of voters in 1904 was 67 and in 1908, 58.

Long Branch has one school and one teacher (male); enrollment, 46; average number of months taught, 7; salary of (male) teacher per month, \$60.00; cost of each pupil per month, \$1.45; number of mills on the dollar levied for school purposes, 3; estimated value of school property, \$2,500.

Fallowfield Quaker Church—The first religious societies to be formed in this locality were those of the

Quakers or Friends. This congregation was called Quakers of Westland Monthly Meeting. In 1799 land was purchased from Joseph Allen, on which the Quakers soon erected the Fallowfield Meeting-house. Subsequently a division occurred all over the country, one party being known as the Orthodox and the other as the Hicksite Church. This latter branch left the Fallowfield congregation. Soon after this the Fallowfield congregation disbanded and sold part of the property to the Methodists in 1849, and on it the Mount Tabor Church was built.

Mount Tabor Methodist Episcopal Church—At some time prior to 1800 a Methodist congregation was organized and held meetings in the Howe Church. This building has long ago gone to ruins, but the Howe Cemetery has been kept up. This Methodist congregation after removing from the Howe Church purchased the Fallowfield Quaker Church property in 1849 and built a new church in 1850. The Mount Tabor Cemetery was the same one used by the Quakers. The graves of the Quakers are unmarked by tombstones and the mound only marks the grave. This congregation belongs to the Lucyville or Roscoe charge. The present pastor is Rev. James Fornear. The membership is about 40. The church is now in Long Branch Borough.

#### McDONALD.

McDonald is located 18 miles west of Pittsburg, on the P., C. & St. L. R. R., in corner of Washington County, adjoining Allegheny County, and about 18 miles northwest of Washington. Although only recently incorporated as a borough, (November 11, 1889), McDonald has had a place on the map of Washington County for more than 100 years. In the year 1775, one John McDonald came to this part of the country and took possession of a large tract of land, for which he had taken out a warrant which afterwards in the due course of time were patented. On a part of this land is now located the town of McDonald. Soon after coming here an Indian trading post was established on this land and John McDonald was appointed Indian agent. He was one of the judges of Youghiogheny County Court, Virginia, which held court in Washington County while Virginia claimed to own this region. He soon added to his original grant and finally owned 5,000 or 6,000 acres of land in this immediate vicinity. Ephram Johnston secured a government grant of land adjoining the McDonald patent on the east. On a portion of this land the first real town site of McDonald was laid out. In the fall of 1865, when the first train passed over the newly built Panhandle Railroad, a station was established here and was called McDonald. William Johnston was appointed first agent. The postoffice was at first

called Havelock and so remained until about 1869 or 1870 when it was changed to McDonald. Henry McCune was first postmaster. Mr. Thomas Johnston, father of Mrs. W. B. Morehead, platted a portion of his farm into town lots before the first attempt to build the railroad. Michael O'Hara had the first official plan of the town made and recorded in 1871. Among the first buildings erected was the McDonald Hotel, the first hotel in the town. It was built and conducted by Mr. William Johnston. Before the railroad came there were no signs of a town, no buildings except McEwen's grist-mill, a blacksmith shop and a dwelling-house, all three of which stood back of the present railway station.

Mr. S. S. Johns, the long-time railroad station agent, was elected first burgess. In 1890 the first town building, which contained the lockup and council chamber, was built on Washington Street.

In 1889-90 McDonald experienced its greatest impetus by the discovery of oil in this neighborhood. In the summer of 1890 the Royal Gas Company drilled two wells on the McDonald estate, two miles west of McDonald Station, finding a show of oil in the so-called Gordon sand. On the farm of Edward McDonald, west side of the borough, the same company struck oil and gas, the latter part of September, 1900. The well stood two months, was drilled through the fifth sand in November, torpedoed on December 20, and filled three tanks of oil in ten days. The tools were run down to clear it out, stuck fast and the pioneer venture of the McDonald region was ended, simultaneously with the ending of 1890. In May, 1891, the Royal Gas Company finished two wells on the Robb and Sauters tracts north of town, across the railroad track. The Robb proved a 20-barreler and the Sauters flowed 160 barrels a day from the fifth sand. Three miles northeast, the Mathews well produced 30 barrels a day from the Gordon sand. On July 1 it was drilled to the fifth sand, increasing the output 800 barrels a day for two months. Further probing the first week in September increased it to 11,000 barrels. Scouts gauged it at 700 barrels an hour for three hours after the agitation ceased. It yielded 400,000 barrels in four months, and was properly styled "Mathews the Great." The owners were James M. Guffey, John Galey, Edward Jennings and Michael Murphy. They built acres of tanks and kept ten or a dozen sets of tools constantly at work.

C. D. Greenlee and Barney Forst leased James Mevey's 250 acres a short distance northeast of McDonald just across in Allegheny County. A well was put down on the Mevey farm and on September 26, the fifth sand was cracked and oil gushed at the rate of 140 barrels an hour. The well was stirred a trifle on September 28 with startling effect. It put 15,600 barrels of oil into the tanks in 24 hours. This was without doubt the



largest oil well ever struck on this continent and said to be the greatest white-rock-sand well in the world. On October 4, after a slight agitation by the tools, this mammoth well poured 750 barrels an hour for four hours, the best record of any production known up to that time. Scurrying for territory in the Jumbo field set in with a vigor unparalleled. Rigs were reared in town lots, in gardens and yards.

By November 1 200 wells were drilling and 60 rigs building. Fifty-four October strikes swelled the daily production at the close of the month to 80,000 barrels. Greenlee and Forst had 30 wells drilling and 300,000 barrels of iron tankage. Guffey, Galey & Jennings had 15 or 20 wells. The Fisher Oil Company, who owned one-fourth of the Oakdale tract and the McMichael farm, had 16 wells, reaching for the jugular from which the Sturgeon and Baldwin spouters were drawing 10,000 barrels a day. William Tucker and John A. Steele had two producing largely and eight going down in the Mevey farm. J. G. Haymaker and Thomas Legget owned one gusher, nine drilling wells and 500 acres of leases. The Mevey farm and several of the wells just mentioned were over the line in Allegheny County, but were known as in the "McDonald Field."

The oil fields in this district in 1908 give employment to upwards of 500 men and average production per day is 8,000 barrels.

With the advent of oil McDonald experienced a boom. Town lots were sold like hot cakes. McDonald is now one of the best towns in Washington County. There are paved streets, substantial business blocks, handsome residences, two electric light plants and a water works and the inhabitants enjoy all the conveniences of modern life. The borough owns about \$40,000 worth of property, represented by the new schoolhouse, the Ferguson Hose House and the lockup properties. There is also a well organized fire company and police department, which give ample fire and police protection.

Some of the early settlers and men who were active in building up the town are as follows: John N. McDonald, Edward McDonald, his son; D. L. Williams, Samuel Moorhead, W. B. Moorhead, S. S. Johns, J. D. Sauters, Cyrus Ferguson and W. S. Lockhart.

The credit of the fire department to a great extent belong to Cyrus Ferguson, who was the original promoter of the Ferguson Hose Company No. 2. In 1894 it was decided to organize a new hose company. Previous to this there had been several hose companies, but they had dwindled and faded away, although in their time they answered a good purpose. The new company was first named the Independent Hose Company. Mr. Ferguson donated a free lease for five years of a lot of ground. The citizens supported the institution by

liberal contributions of money. A substantial building was erected on the original site. Upon the complete organization of the company the name was changed to Ferguson Hose Company No. 2. May 7, 1900, the borough purchased the lot from Mr. Ferguson, the hose company deeded over the building apparatus, and the fire department is now maintained by the town. The apparatus consists of two hose carts and 1,000 feet of hose. The department is volunteer and has 50 members.

The Oakdale and McDonald Street Car Line was put into operation in September, 1907. The construction of the road was begun in 1906. This line connects McDonald with Oakland and traverse the principal streets of the two towns. It is understood that it will be eventually extended to Pittsburg eastward and to Steubenville westward.

Survey for a trolley line has been made to Canonsburg and its operation is expected soon.

The borough tax for 1908 is 12 mills and the total amount collected \$7,075.00.

McDonald is one of the 13 presidential offices in the county. Its total receipts for 1908 amounted to \$7,479.15.

Gas was introduced by the Oakdale Gas Company in the winter of 1889-90. The Tri-State Gas Company now supplies the town. The Chartiers Telephone Company operates in McDonald. The president is Richard Gladden.

McDonald has had several disastrous fires, but soon outgrew them. One of the greatest fires to light up the whole country was in 1891, the burning flowing oil well on small lot of Samuel H. Cook, a few hundred feet west of the railroad station. The intense heat prevented some of the trains from passing by on the railroad, and blistered the paint on the coaches. After several days' burning and amid prophecies that it could not be stopped, the blaze was smothered by the expert work and generalship of Charles A. Braden, now of Oklahoma, well known to operators and many farmers in this county.

The present burgess of McDonald is John Wiles. The registration of voters for 1908 is 641. The population is estimated at 3,500 for the borough proper and 6,000 for the town.

McDonald has the honor of raising one of the nationally prominent men of today, Robert Watchorn, Commissioner of Immigration of the Post of New York. Commissioner Watchorn was an immigrant himself, coming, as a youth, from the coal pits of Derbyshire to seek his fortune in the mines at McDonald. From the ranks of the laboring men he rose to a position of leadership in the trades union movement, and, by way of certain executive positions in the State of Pennsylvania, he went in 1896 into the immigrant service and held the position of Commissioner of Immigration of the Post

of New York from 1905 until very recently. Many reforms were instituted for the benefit of the immigrant during his service.

McDonald has a large modern brick public school building which was erected in 1894 at a cost of \$25,000. It is heated with hot air and fitted up with electric light.

The average number of scholars enrolled is 646. There are in McDonald in 1908: Schools, 14; teachers, 17 (males 3, females 14); average number of months taught, 9; average salary of teachers per month, males \$72.66, females \$58.14; cost of each pupil per month, \$1.87; number of mills on the dollar levied for school purposes, 10; estimated value of school property, \$32,000.

Engleside Academy—Edward Haws began to conduct a school in the basement of the old First U. P. Church building, now occupied by the Baptists (colored) in 1877. Afterwards it was conducted in turn by G. R. Anderson, George W. Slater and Rev. W. D. Irons. It ceased operation about 20 years ago.

The Citizens Water Company of McDonald is a private corporation. The water works was constructed in 1894. The gravity system is used. The pumping station is located on Raccoon Creek adjoining the William Kordeck farm, six miles from McDonald. The creek is dammed at this point. The capacity is 90,000,000 gallons. In addition three artesian wells give a duplicate supply. The quality of the water is very good. Two compound duplex pumps are installed, each of which has a capacity of 1,000,000 gallons in 24 hours. There is also a duplex pump with capacity of 500,000 gallons in 24 hours; gravity pressure from a steel tank of 600,000 gallons capacity. The tank is located a quarter of a mile northwest of McDonald. The elevation of the tank from the corner of Lincoln Avenue and Station Street is 240 feet. The line from the pump to tank 12 inches. Average pressure 100 pounds. There are seven and one-half miles of mains 4x10 inches and 42 double hydrants. The water works' existence is largely due to the president, C. R. Buchheit.

The First Presbyterian Church was organized in 1885. The first building, a frame, was burnt down. The present structure is of brick and cost \$18,000. Its capacity is 500 in audience room. It was erected in 1896. The church owns a \$4,000 frame parsonage. Rev. J. P. Jordan has been pastor since 1893. The membership at present is 651.

First United Presbyterian Church—This church was organized February 26, 1876. A frame church building was erected at the cost of \$4,150. It is at present occupied by the Baptists (colored). About 1896 a handsome brick church was erected at the corner of Lincoln and

Station Streets at a cost of \$23,000. It is heated by hot air and lighted with electricity. The seating capacity is 500. Rev. W. D. Irons has been pastor since 1880. The membership for 1908 is 500.

The Robinson Run U. P. Church was organized at Sturgeon, Allegheny County, in 1790 and removed to McDonald when its church burnt in 1902. In 1904 a \$24,000 brick church building and a \$4,000 frame parsonage were erected. Rev. J. W. English has served since its removal to McDonald. Membership, 130.

The Methodist Episcopal Church is a frame building erected in 1897. The present pastor is Rev. Ernest Frycklund and membership is 131.

The French Mission of the United Presbyterian denomination was organized in 1901. The pastors have been Rev. E. Lhenreux, 1901 to 1903; Rev. H. Garron, from 1903 to the present time. The membership is at present 130. After worshipping for four years in the First U. P. Church building the French congregation built their own tabernacle in 1905.

The German Lutheran Congregation of McDonald—The history of the congregation dates back to 1871, when the Rev. Schweiger, of Kittanning, held the first service in McCarrell's schoolhouse. Afterward services were held once a month in the Bulger schoolhouse. The Rev. S. Munsch, of Pittsburg (deceased) succeeded the Rev. Schweiger, and during his pastorate the present church building was erected and dedicated in July of 1884. The membership numbered 45. The Rev. Munsch was followed by the Rev. R. Boethelt. In 1889 the congregation called the Rev. Carl Mildner, of Brushton, Pa., who served seven years. His successor was the Rev. George Dietz, of Jeannette, Pa., now of Connellsville, Pa., who resigned in April, 1901, after serving faithfully for five years.

Rev. J. H. Tarnedde, of McKees Rocks, has for the past eight years been pastor of the church, which now numbers 142 members.

St. Alphonsus' Catholic Church was organized in 1888. The first church building was erected soon after. It was located on Station street and was burnt down. The present building, a handsome yellow brick structure, was erected in 1900 at the cost of \$30,000. At present the church embraces 125 families. The present pastor is Rev. Joseph Burgoon.

Christian Missionary Alliance—The Christian Missionary Alliance has been holding meetings in McDonald about ten years. The present pastor is Rev. H. N. Harvey.

Baptist Church—The colored Baptists organized about fifteen years ago. The present pastor is Rev. G. E. Sallie. They moved into the old First U. P. Church building after the new U. P. church building was erected in 1896.

Societies and Lodges:



Solidarite Association, Frank Bayens, president.

L'Alliance Lodge, No. 683, I. O. O. F., Alexander Poskin, N. G.

Lieut. S. M. Adams Post, No. 330, G. A. R., Com. Charles Briceland.

Order of Independent Americans, Counselor W. S. Campbell.

McDonald Lodge, No. 30, Loyal Order Moose, P. D., E. L. Chambon.

McDonald Local Option Club, president, Prof. N. G. Parke.

C. M. B. A. of McDonald, president, William Campbell.

Ancient Order of Hibernians, No. 1, of McDonald, president, M. McGrady.

McDonald Lodge, No. 605, I. O. O. F., N. G., W. A. E. Oakes.

Eureka Encampment, No. 95, of McDonald.

Loyal Orange Lodge, No. 185, W. M., James Galway.

McDonald Hive, No. 67, Ladies of the Maccabees, Past Commander, Mrs. B. Kelly.

Waverly Lodge, No. 145, K. of P., C. C., E. J. Madgwick.

Independent Order Heptasophs, E. L. Dillon, archon.

McDonald Tent, No. 89, K. O. T. M., P. C., F. O. Densmore, Comd.

Council, No. 1652, Royal Arcanum of Pennsylvania.

About 1885 a Carnegie office printed a sheet occasionally and called it the McDonald Budget. In reality, however, the credit of the first newspaper enterprise in McDonald belongs to J. S. Johnston, who brought the first printing material to McDonald about the year 1886 or '87, and printed a newspaper called the "Argus." In '88 Fulton Phillips bought Johnston out and changed the name to the "Outlook." In 1889 Mrs. S. S. Johns, acting as banker for the Outlook, built a home for it next door south of the present Outlook office. In 1892 the present Outlook office was erected. The present owners are D. L. and W. D. Williams, W. S. Lockhart, W. H. Young and Bert H. McCartney. The paper is published every Saturday by Edward L. Means. Those who have continuously read the Outlook were highly entertained and influenced for good by the interesting articles from the ready writer, the aged Fulton Phillips.

The McDonald "Record" was established by the Record Publishing Company about sixteen years ago. It is published every Thursday by G. C. Kuehnert, editor and proprietor.

These two papers have done as much or more to advance McDonald than any other influence, and they have always been conducted as clean family weekly periodicals.

The McDonald Savings & Trust Co.—The People's National Bank of McDonald was established in 1897

with \$50,000 capitalization, and first opened business in the Cook Building, where they remained until completion of their own building in the fall of that year. The McDonald Savings & Trust Company was organized in 1904. These banks have consolidated and are now known as the McDonald Savings & Trust Company. At the end of 1908 the capital is \$125,000, and the president is A. C. LeComte. It paid dividends in 1908 of \$2,500, and has paid a total of \$25,000 in dividends. It has in loans and investments, \$330,790.00.

The First National Bank of McDonald was established in 1892 with a capital stock of \$50,000. It paid \$4,000 dividends in 1903, and had up to that date paid a total of \$24,000 in dividends.

At the close of the year 1908 its capital was \$50,000 and total resources, \$1,178,933.40. It ranks third among the Washington County National Banks in regard to its total resources and second in the relation of its capital to surplus. Its total dividends paid is \$45,000, of which the one-ninth was paid in 1908, leaving surplus and profits, \$192,921.71, and deposits over \$920,000. Its president is Edward McDonald.

William Johnson, the man who built the first house in the village about 1865, started there a hotel. The original farm house of this family can be discovered yet hidden back of the East End Hotel.

This borough has the only saloon licensed hotels in the county outside the eastern or river section. The saloons came with the excitement over oil and they are there considered a necessary part of a hotel equipment.

A wholesale liquor licensed establishment was conducted here for several years, but the annual application was refused in the year 1906 and again in 1908. At present there are three licensed hotels in McDonald Borough.

Mrs. Daniel Conners is erecting a \$20,000 brick building to be used as a theater and storerooms.

Briar Hill Coal Company—The operation of these mines was begun by Dougherty and Richardson in 1869. Afterwards the works were leased and operated by J. D. Sauters and Alexander Patterson, and employed about 120 men. This mine was bought out by the Pittsburg Coal Company and running operation ceased.

The Nickel Plate Coal Mine was operated formerly by J. D. Sauters. The mine was purchased by the Pittsburg Coal Company about the year 1904, and has not been worked since. The mine lies in Allegheny County but a part of the tippie ran through the borough over Lincoln avenue and connected with the P. C. C. & St. L. Railroad.

The Forging and Machine Works of H. W. Rank manufacture drilling and fishing tools. The works are situated one-half mile east of the depot in Allegheny County. In 1908 H. W. Rank erected a new power plant together with a machine and blacksmith shop. This

plant gave employment to fifteen men the year round. The street car company receives its power from this plant.

**B. D. Tillinghast Machine Shop**—This machine shop located here in 1892. It handles new and secondhand machinery and engine fittings of all kinds. It makes a specialty of repairing mine, mill and oil well machinery. Mr. Tillinghast is sole manufacturer of several oil well tools. He is the principal partner of the D. C. & U. Gas Engine Co. The Tillinghast machine shop has given employment to fourteen men the year round during the year 1908.

**Warner Glass Company** (formerly Saltsburg Bottle Works Company, Limited)—The Warner Glass Company built about 1903 one-half mile southwest of the depot. The company was brought from Saltsburg and located at McDonald. It has since been bought out entirely by McDonald people. During 1908 some improvements were made at the Warner glass factory. New tank shops were constructed. The plant has had a steady run making double turn all the year. Over 125 men receive employment at this factory. The monthly pay-roll is near \$10,000.

The Collins Boiler Works has been running for about sixteen years. During 1908 the concern increased its plant and has given steady employment to twenty-one men the entire year. The shops are now being moved and when this is done more men will be employed.

Bert M. McCartney's Tobacco and Cigar Store employs about fifteen people.

The McCarty & Robb, lumber dealers, purchased the lumber yards of William George and Company in 1895. Since that time they have also bought out the business of M. O'Donnell. The company is now J. S. McCarty & Sons. They have started the erection of a large planing mill which will give employment to a number of men.

Other plants are the McDonald Steam Laundry and the McDonald Light, Heat and Power Company (built in 1893).

**McDonald Fairs**—McDonald has for almost a decade held a fall fair or home coming. The beautiful little race track ground near the railroad accommodates the large crowds of people on these occasions, and they are entertained with horse races, bicycle races, balloon ascensions, baseball games, side shows, red lemonade and other innocent sports and beverages. The most interesting performances at some of these anniversaries have been the contests in speed and rapid work between the McDonald Hose Co. No. 2 and other visiting fire companies. In these contests the McDonald Company usually wins for speed. The townspeople keep open house on these occasions, everybody is welcome and the town takes on the air of great excitement.

The Harkaway Club from its home just across the Allegheny County line adds interest by the appearance of its fine tally-ho and exhibition of horsemanship and well trained animals.

### MIDWAY.

The borough of Midway is situated at the head of Robinson's Run, on the boundary line between Smith and Robinson townships and was formed from parts of both. It is located on the P. C. C. & St. L. Railroad, twenty-two miles west of Pittsburg, twenty-two miles east of Steubenville and sixteen miles north of Washington. For forty years or more prior to the Civil War a village known as Egypt was located at this place. A large three storied flouring mill stood about 2,000 feet up Robinson's Run from where the mill recently owned by Paul Davidson stood. It was called Egypt Mill, and was destroyed by fire about 1858 and never rebuilt. Some boys of the neighborhood were playing cards in the mill and left a lamp burning. The cobwebs are supposed to have blown against the lamp and set the mill on fire. The mill at that time was operated by Henry Abel, father of James Abel, of Burgettstown. That was the third mill on that location destroyed by fire. Egypt then consisted of this mill and the miller's dwelling on a lot recently owned by Samuel Dunn and wife, Bell's saw and carding mill across the stream from the grist mill with the dwelling of Samuel Bell, owner, nearby. The old two-story carding mill was looked up to as a relic of the past as early as 1855. A thousand feet north and across another branch of the stream, also fronting on the road to Candor, was a brick one-story dwelling and storeroom conducted by William Smith, auctioneer, father of Samuel Smith, of McDonald. These comprised all the buildings located within the boundaries of the present large borough of Midway, excepting, however the three old log farm dwelling houses and two log tenant houses on the farms of Ephraim Johnson, William Conner and Samuel McFarland.

This village (so called) remained in this condition until 1865 except adding a house and blacksmith shop by Morgan Woodmaney.

The young farmers of the present day know nothing of the numerous long trips to Pittsburg, made before the Civil War, made by heavily loaded wagon or sled in getting the grain to an uncertain market. It was the business of the farmers fifty years ago in the winter season to thresh out their grain with flails or tramping it out with horses, then haul it to Pittsburg one day, very often returning the next day in the mud or sledding on dry clods.

In old "Egypt" the oldest inhabitants and original characters before 1865 were: "Sammy Bell" and his wife "Granny" Bell. In addition to running his saw-



mill with its perpendicular saw, as the neighbors required the sawing of the few logs hauled in from time to time, he butchered an occasional steer. His services were required at the annual fall butchering by the farmers for some distance around Egypt. "Granny" Bell was a most welcome visitor in cases of sickness. She had quite a skill in preparing herbs for treatment and was called in about as frequently as Dr. John Coburn, a physician of much skill, who rode the county over from his location in Candor, which was then a much greater place than the embryo Midway.

The only son of this quaint couple is Dr. James Bell who married Sarah L. VanEman and now, at the age of four score and four years, resides with his son, Oscar Bell, in Dayton, Ohio. James Bell, who is so well known in the business life of Midway, is not a descendant of Samuel Bell of the Egypt days.

In 1865, at the time the railroad was finally completed and began operations between Pittsburg and Steubenville, the town of Midway was laid out by Thomas Mitchell & Co., and a station was established on land conveyed by Samuel McFarland to Thomas Mitchell. The station was first called "Silverside." There have been sixty-one plots called additions to Midway laid out and duly recorded.

J. Burr Robbins located here and was very largely interested in the town and coal operations in and adjoining it. His son, Francis L. Robbins, was trained in the business by him and became the head of the largest scheme ever organized for holding and opening Washington County coal lands.

Thomas Taylor was largely interested in coal operations and became interested in old developments also. The well-known justice of the peace, H. Eaton, is a son-in-law of Thomas Taylor and for a time was engaged in mining with him.

Another flour mill was built in 1870 by George Peacher of Harpers Ferry. It became the property of John H. Kennedy. It was recently owned by Paul Davison. For a number of years the wheels have not turned in this ancient building, and it was used for various purposes. In 1908 it was torn down.

In the year 1883 a grain elevator and flouring mill with roller process was erected by F. L. Robbins and David G. Bamford. A flourishing business has been carried on ever since under the immediate careful supervision of D. G. Bamford, of Bamford Milling Co., capital \$25,000. It has always been the largest industrial enterprise in the village of Midway, now the borough, and has been a great convenience to the farmers by giving them a near market for their grain and a ready supply house for their flour and dairy food supply. Its capacity is eighty barrels in 24 hours.

The other business places of Midway are five general

stores, one drug store, two hardware stores, a lumber and supply store, a livery stable, and one bank. The resident physicians are J. M. Moore and A. L. Russell, who both have had large and active practice here for many years.

The Ohio Valley Gas Co. owns a machine shop, which employs an average of five men. This company commenced supplying the town with gas about the year 1892, and still furnishes the supply.

In 1869 George Campbell built and conducted the first hotel. It burnt down in 1903. It was on the lot now occupied by the railroad station. George Campbell had a son, W. S. Campbell, who was elected and served two terms as prothonotary of Washington County about 1885. George Campbell also had another son, G. S. Campbell, who is cashier of the First National Bank of McDonald. At present the Wilson House stands across the street from the site of the Campbell Hotel.

The original location of the Midway railroad station was about 300 feet diagonally across the railroad from its present location. It was in a large building owned by the "Midway Farmers' Club." John H. Kennedy and brother, Hamilton J., were railroad agents, owners of the store and warehouse for grain conducted in this building. The building was burned in 1885, and the station location was removed about 1,000 feet west, and to the west side of the track, near the Bamford mill. This second station house was also burned. In 1898 Robbins & Bamford's mill, five stores, a dwelling and the third station house were burned. A fourth station house was built and about 1904 this location was abandoned and the station house moved to the present location. The public road crossing the railroad east of the present station was changed to run through the arch underneath the track west of the present depot.

Midway was erected into a borough, February 9, 1903. The town is supplied with gas by the Ohio Valley Gas Co. Gas was introduced into the village in 1892 by the same company, although the finest of black bituminous coal is found in the hillsides. The borough tax for 1908 was 12 mills, total amount collected, \$2,658.79, and total amount expended, \$765.99.

Since Midway was formed into a borough a great change has been made by improving the streets and other thoroughfares. A large amount of money has been expended for this purpose and now the town is placed among the most progressive as a shipping point for that region.

Midway had a population of 1,260 in 1900. The present population is estimated at 1,500.

In 1880 there were two (graded) schools in one house. In 1908 Midway has six schools and six teachers (males 1, females 5); average number of months taught, 8; average salary paid to teachers per month, males \$60,

females \$51; cost of each pupil per month, \$1.46; number of mills on the dollar levied for school purposes, 10; estimated value of school property, \$6,000; number of scholars enrolled, 294.

When the town was incorporated in 1903 the borough of Midway purchased the interest of Robinson Township in the frame schoolhouse near the United Presbyterian church. At the same time the borough bought the interest of Smith Township in the schoolhouse near to where the old Ephraim Johnston house stood. Both are four roomed frame school buildings.

Evan C. Donaldson has been postmaster at Midway for four years. Henry Eaton has been justice of the peace in Robinson Township and since the erection of Midway Borough in 1893 for a period covering twenty-four years. The present justices of the peace are Henry Eaton and George H. Powelson. The latter is also the present burgess of the borough.

It is expected that in a short time Midway will be connected by a street car line with McDonald, Burgettstown and Steubenville, as surveys have been made and incorporation charters granted.

Midway National Bank began business April 4, 1903, with capital of \$50,000 at present. The president of this bank is D. G. Bamford, a man who has been closely identified with the growth of Midway and to whom the village and borough owe credit for much of its progress.

The banks deposits at end of 1903 were \$69,447.00; its loans, \$102,828.37, and its surplus, \$1,250.00. At end of 1908 its deposits were \$208,810.44; its loans and securities, \$238,371.98, and its surplus, \$38,835.25. This is an excellent showing for a young bank in a new territory.

Its directors for 1908 are A. J. Russell, Richard Donaldson, Thomas R. Donaldson, R. M. Donaldson, K. N.

McDonald, James Bell, R. M. Dickson, J. M. Wallace and D. G. Bamford.

Center United Presbyterian Church of Midway—This church was formerly situated in the southeastern corner of Smith Township. It is now in the borough of Midway. It was organized May 2, 1859, by Rev. J. C. Campbell. Rev. J. D. Gibson, is the present pastor, having assumed the charge in 1898. The first meetings were held in the log barn on the John Campbell farm. The first building, a \$2,500 frame, was erected in 1860, three-quarters of a mile south of the present location, beside the present cemetery. The present frame place of worship was erected in 1891. Membership in 1908 was 292.

First Baptist Church of Midway—This congregation was organized in 1873. It was founded by Rev. John Moses. Rev. T. B. Marlin has been pastor since 1906. When he assumed the charge the membership was nine; at present it is 112. The church building, a frame structure, was erected in 1885, services having been previously held in the schoolhouse.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Midway was organized under the charge of Rev. J. E. Wright in 1874. Services were first held in George W. Peacher's mill but soon after the organization a frame church building was erected. The present pastor is Rev. J. J. Davis, and membership, 102.

Midway Valley Lodge, No. 888, I. O. O. F., was instituted October 20, 1874. In the year 1877 it erected a \$2,500 building at Midway. Its membership at present is 195.

Encampment, No. 262, I. O. O. F., was instituted May 2, 1904; membership at present, 32.

Midway Lodge, No. 509, K. of P., was instituted February 3, 1906; membership at present, 120.



## CHAPTER XXXV.

*History of North Charleroi, Rosco, Speers, Stockdale, Twilight, Washington and East Washington.*

### NORTH CHARLEROI.

The boroughs of North Charleroi extends a mile north of and continuous with Charleroi. The town was formerly called Lock No. 4. The station of the P. V. & C. Railroad is called West Monessen. In 1880 the village was composed of eleven dwellings, a store, postoffice and telegraph office. The town has steadily increased in size since about 1890 when the manufacturing plants began to locate at Charleroi. Plans of lots were laid out by John Conrad in 1885 and at later times by Theodore J. Allen and others. North Charleroi was incorporated a borough from part of Fallowfield Township, May 14, 1894.

The borough of North Charleroi has completed one of the most progressive years in its history. A fine new town hall has been completed and extensive improvements have been made in the street and sewerage systems. The erection of the new bridge between Monessen and North Charleroi has given an impetus to the real estate business and important deals are of daily occurrence. The enrollment of pupils at the borough schools has grown so large that a new building is necessitated. An immense cold storage and ice manufacturing plant is in the course of construction and is expected to be in operation within a few months. North Charleroi is made a base for the operations of the United States government officials in the valley. The montly pay-roll of the employees making their homes here is over \$3,000. The material advancement of the town is shown in the many fine residences and other buildings which have been erected recently.

The population of North Charleroi in 1900 was 425; in 1905 it was estimated at 540 and in 1908 at 784.

The number of voters in 1904 was 106 and in 1908, 196.

The borough tax for 1908 was 13 mills. The real estate valuation is \$287,710, the personal property valuation, \$22,835. There are 245 taxables.

Lock No. 4, which is perhaps the most important of the river locks, was built in 1844. It requires the services of eighteen men, who are in the employ of the United

States Government. They work in three shifts of eight hours each, consequently the locks are in operation all the time and a vessel may go through at any time, day or night.

Superintendent A. F. McGowan has been in charge of the works for more than twenty-five years and has an assistant who has served continuously for more than sixteen years.

A complete record of every vessel that goes through the lock is kept at the superintendent's office. The captain or man in charge is required to fill out a blank furnished him, giving name, kind and nature of cargo, together with the time of passing. This is kept and every night at midnight the day's record is made and entered in the books at the office. So complete is the record kept that any information as to the business on the river is readily accessible.

The government shops are located at North Charleroi, where Lock No. 4 is situated. It is here that the repair and construction work for every lock along the river is done and as this point is central it is considered headquarters by river men. The shops are modern and well equipped, including machine shops, lumber yards, planing mill and general wareroom for supplies. The government boat Slackwater, which attends to repair work along the river, has its headquarters here.

To show the immense increase in the coal tonnage during the past decade or two, during 1886 there were 24,528,600 bushels passed through Lock No. 4, making an average of something like 2,000,000 bushels per month. Now 17,000,000 or 18,000,000 is an average month's business.

When the river is at a shipping stage the firm of Jones & Laughlin alone take from 60,000 to 70,000 bushels down the river daily. A load of this kind can be hauled from the up-river mines to the coke works below at a cost of about \$100. To carry this same amount by rail would require about seventy of the largest freight cars in use at a cost of \$10 per car, or a total of \$700 for the load.

During the month of August as many as 1,436 loaded craft passed down stream, and 1,338 empties up stream.

There were 647 lockings down river and 615 up river; 2,350 passengers passed north while 2,940 passengers passed up river.

The Pittsburg and Charleroi Railway Company operate a trolley line from North Charleroi, fourteen miles through Washington County through Monongahela, Finleyville and numerous towns, and then on through Allegheny County to Pittsburg.

The line, although contemplated for many years, was built and completed for running cars in 1903. The P. & C. line was built by the Flinn and Mellon interests, but after its completion was taken over by the Pittsburg Railways Company, which is operating it at the present time with much success. A good service has been installed between Charleroi, Monongahela and Finleyville, and the advantages given to farmers of the eastern end of the county who wish to come to Washington are many. Before the opening of the line it was necessary for the river residents, in order to reach Washington by rail, to go around by the way of the Smoky City. This in itself was very inconvenient. Now they can come to Finleyville on the trolley and then to Washington over the B. & O. Railroad. The line has proven a great boon for the great industrial valley of the Monongahela, and it will be but a few years until the entire valley will be a net work of electric roads.

**Charleroi-Monessen Bridge**—The new bridge between Charleroi and Monessen was formally opened to service November 2, 1907, with appropriate celebrations by both cities. It is a plain truss bridge with two 400-foot spans, a 200-foot stretch over the Pittsburg and Lake Erie tracks on the eastern side and two viaduct approaches, each 400 feet long. The structure is 23 feet wide in the clear and includes two trolley tracks, wagon road and walk for foot passengers. The Mercantile Bridge Company paid \$225,000 for the structure, and together with the real estate on the two sides brought the total cost up to \$320,000. It has very little grade, and the approaches are as near perfection as possible.

Emil Swenson was the engineer, and the work has been very highly praised. The bridge is unusual in the fact that it crosses the river diagonally and only a few hundred feet above the dam at Lock No. 4. The abutment work was commenced in the fall of 1906 and was continued at intervals until the spring of 1907, when a rise in the river washed away false work and doing damage to the amount of \$25,000, and consequently the work was not finished until late that fall. The present structure is the outcome of local capital, and the controlling interest is now in the hands of Monongahela Valley men.

In 1903 the Mercantile Bridge Company was first organized by D. M. McCloskey, Tom P. Sloan and Henry Sheets, of Charleroi, Howard Nelson, of the American Bridge Company, and the late John Percival, of Pitts-

burg. Congressman Acheson aided the company in obtaining their charter, although it was with great difficulty that this was accomplished. Little was done until 1906, when a new company was organized, keeping the same name. John K. Tener was president; Charles S. Thompson, vice-president, and D. M. McCloskey, secretary and treasurer, while associated with them were George E. Tener, of Sewickley, and George Nash, of Monessen.

There were in 1908: schools, 4, and teachers, 4 (males 1, females 3); enrollment, 178; average number of months taught, 8; average salary of teachers per month, males \$70.00, females \$51.66; cost of each pupil per month, \$1.53; number of mills on the dollar levied for school purposes, 5; estimated value of school property, \$2,500.

### ROSCOE.

Roscoe is one of the hustling little towns on the Monongahela River, midway between Stockdale and Elco boroughs. The leading industry is boat building, and numerous coal mines surround the town.

No other town in the Monongahela Valley combines in its natural location a greater wealth of endowments than Roscoe. It is nearly the center of a radius of supply for food and the necessities of existence, fuel, plastic materials and the manifold treasures which Mother Earth yields for the needs of man.

The first great development in the history of Roscoe, or Lucyville, as it is often called, which gave it the impetus leading to its future greatness was the deeding from the commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Joshua Dixon, October 2, 1784. It passed down through that family till it came to the family of William Latta, who deeded it to his two sons, Ostrander and Alexander, on May 18, 1868.

On June 3, 1869, the Latta sons deeded part of the town to John Sphar, who is still living, retaining the other part and laying it out in town lots after the part bought by Sphar had been laid out and named Lucyville. At the time of the incorporation of the borough, in 1892, from Allen Township the entire town was, by vote of the residents, named Roscoe, which was in honor of Mrs. Joseph Underwood, whose maiden name was Roscoe.

Different plans of lots were plotted by E. C. Furlong and Mrs. J. J. Pattigan. Additions have since been made. Roscoe is bounded on the north and east by Allen Township, on the south by the Monongahela River, and on the west by Elco Borough. The town is thirty miles from Washington, and twenty-six from Pittsburg.

The real estate value of the borough of Roscoe in 1908 was \$393,490; personal property, \$40,015; number of taxables, 396. The number of voters in 1904 was 324, and in 1908, 325. The population in 1900 was 1,354, and



in 1905 it was estimated at 1,305. The present population is somewhat larger than that of 1905.

Roscoe is a station on the Monongahela Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Besides the railroad transportation facilities it has the steamboat advantages of the Monongahela River, which is navigable in all seasons.

The Allenport and Roscoe Electric Street Railway, operated by the Pittsburg Railways Company, was built from Allenport to Roscoe, three miles, in 1906. By connecting with other trolley lines operated by the Pittsburg Railways Company, through service is given to Pittsburg. This entire line was laid out originally for double track as far as bridges, cut and fills were concerned.

When the road was completed it was thirty-seven miles long, it being the longest suburban road leading out of Pittsburg. It is the intention to eventually extend the line to California, only three miles above Roscoe. Roscoe will soon be connected with Stockdale by a Flinn road, as the plans have been approved by the grand jury, but the contract not yet let.

The Roscoe Telephone Company was chartered May 3, 1907. The president is W. C. Smith; vice-president, T. J. Underwood; secretary and treasurer, W. J. Weaver, and general manager, H. L. Lamb. The company is small, but the service is excellent and the company is patronized extensively by the people of Roscoe.

Roscoe "Ledger"—The present proprietor of the paper entered into this field in 1901, having purchased the plant from George Collins, who, owing to his affliction, was unable to carry on the ever increasing volume of business. Mr. Collins at an early age entered the coal mines as a trapper boy, and owing to the dampness of the surroundings, became afflicted with rheumatism, which developed into a disease that baffled many prominent physicians. While lying in bed he started a small newspaper in Elco called "Sunshine." He had the cases drawn up to the bed, and would sit for hours composing the material for the local paper. After being able to get out of bed he purchased from Moses Lowers a paper that was then being operated in Roscoe, called the "Forum," and consolidated his own little plant with it and named the paper the Roscoe "Ledger." The business steadily grew till it was so that Mr. Collins was compelled to desist, owing to his health, and then Joe T. S. Cowen purchased the plant and put it on a good working basis. The paper is printed every Friday.

The "Gospel Reflector," the monthly paper of the Church of Jesus Christ, is printed in the Ledger press. Alexander Cherry is editor and Samuel Sanders assistant editor.

First National Bank—The First National Bank of Roscoe commenced business October 1, 1900, with a capital stock of \$50,000. The power of the bank is one of

the great movements of this community. The officers of this institution are John W. Ailes, president; E. L. Collier, J. H. Underwood, cashier.

The following table shows the progress and advancement of this institution during the first five years of its history:

	Surplus and Profits	Deposits
Dec. 31, 1901	\$ 2,605.00	\$ 86,164.00
Dec. 31, 1902	6,093.00	130,344.00
Dec. 31, 1903	10,000.39	153,468.42
Dec. 31, 1904	11,500.00	126,011.00
Dec. 31, 1905	13,005.75	166,877.35
Dec. 31, 1906	16,500.00	203,981.22

Roscoe has three very good hotels with bars.

Central Hotel is a brick structure built by Ernest Ruder in 1892 and added to in 1902. William Coulson is proprietor.

The Roscoe Hotel is a very large frame building of forty rooms, well fitted up and supplied with gas and electric light. Charles Fechter is proprietor.

The Haley House, Samuel Thompson proprietor, is another of the first-class hotels of Roscoe.

The Mocse Brewing Company is the largest plant in the town. Among the other industries of Roscoe is a soap factory, owned by E. A. Flagendorf; a sawmill owned by William T. Pierce, and the Roscoe Electric Light Company.

Roscoe has an excellent brick public school building which cost about \$15,000.

The town has 9 schools and 9 teachers (1 male and 8 females); enrollment 331; average number of months taught, 8; average salary paid teachers per month, males \$80.00, females \$52.50; cost of each pupil per month, \$1.76; number of mills on the dollar levied for school purposes, 5; estimated value of school property, \$12,000.

Methodist Episcopal Church—In 1882 a Methodist Episcopal congregation was organized where Roscoe now stands. The members instrumental in its formation were Louis F. McCrory, H. C. Spahr, O. B. Latta, Hiram Stephens and Jonas Cruthers. At first services were held in an old schoolhouse, and a frame church was built in 1883. A new brick edifice was erected by the congregation in 1898. The membership of the church is 265; pastor, Rev. James Fornear.

Presbyterian Church of Roscoe—A Cumberland Presbyterian congregation was organized at Roscoe in 1896 and a brick church erected the following year. The church was changed by vote of its members to the Presbyterian denomination in 1907. The membership at present is ninety. The church has been served by Revs. W. F. Silvens, J. R. Morris, R. B. Wilson and A. M. Riggs.

United Brethren Church of Roscoe—This congregation was organized about twenty-five years ago by Rev. Thomas Higginson and services have been held in halls. The membership is about twelve.

St. Joseph Catholic Church of Roscoe—The St. Joseph congregation was organized and erected a fine church building in 1903. The congregation is composed of sixty-five families and thirty unmarried persons. Rev. Thomas Glynn was first rector, and he has been followed by Revs. John Woshner, J. P. McKenna, John Barry and P. G. O. Flynn, the present incumbent.

Agudath Israel Jewish Synagogue—The Jewish congregation at Roscoe was organized in 1901 and a building for worship was erected in 1904. The present membership is thirty, and the rabbi, Rev. M. Katz.

Church of Jesus Christ of Roscoe—This church is a different denomination from the Church of Christ or Christian Church. It is an offshoot of the Mormon Church. The congregation was organized at Roscoe about four years ago. The congregation has about 100 members. The president of this church denomination in the United States is Alexander Cherry, who resides in Roscoe. The belief of this organization will be referred to in our religious history.

The lodges and societies of Roscoe are Roscoe Lodge, No. 711, I. O. O. F.; Roscoe Lodge, No. 11, K. of P.; W. T. Sherman Castle, No. 419, Knights of Golden Eagle; Roscoe Council, No. 369, Sr. Order of American Mechanics. Roscoe is also represented by a Spanish Order of Masons, Ladies of Maccabees, Ladies of Golden Eagle, and the United Mine Workers of America.

#### SPEERS.

In 1785 a tract of land lying on Maple Creek was surveyed to Henry Speers as "Spice-Wood Hill." Another tract called "Speer's Intent" was patented to him in 1789. Rev. Mr. Speers was for many years pastor of the Baptist Church at Enon, the congregation of which afterward rebuilt in Fallowfield Township and changed the name of the church to the Maple Creek Baptist Church. The Speers family operated for many years the ferry between the sites now occupied by the boroughs of Speers and Belleverson. The borough of Speers was formed from a part of Allen Township, February 12, 1894.

Speers is bounded by Charleroi Borough on the north, the Monongahela River on the east, Allen Township and Long Branch Borough on the south and Twilight Borough on the west. The town is only about half a mile above Charleroi. The borough is underlaid with a bed of Pittsburgh coal, which is very valuable. The assessment for the coal for the entire borough is \$1,000 per acre.

The town of Speers was laid out by the Apolla Speers heirs, May 21, 1860. The station of the P. V. & C.

Railroad at this place is called Belleverson. In 1892 an addition was made by Noah Speers and another in 1905 by John F. Miller. The town is given service by the P. V. & C. Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, extended through Speers in 1881.

The Pittsburg & Charleroi Street Railway, operated by the Pittsburg Railways Company, in 1899 extended from North Charleroi, through Speers to Allenport. The Adams Express, the Western Union Telegraph, the Monongahela Electric, and the Bell Telephone serve the town. The Maple Creek Telephone Company was organized at Speers in 1904, but their lines are now operated by the Bell Telephone Company. The town is composed of three stores, postoffice, schoolhouse, M. E. church, sand works, plaster company and fifty-six dwellings.

The town of Speers is about 43 miles from Pittsburg and one mile above Charleroi. It is surrounded by a rich field of bituminous coal, which is extensively mined. The town is connected with Belleverson, across the river, by an excellent steel bridge constructed about the year 1892.

In 1900 Speers Borough had a population of 369. In 1905 the population was estimated at 396. At present it is about 400. In 1904 there were 86 voters in the borough and in the year 1908 the number was the same.

The borough tax was 9 mills. \$1,133.28 was collected, and \$987.19 expended.

The real estate value of Speers Borough in 1908 was \$147,085, and personal property, \$10,820.

In 1908 there were three schools. Teachers, 3 (males 1, females 2); enrollment, 98; average number of months taught, 8; average salary of teachers, males \$75.00, females \$47.50; cost of each pupil per month, \$1.99; number of mills on the dollar levied for school purposes, 9; estimated value of school property, \$3,500.

Sand Works—Monongahela Valley sand has been used in the manufacture of glass for about eighty years. The Speers family has perhaps been the most instrumental in its introduction. In 1858 L. M. Speers prepared sand for market near the Baptist Church, Enan. The sand was washed and put through a screen by hand. Afterwards he erected a horse power sand works. He later invented a steam screen washing machine. Shortly after 1867 the Clipper Sand Works were erected below the ferry. The works are now owned and operated by S. C. Speers.

The other industry in the town is the Charleroi Hard Wall Plaster Company, which started operations about six years since.

Speers Methodist Episcopal Church—While the Speers Methodist Episcopal congregation is probably about fourteen years old and has never passed a year without a pastor, yet the past ten years have been rather unfavor-



able. By the energy of the present pastor, Rev. W. F. Seiter, extensive repairs have been made on the building and the church has just recently been dedicated.

There is no better spot for the establishing of steel and iron industries than the upper Monongahela Valley at present. Situated as this territory is, in the midst of unbounded coal, the rich, thick Pittsburg vein, and having transportation facilities both by rail and water, there is every reason to believe that new mills and factories will be induced to locate in the valley. The Donora and Monessen mills are now considered among the best of their kind in the world, and their location has much to do with their successful operation. There are several sites south of Charleroi that will make ideal spots for new industries, and these are being held in reserve until the day comes when they shall be needed.

Most notable among these holdings are the Clark and Johnston farms, three miles above Charleroi. The tracts comprise 250 acres, mostly bottom lands. They were purchased at one time by the Mellons, of Pittsburg, who were largely interested in the development of Charleroi. These sites are said to be at the disposal of the steel corporation whenever they are wanted. When that will be is yet in the future, but it is generally conceded that the land is among the best available along the entire river. The same sites were considered when the big Donora steel mills were built but it was finally decided in favor of the latter location.

The steel corporation's holdings in and about Donora have already been fully utilized, and there is a strong chance of future additions being made to the Clark and Johnston farms. There were rumors of such activities last spring, when it was said that furnaces would be built on the Clark farm. If such a thing were done, the intervening space between Charleroi and the borough of Speers would rapidly become more thickly populated, making practically one town of the two, which, together with North Charleroi, would make a strong municipality.

#### STOCKDALE.

Stockdale is a mining town of about 800 inhabitants, between Roscoe and Allenport, which is composed of a schoolhouse, a mission church, postoffice, five stores, two hotels with bars, and the usual number of dwellings for a town of its size. It was incorporated as a borough April 12, 1894, from territory of Allen Township. It is joined by Allen Township on the north, the Monongahela River on the east and south, and by Allen Township on the west.

Thomas Stockdale, an Englishman of the Quaker denomination, purchased the tract of land known as "Allen's Delight" in the year 1800 from Joseph Allen. The next year more land was added to the farm. This was held the property of the family until the town was

laid out in 1891 by Dorcas Stockdale. In 1898 an addition to it was made by John Hughes.

The value of the real estate of Stockdale Borough in 1908 was \$112,350; of personal property, \$18,320; number of taxables, 182. The rate of borough tax was  $4\frac{1}{2}$  mills, of which \$350.99 was collected.

The population in 1900 was 731; in 1905 was 646, and the present population is estimated at 752.

The number of voters in 1904 was 142, and in 1908, 139.

A Flinn road 1,120 feet in length is to be built between Stockdale and Roscoe at an estimated cost of \$2,205.48. Stockdale is situated on the Monongahela Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and has connection also north and south through Charleroi and Roscoe by trolley.

Stockdale in 1908 had four schools and four teachers, all females; scholars enrolled, 152; average number of months taught, 8; average salary paid teachers, \$48.75; cost of each pupil per month, \$1.45; number of mills on the dollar levied for school purposes, 12; estimated value of school property, \$3,500.

Slavish Protestant Church—The Slavish Church of Stockdale is a frame structure built in 1906. Miss Anna Linka is missionary.

#### TWILIGHT.

This borough was erected from a part of Allen Township, February 12, 1894, and is bounded by Charleroi Borough on the north, Speers Borough on the east; Long Branch Borough and East Pike Run on the south, and Fallowfield Township on the west. The borough has no river front.

Twilight has three schools, the teachers females; 129 scholars; a seven months' term, with an average monthly salary of \$50; average cost per month per pupil, \$1.60. The school levy is 3 mills; school property valued at \$3,400.

Twilight Borough is underlaid with a costly vein of coal and also with gas. The borough has no river front.

In 1908 the number of taxables in the borough was 157; the borough tax, 10 mills, \$2,255.45 being collected and \$2,198.03; real estate value \$327,795, and value of personal property \$20,335, making a total borough valuation of \$348,130. In 1900 there were 136 inhabitants in Twilight Borough and in 1905 the population was 949. It has increased in the last few years on account of the opening up of the coal mines in this locality. The registration of voters in 1904 was 126, and in 1908, 150.

The village of Twilight is composed of about sixty houses and a company store; the business of nearly all residents is mining coal.

## CHAPTER XXXVI.

### WASHINGTON AND EAST WASHINGTON BOROUGHES.\*

*Early Settlement—Catfish Camp—Bassett Town Laid Out—Name Changed to Washington—Early Inhabitants—Incorporation of Town—Later Growth—Some Prominent Men—Early Hotels and Taverns—Interesting Facts and Occurrences—Fires, Etc.—Early Industries—Later Industries—Post Office—Market House—Town Hall—Citizens' Library—Washington Borough Fire Department—Hospitals—Washington Cemetery—Public Schools—Oil and Gas Companies—Citizens' Water Company—Washington Electric Light and Power Company, and Other Public Service Corporations—Banks and Trust Companies—Building and Loan Associations—Insurance Companies—Newspapers—Churches—Lodges and Societies.*

The land occupied by the Borough of Washington belonged, like all other land in the county, to the Indians. It was the center of their great game preserve between the two great rivers. The first pale face who came out this way found an opening in the great wilderness with a peaceable Indian—Catfish—in charge.

Whether this was a lone Indian, an Indian with a squaw, with a family, or the chief of a band, we have not been told, for those who saw him have silently disappeared in the misty past just as he did, leaving behind the impression that he was the only Indian then located in this county, or, in fact, within "the great horseshoe."

To the hunter it was a relief to reach this spot with its many, many springs and brooks, and some one coveted and tomahawked this location. It may have been Abraham Hunter, his son Joseph, or some other, but the Hunter family evidently furnished the English currency and the names of the father, the sons, Abram and Joseph, and the daughter, Martha, to take Catfish's camp and all the land they could annex to it.

The land on which the town now stands was originally composed of three tracts, warranted June 19, 1769, and surveyed by James Hendricks on November 11. The tract known as "Catfish's Camp," containing 331 acres and 21 perches, situated on Catfish Run, was warranted to Abraham Hunter. The tract called "Grand Cairo," containing 331 acres and 21 perches lying north of "Catfish Camp," was warranted to Joseph Hunter, Jr. The third tract, called "Martha's Bottom," lay north of "Grand Cairo." It contained 339 acres and 69 perches, and was warranted to Martha Hunter. It is

safe to say that none of the Hunters ever lived here, for Joseph Hunter, the father, and his wife and the three children named lived in Carlisle, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, on April 3 or 6, 1771, when they conveyed to David Hoge, their neighbor, who was at one time the prothonotary of that county, the tract of land on the Head Forks or branches of Shirtee Creek and lying on both sides of the same. This tract, which was about thirty miles from where the creek empties into the Ohio, contained about 1,200 acres and was known as Cat Fish's Camp. It was surveyed on a Pennsylvania warrant.

The town of Bassett, named after Hon. Richard Bassett, a relative of Mr. Hoge, was laid out on a portion of the two tracts of land known by the name of Catfish Camp and Grand Cairo, but generally by the former name. The plot was surveyed and made by David Redick, October 13, 1781. Sometime previous to this, David Hoge had a log house built and in the act of the General Assembly of March 28, 1781, at the time of the erection of Washington County, we find the electors directed to meet at the house of David Hoge at the place called Catfish's Camp, to hold their elections and courts until a court house should be built. This meeting was held October 2 of that year. It is quite probable that David Hoge, when he first purchased the land, intended it to be the county seat, since it was located less than a mile from the center of the county. The house of David Hoge, together with Lot No. 58 on which it is believed to have been located was sold by contract to Charles Dodd, in October, 1781, soon after the plotting of the town.

The original plot embraced 272 lots bounded by what is now Walnut street on the north, Lincoln street on the east, Maiden street on the south, and Ruple avenue on the west. The four lots on the corners at the inter-

\* Note—The editors acknowledge favors of Washington Reporter, Washington Observer and Washington Record for the use of recent special issues of their daily papers.



section of Monongahela (now Main) and Ohio (now Beau) streets, were designated respectively A. B. C. and D., and were each 240 feet square. Lot A was reserved for a court house and prison. This is the same public square as is now occupied by the court house, jail, etc., although some ground has since been added. Lots B, C, and D, were reserved by Mr. Hoge. B included the lots on the east side of Main street, from Pine alley to Beau street. C embraced the lots on the east side of Main street from Beau street to Cherry alley, and D all the lots on the west side of Main street from Pine alley to the corner of Main and Beau. The plot also stated that the present Main and Beau street were sixty-six feet wide and the lots sixty feet front by 240 feet deep. B, C, and D were each divided into six lots of forty feet front and 240 feet deep. Lot 171 on the corner of what is now Chestnut and College streets was given for a place of public worship, while lot 172, directly opposite, was appropriated for a school house. Lot 43, on the corner of West Wheeling and College streets, now occupied by the First Presbyterian Church, was presented to Gen. Washington. Lot 102, on the southwest corner of the college square, just opposite the other lot, was presented to Mrs. Washington, but it does not appear that they knew of or accepted these gifts. The plot has marked upon it near the corner of Main and Maiden streets, three springs, one of which is given for the use of the town, Catfish's old camp is marked on Catfish Creek in the present Trinity Hall grounds, and a coal bank designated near the same place. In addition to the foregoing memoranda, at the northwest corner of the plot outside of the limits of the town of "Bassett, alias Dandridge" are the words "A Great Plain, given by Mr. Hoge for a common, etc., etc., about 70 or 80 acres." The name of the town was permanently changed to Washington on the 4th of November, 1784, when a second plot was made. The town had sometimes been called Washington as early as 1781. The town of Brownsville attempted at one time to adopt the name of Washington.

David Hoge on the 7th of November, 1785, conveyed to his sons, John and William, a tract of land known as Catfish's Camp, containing 800 acres, which was to include the town of Washington, excepting the southeast quarter of the town which he reserved for himself. Subsequently, however, on the 10th of March, 1787, he also conveyed to them this quarter. The sons extended the original limits of Washington plot by adding thereto on the east and south.

As soon as the town was laid out by David Hoge, he began to sell lots by certificates bearing the number of the lot. The certificate contained the provision that "a house at least eighteen feet square with a stone or brick chimney shall be built thereon, on or before the

13th day of October, 1784." A certain amount also had to be paid as quit rent. Many of these quit rents were bought off by the purchaser and demands for them ceased about 1860 as no attention was paid to them. In most cases deeds were not made until four or five years after sales were made, the certificates having passed from one person to another in the meantime.

Just how many certificates for lots were issued is not known; but on January 27, 1787, John and William Hoge, who had purchased the property from their father, David Hoge, gave notice through the Pittsburgh "Gazette" to all persons claiming lots in said town to make application within sixty days from date or their rights would be considered as escheated to the proprietors.

They state in this advertisement, after reciting the condition for the erection of a house within the time limited, that "the condition has not been complied with by a great majority of the holders of said tickets." It would seem from this notice that many persons had purchased lots as a speculation and had failed to improve them.

In 1788, Catfish, known also as Tingooqua, of the Kuskakee tribe and sometimes called Chief Catfish, had a camp near the three springs, which, according to the plan, were located about on the southeast corner of Main and Maiden streets. Afterwards he moved his camp to near the spring known as Patrick Bryson's spring. From thence he removed his camp to Shirl's Woods, now in the Eighth Ward, and went from thence to Ohio, where he died or was killed. His name has always clung to the town. The only speech of his that was ever known to be reported is found in Creigh's History of Washington County (page 126), and was delivered in Philadelphia, December 4, 1759. William Huston was probably the first white settler in this vicinity as he was conducting a tavern at Catfish Camp in 1774. David Hoge is not believed to have lived on the property purchased by him.

The following came to Washington at or before the date given: David Redick, 1781; John Acheson, 1784; Thomas Acheson, 1786; David Acheson, 1788; Alexander Reed, 1794; James Wilson, 1786; John and Marcus Wilson, 1789; another James Wilson came in 1781; David Bradford, 1781; Van Swearingen, 1781; Mathew Ritchie, 1781; Alexander Cunningham, 1784; Hugh Workman, about 1789; Michael Kuntz, 1788; Thomas Stokely, soon after 1781; Alexander Addison, 1785; Col. James Marshel, 1785; James Langley, about 1790; Isaiah Steen, 1794; Joseph Hunter, before 1796; Capt. William McKenna, 1800; Obadiah Jennings, 1801; Robert Hazlett, 1795; Hugh Wylie, before 1796; Robert Hamilton, prior to 1799; Patrick Bryson, 1796; James Shannon, Joseph and Thomas Reynolds, 1803; Alexander Murdock, 1809; Col. James Ruple, some time after 1794;

Joseph Pentecost, before 1782; James Ashbrook, before 1798; Thomas Reed, before 1794. Some of these may have arrived before the date indicated.

Among the early merchants of Washington were Hugh Wilson, dry goods merchant; John Fisher, saddler; Mathew Ritchie & Co., kept goods; Dr. A. Baird, a drug store; and John Reed, a brewery. Jedediah Post was a watchmaker, James Buchanan did blue dyeing, Alexander Reed & Co. sold wines, William Erskine made spinning wheels, David Acheson sold dry goods, hardware, etc., and Hugh Workman had a tanyard. It is interesting to note some of the trades and businesses followed in those days, viz., Robert Adams, bootmaker; Isaiah Steen, Windsor chair maker; Thomas Wells, watch and clock maker; Daniel Thompson, breeches maker; Robert Hamilton, whitesmith; Thomas Thompson, umbrella and sword cane manufacturer; James McCammant, gunsmith; James Wilson, coppersmith; John Wilson, cabinet-maker; John Harter, stocking-weaver; Christian Keiffer, turner; Abraham Latimore, nailor; James Reed, weaver; Edward Nelson, cooper; James McGowen, reed-maker; Henry Tarr, potter; Robert Anderson, silversmith; George Allison, gentleman; James Brice, revenue officer; John Koontz, hatter, and James Chambers, saddle tree maker.

Among the early physicians of Washington were Drs. Absalom Baird, who came in 1786; John Culbertson, J. Julius Le Moyne, Isaiah Blair, Frederick L. Conyngnam, Francis Bean, William Barr, Henry Stephenson, Alexander Blair, John Wishart, David G. Mitchell, James Stevens, Robert Lane, Samuel Murdoch, Mathew Henderson Clark and John S. B. Koontz.

The town site was only a vast thicket in 1782, of black and red hawthorn, wild plums, hazel bushes, shrubbery and briars. Some of these or some like them, may be seen to this day on the front of Gallow's Hill. It is probable the forest around the springs, south of the court house, had been burnt off to provide grass for the wild game as was the custom among the Indians. In 1788 another traveler says the town "was a street of houses, all new with stumps in the street, there are some handsome buildings—a court house and jail—in the center of the little city." What the population was at this time, between 1780 and 1790, cannot readily be ascertained, but was probably between 500 and 1,000, as it was only 1,310 according to the census made in 1810. There was probably no more than 1,000 inhabitants in the village in the year 1800.

David Hoge laid out his little town on a very rough location. Owing, no doubt, to the fact he wished it to be near the Indian's camp and close by the many springs. Besides the streams now to be seen there was one beginning in the Third Ward, above the present site of the Second United Presbyterian Church, which runs

under that church and under the Methodist Protestant Church and on to Catfish Creek. For upwards of a generation it has been covered, but no doubt the water is still running at a considerable depth, where the bottom of the old ravine was located. Another stream is said to have its origin in the Third Ward and passed across Main Street, westward, at a great depth, midway between Chestnut and Beau Streets. Other streams now concealed, could be mentioned. There were many trails through the woods which led to Catfish's Camp at the foot of Main Street and which became roads or paths for the white man when he came here to locate.

The buildings were of logs and it is said that one of the earliest stone buildings was built in 1788 by David Bradford, and was a fine mansion in those days. It is now occupied by the Washington Furniture Company on South Main Street. Among the old bulidings standing is the celebrated stone academy which may yet be seen on the college campus. The old Presbyterian Church on South Franklin Street, built in 1806, and formerly used by S. B. & C. Hays as a carriage factory, is recently used by the Novelty Glass Company. The Washington "Reporter," Centennial number, mentions several of these old houses which are still standing. These houses were so well built that they were frequently moved to a new location. A frame building still standing just north of the Auld House on South Main Street was moved in 1812 from the site of the Watson building, just below the court house. Hugh Wilson, the grandfather of James B. Wilson, owned the lot where the building stood and the one to which it was removed. Col. James Ruple, who was active in military affairs, had the contract for steering the house down Main Street. He had only gotten it part of the way on its journey when the militia was called out by the Governor and sent up to the Canada border. Col. Ruple went along and the old house stood in Main Street until the war was over.

During the closing years of the eighteenth century, Washington was a prosperous town and was regarded as a good business and professional place in which to locate. James Ross, afterwards United States Senator; Alexander Addison, a preacher and later the first law judge for the country west of the Alleghenies, and many other prominent men who afterwards removed to Pittsburg, were for years residents of Washington.

The "Reporter" Centennial number of 1908 gives a synopsis of the assessment of 1807, which shows a total of taxables 158: Houses and lots, 136; cows, 112; horses, 91; lots, 108; horse mill, 1; attorney, 7; barber, 1; blacksmith, 3; baker, 1; brickmaker, 1; butcher, 3; chairmaker, 1; cabinet maker, 3; clerk, 3; clock and watchmaker, 2; currier, 1; carriage maker, 1; carpenter, 7; constable, 1; doctor, 2; farmer, 4; gentleman, 5;



gunsmith, 3; hatter, 4; Indian doctor, 1; inn keeper, 10; justice of peace, 2; laborer, 2; merchant, 15; nailer, 3; negro, 3; potter, 1; postmaster, 1; printer, 1; prothonotary, 1; pump maker, 1; reed maker, 3; saddler, 4; saddletree maker, 1; school master, 1; shoemaker, 16; slave, 7; S. Freeman, 2; sheriff, 1; spinster, 3; silver-smith, 1; stone mason, 4; student, 1; supervisor of R., 1; tailor, 4; tailor and B. Insp., 1; tanner, 1; wash-woman, 1; weaver, 5; wheelright, 1; wagonmaker, 2; deputy surv., 1.

Seven attorneys was a larger proportion to the number of inhabitants than we have now. The seven slaves were, no doubt, set free at end of service as provided by laws of Pennsylvania. There were no druggists to fill the prescription of the two doctors or of the Indian doctor. Ten innkeepers were assessed. Washington was on the main road to the west in those early days and the innkeepers were important personages. The occupation was profitable as a steady stream of travelers moved through Washington to what was known as the Ohio country.

All the occupations were represented in the town as it was then the most important trading center for a wide section of country. The total valuation was \$139,808. The amount of tax levied was \$200 and the rate of levy one and three-seventh mills on the dollar.

On February 13, 1810, the Legislature granted a charter and the town formerly known as Catfish Camp, Bassett-town and Washington, became the borough of Washington. This incorporating had been discussed in town meeting 15 years before. The town of Washington originally belonged to South Strabane Township, one of the 13 original townships of the county, erected in July, 1781. On the 6th of February, 1786, the town had been formed into a separate election district. The first church was built—Presbyterian—and the first pastor was settled about this date.

The 1810 census shows the following interesting statistics:

#### FREE WHITE MALES.

Under 10 years of age.....	189
Of 10 and under 16.....	101
Of 16 and under 26, including heads of families....	167
Of 26 and under 45, including heads of families....	122
Of 45 and upwards, including heads of families....	63

#### FREE WHITE FEMALES.

Under 10 years of age.....	194
Of 10 and under 16.....	79
Of 16 and under 26, including heads of families....	141
Of 26 and under 45, including heads of families....	96
Of 45 and upwards, including heads of families....	49
All other free persons except Indians not taxed....	96
Slaves .....	4

Total .....1,301

The Embargo Act had made money extremely scarce and possibly had much to do with the desire for the bank established here in 1809. The War of 1812 and the definite location by survey of the National Turnpike through the borough gave rise to speculative prices in Washington.

The nation soon passed through one of its periodic panics in business which culminated in 1817. Money was scarce, business stagnant and the two banks in the borough became embarrassed, one of them losing its charter for failure to pay the State tax. In 1820 the population had only increased by 386, or about one-fourth. The population increased almost as fast until 1830, and made a slight increase again before 1840, when it reached a total of 2,062.

The banks of the town had closed entirely about 1825 and the controversy between President Jackson and Congress over banking affairs helped to reduce values until real estate was of little demand in Washington and many were financially ruined.

The old Franklin Bank, the predecessor of the present First National Bank of Washington originated in 1836, was an advantage to the community which was being appreciated before 1840.

Col. William Hopkins laid out a plot of lots as an addition to Washington in December, 1849. David Lang laid out his addition in 1850, calling it East Washington.

In 1852 the borough changed its charter rights by accepting the provisions of the act of assembly approved April 3, 1851, for the better government of boroughs.

The town limits were extended from North Main Street westward around to Main Street extended southward on June 10, 1854, and from near Catfish Bridge on South Main Street eastward to include David Lang's lots (familiarily called Langtown) and around to North Main Street to take effect January 5, 1855.

The railroad familiarly known as the "Panhandle" constructed through the northern part of the county in 1865 and this with the excitement of the war of the sixties caused the population to decrease. In 1850 it was 2,662; in 1860, 3,587, and in 1870, 3,571. During the war there was little desire to invest in town lots. Fortunately for the town, public spirited men aided in connecting Washington with the Panhandle Railroad and with Pittsburg by way of the Chartiers Valley Railroad to Carnegie—then Mansfield—in Allegheny County. Enterprise and growth began from this year, 1871.

The National Pike had ceased to be much of a factor in through travel. The stage coaches which had formerly run from Washington to Pittsburg had been discontinued. The travel by coach from Washington to McDonald by way of Canonsburg to connect with the trains

there for Pittsburg had also become a thing of the past. The road only extended to Chestnut Street, but it represented progress and helped the town to tide over the serious panic of 1873. James Linn's assignee, A. M. Todd, Esq., laid out the Linn farm into 171 lots called Linn's extension on the northeast corner of town and sold many of them at public and private sale, leading to a marked increase of building enterprise. The idea of investments and improvements of real estate took deep hold of the minds of the mechanics and people of moderate means about this time. Building and Loan Associations were much discussed and aided most materially in the saving and investment of salaries and wages as well as in the erection of houses and the payment for houses and lots in monthly installments.

Nicholas K. Wade, son-in-law of Dr. F. J. LeMoynes, laid out his addition on part of his farm east of Washington April 9, 1874, along a street, now Wade Avenue, in the borough of East Washington, but which he had first called Houston Street, because Houston was an early owner of the land. Twelve lots west of the "Old Graveyard" was laid out in February, 1875, and called Ritter's addition. Dr. Frederic Whittlesey and William Wolf extended the addition of lots on Wade Avenue northward in December, 1881. William Milne laid out lots along North Avenue, formerly the roadbed occupied by the Pittsburg Southern Narrow Gauge Railroad, now in East Washington borough.

All these had been laid out and most of them sold before the oil and gas boom struck Washington.

Hon. Alexander W. Acheson, induced by the growing demand, added to the south end of town by laying out lots on Gosford Avenue and West Prospect Avenue, and the LeMoynes heirs followed with their East Prospect Avenue plot in 1885.

The heirs of F. J. LeMoynes, stirred by the excitement over the great developments of oil and gas, laid out their LeMoynes Avenue plot of lots in 1886, adding more lots to the east side of the town. The excitement at that time was intense and many lots were purchased for building purposes and many with the idea of obtaining oil underneath. James S. Stocking had laid out lots west of town on a plot called Kalorama, being around the old stone quarry, from which stone had been taken for the B. & O. Railroad construction and many other later projects, and the plot embraced the side hill years ago known as John Ruple's vineyard. All the lots were selling rapidly and the demand was not yet supplied when a whole farm was added to the town in one block. Six hundred lots were laid out near the old National Pike toll-gate—on the hill west of town, on land purchased from Weaver and Mounts by Ernest F. Acheson, Ludewick McCarrell, James Kuntz, Jr., and James S. Stocking. They incorporated the West End

Land Company. The sale began March 21, 1888, and the lots, 30x150 feet, were rapidly sold by the agent, Quincey Mounts, at the uniform price of \$200 for corner lots and \$150 for the others. The owners of this plot soon purchased about 30 acres of the Harry and Catherine Shirls' farm adjoining the Weaver plot and after cutting off the beautiful timber known as Shirls' Grove, 200 more lots were placed upon the market. This addition was incorporated five years later as West Washington and now is the Eighth Ward of the borough of Washington. A year later the Bellevue addition was added on the west side of town.

The next decade produced a very large number of plots for record. The West End Land Company, before mentioned, laid off about 15 acres of the D. T. Morgan farm on the east side of town into 75 lots. D. J. McAdam and James S. Simonton laid out a block east of town, and Reason's Choice on the James Glenn farm west of town. J. V. Clark, W. S. Campbell and others, Rasboro heirs, Workman and Wade Land Companies additions were all made east of town, and a part of the Harry and Catherine Shirls' land, lands of Benjamin Clark, et al, the Montgomery farm, the Hess heirs land on the west, made large opportunities for investment. Later the P. P. Humbert addition on the north and the W. C. Baldwin, J. H. Murdoch, Alvin Donnan land, known as the Gallow's Hill tract, south of town, were thrown open. All of these blocks found interested purchasers and many fine buildings have been erected on each of them.

Much of the increase in growth is due to the introduction of the glass works by C. N. Brady and Messrs. Paxton 30 years ago, and the Tyler Tube and Pipe Company, originated by William P. Tyler, in 1890.

The census of 1880 gave the town 4,902 inhabitants, an increase of 72 over the year 1870. Of course this did not include many who resided on the outside of the borough limits. During the next ten years the increase was 2,771, but there were more residing in the townships nearby than ever before. The population reached 7,670 in the year of 1900. Within the last ten years four boroughs have been incorporated, all using the name Washington, but using the prefix of the compass to indicate on which side of the old borough the incorporated territory lies.

The following brief statement made by the Washington "Reporter's" Centennial edition, shows the several annexations to the borough limits with the dates of organization of the adjoining boroughs whose territory has been added to the original area of Washington.

The original limits of the borough were not changed for 44 years after its erection. Following the second annexation of territory in 1855 no change in the limits occurred until 1897 or a period of over 42 years. Since



that date the expansion of the borough limits has been very rapid. Altogether 12 extensions of the limits have been made either by annexation of territory from the adjoining townships or by consolidation of boroughs which had been incorporated in the suburbs. The several changes in Washington Borough limits have been as follows:

1854, June 10—Annexation of suburbs northwest, west and southwest.

1855, Jan. 6—Annexation of suburbs southeast, east and northeast.

1897, Aug. 25—Annexation of a small section of Canton Township at the east end of Hall Avenue.

1898, March 29—Annexation of a portion of the Shirls plot, including the property between the Chartiers Railway, the alley east of Allison Avenue and Third Street, from Canton Township.

1901, June 27—Consolidation of Washington and South Washington Boroughs. South Washington, incorporated Feb. 8, 1897, from portions of South Strabane and North Franklin Townships.

1902, April 28—Annexation of Shirls and Montgomery plots from Canton Township.

1902, May 12—Consolidation of Washington and North Washington Boroughs. North Washington, incorporated June 21, 1897, from South Strabane Township.

1902, Nov. 10—Annexation of a portion of the Clark plot out to Wellington Avenue, from Canton Township, extends down railroad to opposite Dunbar and Wallace Lumber Yard.

1902, Dec. 29—Annexation of Tylerdale, including portions of the Clark, Hess and Henderson plots, Reason's Choice and Highland Place, from Canton Township, as far as Oak Grove Station.

1903, May 27—Annexation of the Washington Park and portions of the Weills and Schrontz farms, from South Strabane Township.

1903, Aug. 21—Annexation of portions of the Wade, Workman and Weills farms from South Strabane Township.

1907, Dec. 2—Consolidation of Washington and West Washington Boroughs. West Washington, incorporated Aug. 19, 1891; its limits extended so as to include the Hayes property in Canton Township and the McDaniel property in North Franklin Township on June 29, 1894.

Washington Borough, as at present constituted, has an area of 3.53 square miles or 2259.93 acres. Measuring from southeast to northwest it is almost three and a quarter miles long. It will be noticed that a small portion of Chartiers Creek is now within the borough limits. The expansion has been so great that the borough now is not only bounded by South Strabane, Canton and North Franklin Townships, but it also touches Chartiers Township at the northwest corner.

When West Washington had consolidated with Washington a new charter was signed by the Governor of Pennsylvania, on the second day of December, 1907, by which the new borough was to be known as the "Borough of Washington." This reorganized borough, which had originally had only four wards lying to the southwest, northwest, northeast and southeast of the corners of Main and Beau Streets, has now eight wards, but the seventh is known as the Tyler Ward. The borough of

East Washington and the plots of ground known as Bellevue and Kalorama may be considered a part of Washington, but they are not legally attached as a part of the borough of Washington.

In 1900 the borough of Washington had 7,063 inhabitants; West Washington, 2,693; North Washington, 1,473; South Washington, 1,230, and East Washington, 1,051, making a total of 14,117. This does not include Kalorama and Bellevue additions nor the thickly populated district known as Tylerdale, which has since been included in the Eighth Ward. The next census of the borough of Washington will show upwards of 20,000 inhabitants which would seem to be an astonishing increase for ten years. The explanation for that increase is the addition within the last ten years of the outlying tracts of land and boroughs not included in the Washington census of 1900. To the census of 1910 there should be also added that of the borough of East Washington and portions of North Franklin and Canton Townships, which are close lying suburbs of the old borough.

The valuation of real estate in East Washington Borough amounts to \$1,480,025. The valuation of personal property is \$152,685, making a total of \$1,532,710. The number of taxables is 441. The number of voters was 335 and in 1908 was 375.

#### WASHINGTON OF TODAY.

Washington is located in the upper basin of the Chartiers Valley, at the terminus of one of the best equipped branches of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Pittsburg and Washington electric lines, and on the main line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and by trolley hourly. Fast trains are run to and from Pittsburg at all hours of the day and communication with the city is thus so well maintained, as to render Washington almost a suburb of the larger center. Wheeling is also easy of access. There are six railroad stations in the town.

The site of the town is over 1,100 feet above sea level, well up among the hills of Washington County.

The town today combines to a singular degree, the advantages of a business and a residence center. With the tremendous development of the coal resources of the county that is taking place, and the consequent inpouring of wealth, the county seat has steadily flourished. Oil and natural gas each brought tribute to the aggregate riches of town and county. A great portion of the wealth of the county is deposited in the Washington Banks.

Numerous manufactories are to be found in the industrial district of the town and the aggregate payroll each year of the various concerns is between \$3,000,000

and \$4,000,000. The advantages of cheap fuel is steadily attracting notice to this section. The employes of the mills and factories are buying, or building, comfortable homes, and persevere steadily in their efforts to bring the newer portions of the town to a point equal to the old in municipal improvements. No saloons are to be found in the entire community, and the money which these establishments always attract, goes toward family benefits.

Aside from the unfailing current of business one of the principal advantages of Washington is, it is rapidly becoming a home for people doing business, not only here but in Pittsburg.

Many Washington County people who formerly owned farms, and became wealthy through the sale of their coal, have removed to Washington and built homes. They wish to educate their children and realize that exceptional facilities of this sort are at hand here. Fine school buildings are an evidence of civic pride and the ten magnificent public schools of the town, together with well kept lawns and cleanly paved streets, evince the fact that a progressive spirit animates the community.

The public school system is one of the finest in the state, and its remarkable efficiency is due to the years of care and attention vouchsafed it by directors and taxpayers alike. The town also boasts a fine high school, an academy and a business college. The excellence of these institutions is witnessed by the attendance, each school having all the pupils that can be properly accommodated. Washington and Jefferson Academy is the preparatory school for Washington and Jefferson College, the oldest college west of the Alleghany Mountains and one of the most famous schools of the United States. That portion of the town where the college is located, is an especially fine residence section, by reason of the beautiful college campus, and the shady streets and broad lawns which surround, and extend away from the college for several squares. College and academy enroll between 300 and 400 students each year, and each has a corps of instructors, who are the best that can be obtained. The Washington Seminary, this year celebrated its seventy-first commencement, and is known far and wide as an excellent school for girls.

Turning aside from the town's educational advantages it may be worth while to look at other features no less attractive. The water supply of the town is one of the principal inducements afforded the prospective resident. The Citizens Water Company, which supplies the town, has three dams, which cover an area of 120 acres, with a storage capacity of almost 800,000,000 gallons. At the present rate of consumption, this amount of water would supply Washington for 18 months without rainfall. The company has also a clear-water basin for

filtered water, holding 6,000,000 gallons. All the water furnished is filtered through sand filters.

The water itself is clear and sparkling, its purity not being questioned. The dams are located well away from town, and are filled by water draining in from over a large section of farming land, so that there is little danger of contamination. The two reservoirs are as large as small lakes and the water thus receives the additional purification which a large body of water gives itself. Washington has had no epidemics for many years, a fact due to the high grade water supply and the modern sewage system.

This sewage system was installed at great expense and covers the entire town. A new sewage disposal plant is constructed near Arden Station and is one of the most up-to-date plants in existence. The borough of East Washington has a separate disposal plant of its own. The miles of paved streets, and sewer lines, have put the boroughs to no small outlay, but have proved to be well worth the money. At nights the streets of the main borough are illuminated by electric arc lights, and those of East Washington by Welsbach burners.

Washington Borough is protected against fire by the Gamewell fire alarm system and a paid fire department. The fire fighting apparatus consists of a hose-and-ladder wagon and a number of reels. The great pressure at each water plug is sufficient to deliver a powerful stream, and no engine is necessary. Since the installation of this system of protection there have been no serious fires.

The town has four hotels of importance, and a number of excellent student clubs and boarding houses. There are two national banks, three trust companies and one private bank to finance local affairs. The local Y. M. C. A. is housed in a building that cost \$80,000. It is a strong and thriving organization, and one of the most beneficent influences of the community. The splendid million dollar court house is the pride of town and county, and the Washington Trust Company office building, would be surpassed with difficulty by any modern business block. The Washington Electric Light and Power Company recently commenced the operation of their new plant, and furnish their patrons, not only with electric lights, but with steam heat as well. The Manufacturers Light and Heat Company and the Franklin Gas Company also furnish fuel and illumination to many homes in the form of natural gas.

Among other public service corporations are the United States and Adams Express Companies, Western Union Telegraph Company, Bell and National Telephone Companies.

Twenty-six churches are to be found in Washington, and the ministerial association is a moral factor, which



exercises unmistakable power. There are three daily newspapers and one weekly, and a fine and well patronized public library. A well appointed theater furnishes amusement, and one of the best equipped roller skating rinks in Western Pennsylvania has built up an excellent patronage. There are first class athletic parks and two gymnasiums here, and the local football, baseball and track teams are known everywhere.

Washington now has two hospitals, where the most modern treatment and attention are accorded the patients. Residents of the place have long been used to street car service, and the street railway company has greatly improved this within the past year.

The valuation of real estate in Washington Borough amounts to \$11,300,411; personal property is \$539,545; it has 5,369 taxables.

In 1850 the population numbered 2,662. In 1860 it was 3,587; in 1890, 7,063, and in 1900, 7,670.

The number of voters in Washington in 1850 was 620. In 1904 it was 4,801, and in 1908, 4,941.

The value of real estate of East Washington Borough is \$1,480,025 and value of personal property \$52,685. The borough tax for 1908 was 8 mills and \$9,805.60 was collected. The borough has 375 voters.

Among the prominent men who have resided in Washington were the following: Thomas Barlow, secretary of Legation of the United States at Paris; Parker Campbell, chief leader of the local bar for many years and a most distinguished lawyer in his day; Judge Thomas Harland Baird, one of the most prominent citizens of Washington County during the early part of the last century, a fine lawyer and distinguished judge; Caleb Baldwin, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Iowa and member of the Alabama Claims Commission; Judge Alexander W. Acheson, James Watson and David S. Meson, eminent lawyers. James Kennedy was the first soldier to enlist for service in the Civil War from here. Col. Norton McGiffin served in both the Mexican and Civil Wars with great distinction. Captains David Acheson and William F. Templeton died serving their country in the Civil War.

Col. William McKennan was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and Thomas M. T. McKennan was elected to Congress several times, was appointed Secretary of the Interior in the Cabinet of President Fillmore, besides holding other public offices, and was president of the Hemfield Railroad Company.

Col. William Hopkins was one of the distinguished men of Washington County a half a century ago. He filled many offices of public trust with credit to himself and his constituents. Among other offices he held that of Secretary of the Land Office in the Cabinet of Governor Porter, was elected one of the three Canal Com-

missioners of Pennsylvania and a member of the convention that framed the constitution of Pennsylvania.

David Acheson served in several public offices and in 1813 was appointed by Governor Snyder on a commission with John Binns to negotiate a loan of \$1,000,000 for the government of the United States to carry on the war with Great Britain.

Gen. Thomas Acheson served in the War of 1812 and was a member of the firm of Thomas & David Acheson, which was well known in the western country, it having stores at Washington, Muddy Creek, now Carmichaels, Greene County, Pa., West Liberty, then the county seat of Ohio County, West Virginia, at Cincinnati and at Natchez, then in the Spanish dominion.

Dr. Isaiah Blair and his son, Dr. Alexander Blair, were distinguished physicians in their days. The former was one of the early physicians of Washington, coming to the town soon after the year 1787 and the latter a surgeon in the United States Army during the War of 1812.

Robert Fulton, the steamboat inventor, who followed the art of a portrait painter, and purchased in 1793 three lots in Washington, one for each of his sisters. Previous to this he had purchased a farm in Hopewell Township.

Alexander Reed occupied a prominent place in the early history of Washington. Besides his financial and mercantile interests, he was a prominent wool grower and among the first to introduce the finest breeds of sheep, horses and cattle in this part of the State.

Houston's Inn—William Houston was conducting an inn in 1774. It stood on the land once occupied by Mrs. Swartz, where the Fifth Ward school building is located.

Oak Hall—Oak Hall stood on the northwest corner of Main and Beau Streets. This lot was purchased from David Hoge in 1781 by James Wilson, the great grandfather of James B. Wilson, of Locust Avenue, who was one of the first white settlers in the new town of Washington. He erected a log house on this lot and on the third of October, 1781, at the first term of court in Washington County, he was licensed to keep a tavern. Whether or not any portion of the original building was a part of Oak Hall is not now known. Oak Hall was a very old building when it was razed in 1860 to make way for Smith's Iron Hall, which was the first building in Washington in the construction of which iron was used.

Old Fulton House—The old Fulton House which stood on the site now occupied by the Washington Trust building, was one of the landmarks of Washington and a famous hostelry in its day. Its predecessor on the same lot had been a well known hotel. John Purviance, who owned the lot in 1790, was licensed in that year to keep

a hotel there. He continued to keep tavern at that place until 1805. Richard Donaldson kept the hotel from 1805 to 1815. John Fleming opened hotel in the building in April, 1820. He advertised the house as the "Philadelphia and Kentucky Inn;" also stating that it had been "lately occupied by James Sergeant."

On January 29, 1821, on the occasion of the wedding of Mr. Fleming's daughter, the house caught fire and was partially destroyed. A daughter, Mary, six years of age, was burned to death. The building at that time belonged to Alexander Murdoch. Afterwards it became the property of Dr. Samuel Murdoch. He erected a three-story brick building, which for many years was considered one of the best hotels in the town. It was known as the "Huey Hotel" and was managed by John Huey. His original building fronted 40 feet on Main Street and extended back along Beau Street about 100 feet. Along in the forties Dr. Templeton, then the owner, built an addition of 20 feet on Main Street. Afterwards another addition of 20 feet on Main Street was built and a two-story addition in the rear on Beau Street.

The property passed through several hands and the hotel had many lessees and managers during its long life. It took its name and acquired its fame from Henry Fulton, who kept it for many years. After the Civil War it was purchased by John H. Little and was kept by him and his brother-in-law, Samuel Melvin, for a number of years and afterwards by Thomas M. Hall. During the oil excitement about 20 years ago the property was leased by Charles Bailey, who had conducted the Valentine House for several years. Mr. Bailey built another addition on Beau Street, put a mansard story on the entire building and renamed it Hotel Main. This hotel was full of excitement in the early days of oil drilling. Dr. George W. Roberts purchased the property in 1898 and improved and remodeled the building. It was burned on January 6, 1899. The fire was one of the most disastrous in the history of the town, destroying the Boyle Building which stood on the site of the present Brown Building, as well as the old Fulton House, then called Hotel Main. The buildings on this lot were occupied as hotels for 108 years.

**Valentine House**—One of the oldest tavern sites in Washington is at the northeast corner of Main and Wheeling Streets. This lot has been occupied by a hotel continuously for 117 years. Charles Valentine purchased the lot on which the Siegel House now stands and built upon it a log house in which he opened a tavern upon receiving his license at the September term of court, 1791. This house, named "The White Goose," he kept until 1805, when he went into other business and died in 1809. It was kept by John Rettig from 1806 to 1810 and opened as "The Golden Swan." Juliana

Valentine kept the hotel from 1810 till 1819. In June, 1819, John Valentine advertised that he had just opened a house at the sign of "The Golden Swan." Later it was kept by Lewis Valentine. In March, 1825, John Hays was the proprietor and in March, 1827, Isaac Sumny had charge and called it "Washington Hall." Its changes have been numerous. The old buildings were torn down in 1846 and the Valentine House was erected. That seemed to be the most appropriate name, as it had been in the hands of Valentine family for so many years. It had many different proprietors. Major George T. Hammond, whose wife was a Valentine, kept it for a number of years after the Civil War. About 1880, it was sold to M. M. Little and by him to Jonathan Allison. A third story was put to the back building and afterwards a fire damaged the entire structure. Its name was changed to the "Allison House." A few years ago it passed into the possession of the Siegel Brothers and the present building was erected.

Huston's Old Home Inn stood on the east side of South Main Street below Maiden. It was first kept by Joseph Huston, a cousin of William Huston, the first white settler at Catfish Camp. The stone house was one of the first substantial buildings erected in Washington. Joseph Huston was licensed to keep a hotel there in January, 1796. He advertised that he had opened a tavern at the sign of "The Buck." He kept there until 1812 and his widow, Elizabeth, succeeded him. The hotel was afterward kept by James Sargent, Mrs. Huston and William B. Huston, a son of the original proprietor. It was demolished in the spring of 1902 to make way for the Morgan Block in which the postoffice was located for several years prior to its removal to the government building.

**Globe Hotel**—Probably no house now standing in this country, outside of the capital city, has sheltered so many distinguished men of a generation that has gone, as the modest frame building which stands on the southwest corner of Main Street and Strawberry Alley. Three-quarters of a century ago, every traveler in the western country heard of the "Globe Inn"; it was esteemed one of the best taverns on this side of the Alleghenies and hundreds of guests who enjoyed its hospitality, spread its fame abroad to the four corners of the land. No less than five presidents of the United States have slept beneath its roof or sat at the table of its genial landlord. Monroe remained over night when he made his famous "tour" in 1817; Jackson sought its hospitality on many different occasions, both before and after he was president; Harrison, Taylor and Polk were numbered among its guests before the highest of civic honors became their portion. Henry Clay always made it a point to stop at the "Globe" on his way to and from the National capital. Daniel Webster



was entertained at it when he visited our town. LaFayette, the companion in arms of the illustrious chief-tain for whom our town is called, when he revisited the country for whose liberty he had fought and became the "Nation's Guest" was received by the people of this whole section at this ancient hostelry. Here too were entertained numbers of other men distinguished in their day—Senators and Representatives in Congress and Governors of Western and Southwestern States, army officers, lawyers, judges, ministers and travelers from abroad.

The "Globe Inn" was opened in 1798. The lot on which the building stands is No. 18 in the original plan of the town. In May, 1784, this lot was sold by David Hoge to Alexander Cunningham. On August 30, 1784, Cunningham sold it to Samuel Shannon. On May 25, 1804, Shannon conveyed all his right, title and interest in it to David Morris. No deed had passed in all these years; so on June 2, 1804, John Hoge and Elizabeth, his wife, conveyed their interest in it to David Morris for \$4.00 lawful money of Pennsylvania. It is described as fronting 60 feet on Monongahela Street and extending back 240 feet along Water Alley on the north. Morris was first licensed as an inn-keeper in 1798, but after he obtained possession of the property he enlarged and improved the building and its fame as a tavern spread rapidly and widely.

The success and popularity of the "Globe" was due in no small degree to the fact that Mrs. Morris, who was a sister of Robert Fulton, of steamboat fame, was a lady of tact and energy, an excellent housekeeper and a good manager.

One of the most memorable events in the history of the "Globe" was the visit of LaFayette. He came to America by invitation of President Monroe and Congress sent him in 1824. His tour through the country was one continual ovation. On the evening of May 25, 1825, he reached Washington and was escorted to the "Globe" where he was entertained and remained over night. One of the largest concourses of people ever assembled in the county, had gathered in the town. A platform was erected over the pavement in front of the "Globe" it was as high as the second story windows. The crowd gathered in the street, a densely packed mass of humanity for a half square up and down. Some of our old citizens say that fully 20,000 people were in attendance. Judge Baird made the address of welcome, to which LaFayette feelingly responded.

Appropriate services were held and the Marquis "set down to a most splendid, luxurious and plentiful entertainment prepared by Mr. Morris in his long room." The next morning at 6 o'clock he left for Brownsville.

Many interesting incidents and anecdotes concerning Morris' Tavern might be narrated. One, which occurred

in the last year of David Morris' life, was the stopping at the "Globe" in 1833 of the prisoner, "Black Hawk," whose outbreak in the northwest had filled the country with his fame.

After the death of David Morris, his widow kept the hotel for a short time. His affairs were somewhat involved and on April 27, 1835, the "Globe Inn" property was sold by Sheriff Cunningham to Thomas Morgan, who was postmaster at the time. Morgan removed the post-office to the hotel building. Washington was then the "distributing office" for this region, the mails for Pittsburgh and points north which passed over the National Hotel being handled here. It was a more important office than it has been since and the old "Globe Inn" building afforded plenty of room for distributing the big mails which came here.

The original frame building on lot No. 18, fronted about 25 feet on Main Street; Morris added another part of about the same frontage, soon after he bought the property. Some years later, he erected the brick addition in the rear. The lower front room in the main building was first used as an office; then a one-story brick building was erected on the remaining 10 or 12 feet of frontage on Main Street. In 1843, Thomas Morgan divided this property into three parts and sold them.

The old hotel was afterwards used as a residence by Joseph Henderson, a part having been added to the original brick addition and as an office by Dr. T. D. M. Wilson as a postoffice and as a store.

The old Globe Inn was razed to the ground in 1889. The property was purchased by T. and S. DeNormandie, who in 1890 erected the three-story brick building which now adorns this corner.

National Road House—The old building which stood on the south side of East Maiden Street opposite the Seminary, was erected for an inn. It was located on lot No. 35 in Hoge's addition to Washington. It is interesting to note, therefore, that on October 9, 1810, William Hoge and Isabella, his wife, conveyed six lots, Nos. 30 to 35 inclusive, fronting 360 feet on Maiden Street and extending back 240 feet, to Silas Pruden for \$40. Pruden operated a brick yard where the Washington Seminary now stands and he built this brick house. Richard Donaldson was licensed to keep a hotel in this building in 1815 and it was spoken of then as the old Workman stand, indicating that it had been used for some time previous as a hotel. It is possible that Pruden had acquired the property by article of agreement many years before the date of his deed as that is known to be the case in many other instances in town. Silas Pruden and Mary, his wife, conveyed the property to John Scott on May 17, 1815, and Scott sold it to Thomas Brice on December 12, 1817. When the Washington Seminary

was founded it was opened in this building which was occupied for two or three years until the building on the north side of the street was finished.

After the National Road was opened Samuel Surratt kept the house for a time and it became known as the National Road House. The last person to keep this hotel was William Paul.

It became the property of Mrs. Sarah R. Hanna, who made it her home after her retirement as principal of the Seminary in 1874 and until her death on September 15, 1886. The building was razed about five years ago by James Kuntz, Jr., who built a house on the lot just west of it.

Auld House—James Ashbrooke conveyed the lot on which the Auld House now stands to Daniel Moore on May 12, 1812.

A three-story brick hotel was built upon the corner by Mr. Moore. He was one of the early stage owners in Washington, established the first line of stages between this place and Pittsburg and also established a line on the old National Road. While the exact date when he built this hotel is not known, it is believed to have been about the time the National Road was completed through Washington. In May, 1821, Samuel Dennison advertised that he had removed from Greensburg, Westmoreland County, to Washington, Pa., and commenced keeping public house in the new and eligible brick house at the corner of Main and Maiden streets opposite where the United States Turnpike Road enters Main street from the east, at the sign of the "Travelers Inn and Stage Office." In 1823 James Briceland was the proprietor. In 1825 it was kept by James Dunlap who called it the "Jackson Hotel." Gen. Jackson stayed over night at this hotel on March 21, 1825, and it may have been on account of this honor that Dunlap changed its name. Many other distinguished men were its patrons during the next 30 years. It was the headquarters of one of the rival stage lines on the National Road and the stopping place for the patrons of that line. The original hotel fronted about 34 feet on Main street and extended back about 85 feet. A fourth story was added to the front part of the building about 30 years ago and additions built on Main street and on Maiden street. The hotel is now known as the Auld House.

Washington was a very important town during the palmy days of the old National Pike. The traffic over the road demanded a large number of hotels. The following were among those in existence between 1832 and 1858 during the very busiest days:

The "Mansion House" was a two-story brick building situated on the southeast corner of Main and Chestnut streets. The following persons were among the early proprietors: John N. Dagg, S. B. & C. Hayes, Harrison Shirles and James W. Kuntz, Sr., for two months,

Harrison Shirles and Hugh Bryson, William Nichols and James B. Ruple, Thornton F. Miller, Harvey and Daniel Day, John H. Little and Samuel Melvin.

The "Green House" stood on the corner of Main street and Pine avenue upon the lot now occupied by the Hallam Block. It was a two-story brick building and the hotel was kept by Mrs. Beck, a widow, then by Major John Irons and afterwards by Daniel Brown.

The "Hallam House" was located on the corner where Oliver Murphy's store now is. It was in a two-story frame building and was kept first by Mrs. Beck, widow of the first proprietor, and then by Joseph Hallam. The old log stable is still standing on Beau street. After Joseph Hallam closed the hotel the building was occupied by James Mills, who had a dry goods and grocery store and Andrew Mills, who had a shoe store, keeping nothing but eastern work.

The "Franklin House" was in a two-story frame and afterwards in a three-story brick building which was put up on the lot now occupied by the Brown building and the hotel was kept by James F. Brown (known as Irish Jimmy, as there were two James Browns in town), Capt. Charles Schmidt and Emery Leyda.

The "Yellow Tavern," kept by David Blakley for many years was in a two-story frame which stood on the site of Warricks' grocery store. The building was never painted any other color than yellow. Many of the large Conestoga wagons stopped at the Yellow Tavern.

The "Farmers' Inn" kept by William Brown was in a two-story frame building on the lot where the Jacob Miller property now is. Brown kept lodgers, giving meals and selling whisky which at that time was considered an honorable business.

The "Home Hotel" stood on the east side of South Main Street, below Maiden, on the lot now occupied by the Morgan Block. It was conducted by a family named Houston. "Uncle Billy," as he was familiarly called, was in charge.

John Sample kept an inn in the building which is still standing on the north side of East Maiden street about a mile east of the court house. It is now occupied by Mrs. William Workman. This was a great place for the large Conestoga wagons to stop.

The Rankin House—In what was known as Rankin Town now the West End or Eighth Ward of Washington, a noted hostelry was kept by a widow named Rankin. After she went away Andrew McDaniel purchased the property and lived there until his death.

Good House—Thomas Good opened a tavern on the east side of South Main street, south of Catfish Run and at the foot of Gallows Hill. It was known as the Good House. It was a log building afterwards weather boarded and was torn down in late years.



Washington now has four hotels, the Siegal, the Auld, the Nease and the Lewis.

George Black invented the "Stogie" cigar in 1826 or 1827 to supply the demand of wagoners and stage drivers on the National Pike for a good cheap cigar. The name is an abbreviation of name for the big covered wagons—Conestoga.

Dr. Francis Julius LeMoyne built the first crematory in the United States. The first cremation was the body of Baron de Palm, a German nobleman, on December 6, 1876. This attracted the attention of the nation at the time. The brick crematory is still standing, but is seldom used, because restricted in use to those who die in Washington County. Mr. LeMoyne was one of the most prominent abolitionists in the country.

The Waynesburg & Washington Railroad was built in 1877. About the first of October the road was completed to Waynesburg. Shortly afterwards trains began running between Washington and Waynesburg. For a time these trains connected with the B. & O. First a track was laid along the west side of South Main street from the B. & O. station down to Catfish Creek; afterwards a trestle was built across the valley by the Atlas Glass house, the north end being located on the B. & O. tracks about 100 yards east of Main street and the south end on the present Waynesburg tracks at a point a little east of South College street. After using this trestle for several years the W. & W. built a station of its own which was used until it was demolished two years ago. In its place a beautiful new station has been erected at a cost of \$40,000. The headquarters of the company is in Waynesburg.

Washington County Centennial—One of the most important events in the history of Washington was the celebration of the Washington County Centennial, the 7th and 8th days of September, 1881. The centennial was held under the auspices of the Washington County Historical Society and was held in Shirls' Grove in what until late was called West Washington and now Eighth Ward. Many excellent addresses were delivered to the great throng of people who had returned to the county many after long absence.

In the winter of 1791 the first fire of any importance in Washington occurred. This was the burning of the first court house, a log structure.

One of the most disastrous fires Washington has experienced occurred on the night of the 23rd of February, 1822. The law office of T. M. T. McKennan and the adjoining house were both destroyed. After the fire the double chimneys of the house fell, killing four persons and wounding five of the other bystanders, of which one later died from his injuries.

Probably the worst fire in the history of the town occurred on March 4, 1860, when all the buildings on

the west side of Main street from Driver's grocery store to the Recker building, now occupied by Bebout's undertaking establishments, were burned. A couple of houses were also destroyed on Pine Alley back of Mitchell's grocery store. The roof of the Gow building, now the location of Hallam building, across the street, was burnt off. This row was built up again out of the ashes with such rapidity that it was called Phoenix Row.

Between 1860 and 1870 Washington suffered from two other most disastrous fires. One of these destroyed the buildings which stood on the sites now occupied by the Watson, Donnan, Swan and Vowell buildings on South Main Street and the other the Mansion House and adjoining buildings, which stood on the southeast corner of Main and Chestnut streets.

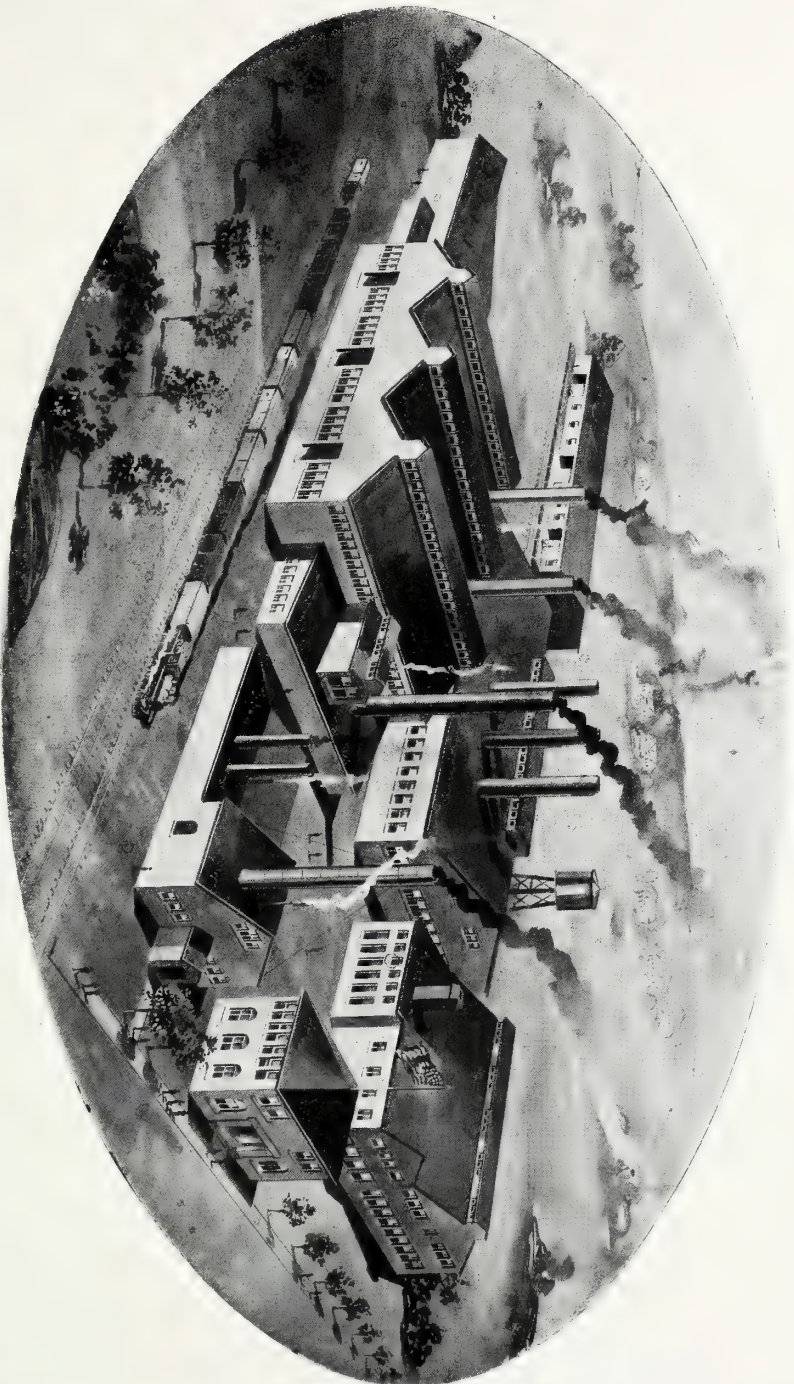
On January 6, 1899, Washington suffered another disastrous fire when the Boyle building which stood on the site of the present Brown building and Hotel Main where the Washington Trust building now stands, were destroyed. On Sunday, February 12, of the same year the old Union School building where so many of the present residents of the town received their education, was destroyed by fire and this has been the last fire of any importance.

A tremendous explosion of natural gas occurred at Washington December 21, 1884, which wrecked the old Koechline house which stood on the southeast corner of Main and Maiden streets. A lamp was used to locate a leak in a pipe. The only other explosion of consequence was the side blown out of a house on South street caused by a leak from a rubber hose.

The careful work of the plumbers has well preserved the town from explosions and fires.

On Friday morning, July 17, 1891, as Samuel Bigley, of Mt. Morris, a nitro-glycerine shooter, was passing out East Maiden street with his team of horses and twenty quarts of nitro-glycerine, a terrific explosion occurred. Only the fragmentary remains of the unfortunate man could be found. A hole in the middle of the hard pike, six feet in diameter and two and a half feet deep, marked the point of the explosion. Thirty feet away were the terribly mutilated carcasses of the two horses. The report of the explosion was heard many miles away and windows in all houses within several hundred yards were broken. The brick house of Work Hughes, Sr., and the frame house of Lee Minton were almost totally wrecked. A horse shoe was blown with such force against the side of a frame building near by that it was imbedded and sticks there to this day, being frequently pointed out to passers by.

A wreck occurred Friday morning, October 19, 1888, at the B. & O. Y, near Franklin street. The entire train, consisting of the engine and tender, an express, a bag-



HAZEL FACTORY NO. 2 OF THE HAZEL-ATLAS GLASS COMPANY, WASHINGTON





gage, a sleeper and two passenger cars were demolished by running into an open switch and falling over the trestle. The engineer and fireman were killed and a score of persons were injured.

About 12:30 on the night of the 20th of October, 1893, Samuel Dorsey, one of the wealthiest colored inhabitants of Washington and a member of the borough council, while returning home from his barber shop, was shot and killed on the north side of East Walnut street, midway between Lincoln and College streets. It was always supposed that the motive was robbery, although when he was found he had a considerable sum of money in his clothes. At the same time two persons, a large and a small man, were seen running from the spot. The same night two men, a large and a small man, were seen at Meadowlands and later at Canonsburg, where they stayed at a hotel kept by a colored resident. From there they went to Pittsburg. Some time afterward Frank, alias "Kid," Bennett was arrested by a Pittsburg detective agency, tried for the murder at Washington, and acquitted. It was thought that the deed was committed by Bennett and Joseph Brown, as the two had been seen together near the Phoenix Glass Works. Joseph Brown was arrested but never tried, as there was not sufficient evidence against him. The murder still remains a mystery.

A great many articles formerly manufactured here are manufactured elsewhere. John Town manufactured and sold copper stills and copper stemmed ware, and advertised that he could be found opposite Bryson's brewery. Hats were manufactured, as were chairs and other home-made furniture. John House was then engaged in the coopering business, which was very common in those days when barrels, churns, one-half bushel measures, wash tubs and such wooden ware was much in demand. The Hart family were also manufacturers of crockery ware and clay pots. In 1845, boots and shoes were made in the town in sufficient quantities to supply the demand and tailoring was a very extensive business, conducted by many assistants called apprentices. The manufacture ing the longest life was that of the grain cradle. "The famous Miller cradle" was manufactured at least as early as 1845 by Aaron Miller at which time he had recently hired Enoch Miller, a "recognized good workman." These cradles had a wonderful sale throughout the country and its market widened and the work was carried on after the death of Aaron Miller by his son John B. Miller, and later by Mrs. J. B. Miller, who with her family resides on the old Miller homestead on the Burgettstown grade road in Canton Township. It was thought that the wide introduction of reapers and binders would destroy this trade but instead it increased in later years and many thousands were shipped throughout the country, especially into Virginia. In 1902 the Wa-

bash Railroad attempted to make an entrance into Washington, and the Pennsylvania Lines in thwarting this attempt purchased the cradle factory and the elevator building which stood along its lines just north of the Chestnut Street depot. The machinery and the business of manufacturing grain cradles was then sold to Mr. J. A. Schaub of Moundsville, W. Va., who is continuing the manufacture of the celebrated four-fingered cradle.

Washington Mechanical Society.—In 1792 the town of Washington would appear to have made considerable progress in manufacturing, as in that year there was formed in the town an association called the "Washington Mechanical Society." Among the objects of this society was the encouragement of all branches of manufactures, making historical collections, and expressing political sentiments. The society started a tin manufactory which seems to have prospered until the close of 1800, after which date its history is wrapped in obscurity.

A certain David Reddick appears to have been a prominent member of this society, as he is in most cases the mover of the resolutions offered, and the standing chairman of committees, and also the orator on each recurring St. Tammany's Day, when the society ate an annual dinner. In November, 1789, Parker Campbell, Esq., who became an eminent member of the Pennsylvania bar, joined the society, and is frequently after that on committees, and the annual orator. Dissensions of a political character, which arose in the society, ultimately caused its dissolution.

Washington Steam-Mill and Manufacturing Company.—In the year 1814 the Washington Steam-Mill and Manufacturing Company was organized, with the following directors: Alexander Reed, Robert Hamilton, Obadiah Jennings, Thomas Acheson, David Morris, Hugh Workman and Thomas H. Baird. A steam flouring mill was built at the foot of South Main street and water conveyed by wooden pipes from a spring on the lot now occupied by the Adams Express Company on South Main street below Maiden, and several of the lot owners through which it passed had fountain pumps connected with these pipes. Two years after the organization of the company the mill was purchased by Thomas H. Baird who soon added a wool carding machine. The mill was operated afterward by leasers, who also installed a pulling and dyeing department. The mill was destroyed by fire May 19, 1831.

The Zelt Flouring Mill was erected in 1844 by Samuel Hazlett and Daniel Dye who ran it for a while, afterward selling out. Finally it came into the hands of the present owners, the Zelt brothers.

Jacob Zelt started brewing in Washington in 1845 and in 1849 built the present Zelt Brewery, now known as the Washington Brewery.

In 1846 Brice, Frisbie & Hitchcock built a foundry



which was operated by different persons until 1896 when the Second U. P. Church was built on the lot. It was first engaged in casting stoves.

Sheldon B., Charles and Morgan Hays erected a carriage manufactory in the rear of what is now the court house square in 1841. The factory was of frame, thirty by fifty feet, and two stories in height, and its business was conducted under the name of S. B. Hays & Co. The wood work, trimming, painting and smith work were all conducted in this building, the business not covering a very extensive territory in its inception.

Business soon increasing, a brick annex was built, and horsepower was installed therein, to do the sawing and turning. The engine was four horse power, and by running it for three days of each week, enough machine work was turned out to keep the hands for the rest of the week.

On November 8, 1851, the factory was entirely destroyed by fire. This was on Saturday, and by Monday of the following week, the firm had secured the old First Presbyterian Church building on South Franklin street, and was preparing to resume business. The seats were taken out and all hands fell to working on orders as if nothing had happened.

This concern employed thirty-three hands and made an excellent vehicle, which had a reputation all over the United States. Unfortunately the greater part of their trade was in the south and was broken up by the Civil War. The prosperity of S. B. & C. Hays began to wane in the late 60's and they eventually withdrew from the business world. House's Carriage Factory was established in 1868, and did business for a few years.

Wool carding establishments were instituted in Washington County as early as 1807. In 1808 David and Thomas Acheson in an advertisement said:

"Conceiving it to be our duty to lend all our aid in order to promote the interest of this western country, and to encourage manufacturing, whereby we may become truly independent of foreign nations, assert that the western part of Pennsylvania, being well adapted for the raising of flax and manufacturing of linen, propose to purchase any quantity of flax and tow linen, if wove forty-two inches wide, so as to measure forty and one-half inches when bleached, for which we will pay from four to six cents per yard extra above the common price."

On the 15th of August, 1815, the wool growers of Washington County were invited to meet in Washington to consider the propriety of establishing a woolen manufactory to be erected by stock.

A two-story brick woolen factory was built by David Acheson in 1827. The factory was purchased by James Darling & Co. in 1836. Later it was owned in turn by

Samuel Hazlett who discontinued its use as a woolen factory.

A woolen factory was established by Philip Buckley about 1843, and passed at his death in 1853 to the hands of David Campbell. It was situated on West Beau street and had a fifteen horse power engine. It required, in raw material, about 17,000 pounds of wool annually and its output was about 1,200 yards of flannel and blankets. The property was worth about \$6,000.

In 1867 John Hoon established on the west end of Belle street the woolen factory in the large two-story extensive brick building; and on the 16th of April, 1869, he received John McClain as a partner. The estimated value of the plant was \$8,000. A twenty horse power engine was used. The manufactory handled 30,000 pounds of wool, spinning it into yarn carding and weaving it. They manufactured 2,500 yards of blankets and 1,600 yards of flannel annually, employing five hands. In 1881 Mr. McClain started a broom factory in connection and about twenty-five dozen brooms were made per week.

Washington also boasted a large tannery in the 60's, conducted by Thomas J. Hodgins and John McElroy. The firm manufactured annually about 4,000 sides of leather, and 1,500 calf and kip skins, using three hundred cords of oak bark, and employing eight hands. In 1867 Thomas Walker and William Fitzwilliams established a steam planing mill, which did a large business for a number of years.

Some of the other early industries were as follows: On the north side of West Maiden street, George K. Scott had a lumber yard which was the first one established in Washington. Col. James Ruple manufactured threshing machines, wind mills, brick and woven wire, on the south side of West Wheeling street. John Morrow had a wagon making and blacksmith shop on East Wheeling street, as did also Robert Hartford and John Hallam. On the south side of East Chestnut street James Dagg and afterwards James and Jackson Dagg had a wagon maker shop. On the south side of Walnut street, John McConaughy, a wood pump maker, was located. John Best, wood carver, and sawmill, at the corner of Beau and Franklin streets. William Stone had a wagon maker's shop on East Maiden street where the Seminary now stands.

Prior to 1844, James Ruple, grandfather of C. M. Ruple, Esq., sank a shaft for coal on a lot close by the location of the Phoenix Glass House, west Maiden street. Water was too strong and the shaft reached only about 100 feet.

In 1864, Messrs. Parkin, Marshall & Co., sank a shaft on the Shirls farm, at the foot of West Beau street. A coal vein five and one-half feet in thickness was found

at a depth of 350 feet. Thirty men were employed and about 1,000 bushels of coal mined per day. Coal was mined until 1870, the Legislature passed a law requiring coal companies to construct other means of escape and ventilation than by the main shaft. The company was unable to go to this great expense and the property was sold and afterward came into the possession of the Washington White Lead Works Company. The coal mines that were opened gave work to a new class of labor, with which the section was unacquainted before.

In 1880 the Washington Lead Works Company, composed of Edward Little, W. W. Smith, John A. Best and Frederick King, was organized. The Washington Coal Works land, at the foot of West Beau street, was purchased and the company manufactured about 1,000 tons of white lead per year. The company ran for about ten years.

Washington is the central town in one of the most extensive fields of high grade fuel coal in the wide world, and is in a wonderful natural gas and oil field. It is also the center of what may be called the labor market, and in addition to all this, its railroad facilities are equal to those of most towns of the size in the same coal field.

Mr. Charles N. Brady saw the opportunities in Washington with its healthy atmosphere, central location and cheap fuel, and started the town into its manufacturing development in 1887 by making it the center of glass plant industries. The oil and gas development about the same time brought in new industrial features, boiler works, tank factories, machine shops, lumber yards, sand reel and sucker-rod factories and a variety of plants.

Some idea may be obtained of the importance and variety of Washington's industries by the following reports of a number of them for the year 1907.

Firm	Employees.	Wages.
Tyler Tube and Pipe Company.....	760	\$ 500,000
Pittsburg Window Glass Company.....	200	142,000
Duncan-Miller Glass Company .....	185	125,000
Atlas Glass Works and Hazel Nos. 1 and 2 .....	1,300	625,000
Jessop Steel Company .....	300	208,000
Griffiths Tin Mill .....	100	100,000
McClure Tin Mill .....	290	170,000
Phoenix Glass Company .....	100	72,000
Washington & Canonsburg Railway Company .....	70	60,000
Washington Electric Light & Power Company .....	25	21,600
Walker & Slater .....	25	25,000
Washington Ice Company .....	35	20,000
Vester, Stewart & Rossell .....	40	35,000
B. D. Northrup .....	28	20,000

Zahniser & Sten .....	20	10,000
Young Packing Company .....	18	11,000
J. J. Davin .....	10	10,000
M. R. Zahniser .....	15	10,000
Gardner Engine Company .....	15	15,000
Donley Brick Company .....	30	10,000
Capitol Oil, Paint Varnish Company...	17	12,000
Findlay Clay Pot Company .....	48	30,000
Dunbar & Wallace .....	12	10,000
William Forgie .....	35	20,535
John W. Hallam .....	128	60,000
Scattering .....	295	189,000
Total .....	4,025	\$2,508,135

Just how many carloads or how many tons of freight originate in the Washington district is not definitely known, but it has been stated that perhaps no other town of the same size in the country had a higher production of car loads annually than Washington.

As most of the town's industries turn out glassware in some form or other it will readily be seen that the freight is what is denominated as high class. As an example, the Hazel-Atlas factories, three in number, shipped in the neighborhood of 2,000 carloads of high class freight during the past year. In addition to the shipments from these plants the Duncan-Miller, the Phoenix, the Highland and the Pittsburg Window factories shipped perhaps as many more, making a total of upward of 4,000 carloads of high class freight from the glass industries alone.

It is equally impossible to give the figures of production of freight by the community's industries engaged in the different forms of the iron business, but this was enormous when the output of the Tyler tube mill, the Jessop steel mill, the McClure and Griffiths tin mills, the several oil well supply works, the paint works, the pottery and others are considered.

Hazel-Atlas Glass Company—The Hazel-Atlas Glass Company, which operates three factories in Washington and one each in Wheeling and Clarksburg, W. Va., employs more hands and pays out more wages than any other manufacturing concern in Washington. The Washington plants are known as Hazel Nos. 1 and 2 and the Atlas.

The Hazel Glass Company was the first glass company to locate in Washington. In 1887 the firm of Brady & Tallman was formed, and a factory built on the old Lead Works' lot, with about sixty employees.

Afterwards it developed into the Hazel Glass Company, with C. N. Brady as president, and A. B. Paxton as secretary. A larger factory was built between the B. & O. and Panhandle railroad tracks and west of Main street.

This factory is now known as Hazel No. 1. The Atlas Glass Company was started in 1894. When the Hazel-Atlas Glass Company was organized these separate plants



became its property. Since then Hazel No. 2 has been built.

At Hazel No. 1 there are employed 450 persons, fifty of whom are girls. This plant last year shipped a total of 800 carloads of finished ware out of Washington, and the ware found its way into all parts of the inhabited globe where anything is sold put up in glass.

The pay-roll for No. 1 amounts to \$180,000 per year. At this factory the output comprises chiefly what is known as "packers' ware," that is, ware used by preservers of fruits, vegetables, wholesale druggists, manufacturing chemists and for beef extracts and potted meats. This plant is located along the Pennsylvania lines and also has switching connections with the B. & O. Railroad.

Plans were recently adopted and contracts let for the rebuilding of the main part of this factory. The new structure is modern in every respect and is constructed of steel. The cost is about \$20,000.

Hazel glass works No. 2, owned and operated by the Hazel-Atlas Company, is located at the junction of the B. & O. system and the Connecting Railroad, on the western edge of Greater Washington. At this factory 425 persons find employment, thirty of whom are girls. The annual pay-roll reaches \$200,000, and the carload shipments run about 1,000. The output comprises chiefly bottles, denominated as "pickles," "inks," "milks," etc. During the past year a new furnace was added to this works, making four now in use. The cost was about \$2,500 and other betterments raised the total to about \$5,500.

The Atlas Factory of the Hazel-Atlas Glass Company—The Atlas Works are located on South College street, and also have switching connections with both railway systems running through Washington. Here are made machine blown fruit jars and some packers' ware, but the plant is devoted chiefly to the making of fruit jars. The annual pay-roll amounts to \$175,000, divided among 350 employees, including forty girls. The jars made at this factory range in size from twelve ounces to sixty-four ounces in capacity, and like all the products of the Hazel-Atlas Company are sold throughout the civilized world. The shipments last year reached 1,000 full carloads.

Betterments at this plant are now under way which will cost \$2,500, and comprise a new furnace, which will add a large percentage to the producing capacity, the number of employees and the annual pay-roll. Few people in Washington know the work connected with the manufacture of the common every-day fruit jar and the mountain height of bottles handled automatically and used in their shipment.

Duncan & Miller Glass Company—One of Washington's solidest and most successful manufacturing concerns is the Duncan-Miller Glass Company, which located along the Pennsylvania lines in 1893 and began the making of

fine pressed tableware. Since these works were built the town has spread well on to a mile further out on what is now known as Jefferson avenue. The company's product is marketed throughout the world and the firm enjoys the reputation of being among the few at the top of their line of business.

The products of this concern are tableware, lamp goods, sugar bowls, pitchers, tumblers, salters, candlebra and other fine pressed ware and gas and electric ware, in the manufacture of which are melted weekly from thirty to thirty-five tons of sand, nine tons of soda, three tons of lime and three tons of nitric soda.

Washington Glass Company—This company was organized by some of the leading men of the town April 27, 1888, and manufacture medicines and small bottles and glassware. The plant of the Washington Glass Manufacturing Company was located on West Maiden street. The company was reorganized in 1896. The new company manufactured plain and decorated lamps, shades, globes, chimneys, specialties and novelties. The officers after reorganization were A. W. Pollock, president; C. N. L. Brudewold, general manager, and Henry Schoenthal, secretary and treasurer. This property was sold to the Phoenix Glass Works.

Phoenix Glass Works—The Phoenix Glass Works is located in the First Ward along the tracks of the Pennsylvania lines, as successor to the Washington Glass Works. This is a branch of a large concern which also operates at Rochester and Monaca. The local output includes electric light supplies, with the exception of bulbs. The product goes into all sections of the world where electric light is used, the Westinghouse Company being one of their largest customers. A recent shipment from the Washington factory was billed through to the Isthmus of Panama, while large shipments are almost daily going out to San Francisco. The company has operated what was formerly known as the Washington Glass Works for a period of five years. Its glass workers are all highly skilled and make good wages. During the past year two press shops were added to the equipment. This works has 100 employees and pays out \$72,000 in wages yearly.

The Highland Glass Company was organized February 7, 1901. J. W. Paxton is the president and R. M. Torrence, secretary. The Highland No. 1 Glass Works is located at the side of the railroad on the end of West Beau street. The lot was formerly occupied by the Beatty-Brady Glass Company, and prior to that by the Lead Works. This lot was at one time occupied by the Hazel No. 1. Highland factories Nos. 2 and 3 are located along the line of the Chartiers Road at the extreme end of Tyler Ward. These companies are engaged in manufacturing high-grade cathedral glass and other fine glass of similar character.

The Novelty Glass Company was organized in 1895. The factory is situated on South Franklin street across from the First Ward school building. At this factory tumblers, mugs and novelties were manufactured. The plant was later taken over and operated as the Sterling Glass Company and is at present shut down indefinitely.

Pittsburg Window Glass Company—One hundred and eighty-five of the 210 employees of the mechanical department of the Pittsburg Window Glass Company's Works, located on the Connecting Railroad, are skilled in the highest degree, and make wages that many so-called professional men would be glad to enjoy. The total annual pay-roll of this company goes considerably over \$200,000, and as the plant is only engaged in manufacturing for ten months in the year, it is easily seen that the window glass workers are among the best paid workmen in the country, and that means, of course, in the world. This factory began operations in October, 1901, and has enjoyed increased business with each succeeding "fire."

The Tyler Tube & Pipe Company is one of Washington's oldest manufacturing concerns and has without doubt paid out more wages than any other in the town. The product of this works consists of boiler tubes, a specialty being made of tubes for locomotive boilers.

The average number of employees is 760, and the annual pay-roll will amount to \$500,000. One-half of the employees are skilled.

The plant is located on the Pennsylvania lines a short distance below the junction of the Connecting Railroad. Its output is admitted to be equal to any made in the country and is marketed in all parts of the continent. The number of tubes made in a year runs away up into the millions.

The Tyler Tube and Pipe Company was organized in 1890, with a capital stock of \$200,000.

Washington was, indeed, fortunate when the Tyler Tube Works, the largest concern of the kind in America, decided to locate here. Originally the works of this company were located in New England, but it was soon found necessary to seek a locality nearer the source of supply, and Washington was therefore chosen. The abundance of natural gas for fuel purposes was still another important incentive. The company uses both natural gas and gas of its own manufacture, made from coal obtained west of the county home. The natural gas makes the most intense heat. It was originally intended to erect a tube mill alone, but the question of a suitable supply of iron and the preparation of that iron for the finishing process of the tube mill, led to the erection of the rolling mill, which is now an important part of the present plant. Considerable material from these works is purchased by the United States government to be used in the construction of marine boilers for war vessels.

William P. Tyler, who located with the plant and died in Washington, and N. E. Whitaker, of Wheeling (died December 28, 1909), were most prominent in the affairs of this company. The latter is still the president, and C. A. Bumpus, the secretary and treasurer, has been a continuous factor in the success of this plant.

The Washington Carbon Works was formerly situated on South College street, opposite the Atlas Glass factory. It was organized in 1887 with a capital stock of \$200,000, and from this beginning grew rapidly until their plant consisted of two large factories, a storage room, office, experimental laboratory and testing room, and was one of the largest, if not the largest, independent carbon factories in the United States. It employed 175-200 men. The chief office was in the Westinghouse building, Pittsburg, with branch offices in other cities. This plant was destroyed by fire several years ago and the lot is now used by the Atlas Glass factory, although no building has been erected.

The McClure Tin Mills, at the intersection of the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Connecting Railroad, is a large and modern plant well adapted to the manufacture of charcoal iron redipped roofing plates, and terne plate, and is in every particular up to date.

No trouble is found in securing a market for the output, which goes into all sections of the country. Betterments to the extent of \$5,000 were made to the plant within the year and it is expected that still more money will be expended in that way this year.

The McClure Company employs on an average 285 men and has an annual pay-roll of \$150,000.

It is only within the past seventeen years that the manufacture of tin and terne plate has received the impetus necessary for the creation of a great industry. The plant of the local company was among the first to be built in this country for the manufacture of tin plate, the market for which had hitherto been controlled by the Welsh manufacturers. At the time of the first revival of this industry in the United States it was scarcely believed that the American manufacturer could compete with the foreign product even with the tariff to foster it. The course of years has, however, proved that the American product could not only compete with the Welsh product on its own ground but that it was superior to that product. This plant was established in 1897 and was first known as the Washington Tin Plate Mill.

The Griffiths Tin Mill is located on the Connecting Railroad in the Gordon Valley. This works turns out a superior grade of roofing tin, made with a pure charcoal iron base. The number of employees averages 100, and the annual pay-roll is given as \$100,000. W. H. Griffiths, the proprietor, is one of the most widely and favorably known tin makers in the country and his product has



always found ready market. The articles of incorporation of this company were issued upon the 14th of November, 1901.

These mills are distinguished by the fact that they are the first mills in the United States in which tin plate was made from charcoal iron. It is now thirty-two years since the old method of making tin plate from charcoal iron seemingly went out of date and was replaced by the method of making tin plate from mild steel. The mild steel for use in the manufacture of tin plate was easier to make and very much cheaper, but it is alleged not nearly so durable as that made by the old method.

The Jessop Steel Works, a branch of the famous English firm, whose make of steel is known as the best throughout the world, is located on the Connecting Railroad. The number of employees at the present time is 300 and the weekly pay-roll \$4,000, or \$208,000 per annum.

The plant began operations in 1902, the product being high grade sheet steel, which goes into the making of saws, plows, fine shovels and smaller implements. During the year just ended the company expended \$10,000 in betterments, comprising a warehouse, machine shop and blacksmith shop. A gas producer has been erected to be used in emergencies.

In 1902 the Jessop Steel Company located at Washington. The reason for the locating here of this branch of the great English firm was that it was desired to introduce their product into North America and therefore this plant was incorporated under the laws of Pennsylvania, it being conducted separately from its parent firm. The capital stock was \$250,000, and president, S. Jessop Robinson.

The Findlay Clay Pot Company, located on the Connecting Railroad, began business in 1902 and has steadily increased its output. The average number of employees is thirty-five and the annual pay-roll amounts to \$22,000. About one-third of the hands are skilled mechanics.

The local plant is a branch concern, the main works of the company being at Findlay, Ohio. By locating in Washington the company sought a central point in what is a large and important glass producing district, and the increasing demand experienced from year to year shows that the move was a wise one. Being centrally located secures an equalization of freight rates on shipments. The output of this works is clay pots and clay blocks, 1,000 of the former having been manufactured the last year.

The president is C. H. Lambie, and Charles Crisbin is secretary and treasurer.

M. Ryan Boiler and Iron Works—M. Ryan started his boiler shop on West Chestnut street near the Chartiers depot in 1886. Boilers of every description are made to order, special attention being given to those used in

the oil fields. From ten to twenty-five employees are kept engaged.

B. D. Northrup Machine Shop—The machine shop and brass and iron foundry of B. D. Northrup, located at Third street and the Pennsylvania lines, is one of Washington's substantial manufacturing concerns. The business has grown steadily and the products of the works go into all the oil fields of the United States, the proprietor being widely and favorably known to nearly every one engaged in that business.

The average number of employees at the Northrup works is twenty-eight, with a monthly pay-roll of about \$400, or over \$20,000 annually.

B. D. Northrup established business in Washington in 1888 in the old foundry building where the Second U. P. Church now stands. Two years after he removed from this location to the corner of Maiden and Franklin streets. Since then the plant has been removed to its present location. Northrup manufactures a general line of oil well supplies, valves, pumping outfits, and does a general branch of iron foundry business, besides repair work of all kinds. The proprietor has a branch shop at Sistersville, W. Va., which is equipped for doing general machine work, and is also used as a supply store for the West Virginia oil fields, the goods being manufactured at the main factory in Washington.

Zahniser Brothers & Sten—In Washington we have a number of reliable firms whose efforts are devoted to the production of machinery and machine work, and of these one of the best known is the house of Messrs. Zahniser Bros. & Sten, which was established in the fall of 1895, and which has since built up an important trade throughout the country.

The firm occupy premises near the Chartiers depot, which are their own property and which comprise a building 50x120 feet in dimensions. The shops are fitted with a full equipment of machinery and appliances suited to the operation of the work in hand, especially of the manufacture of oil drilling and fishing tools. Most of these supply the western Pennsylvania and West Virginia oil fields. About sixteen men are employed annually and \$1,200 paid out in wages each month.

The M. R. Zahniser foundry is located in the heart of the factory district along the Connecting Railroad. The number of men employed is fifteen and the annual pay-roll is \$10,000. At this foundry are made all kinds of castings, which are supplied to the factories of Washington, Pittsburg, Canonsburg and Waynesburg.

A number of special castings are made at this foundry which are covered by patents.

Although the company has been doing business for some time previous to the location of its plant on the connecting railway, it was not until 1902, when the

concern moved from the old location to that now occupied, that it began extensive operations.

The plant was first located near the Chestnut street depot of the Pennsylvania railroad in a building owned by W. Forgie and which was leased by the proprietor of the foundry, M. R. Zahniser.

This lease first went into effect in 1899 and the company enjoyed a good business for three years in this building. At the end of this period the business was purchased by the present owners and the plant was moved from the old location to that now occupied. This foundry was for a time called the Washington Foundry.

Davin Oil Well Tool Works and Repair Shop—The oil well tool works and repair shop is now operated by J. J. Davin. It makes a specialty of oil well tools, and a salesroom is maintained at Sistersville for the disposing of many in that field. The firm name was formerly Davin and McClure, but several years ago the entire business was taken over by Mr. Davin.

The number of employees averages about ten, and the annual pay-roll is in the neighborhood of \$10,000.

Sucker Rod Factory—The Chapman sucker rod, invented by Gideon Chapman, and manufactured in Washington for many years past, is known and used throughout the oil fields of the United States. Mr. Chapman came here and introduced the business in 1889. While the plant is not a big one, yet from the character of the work in making the rods a few employees can turn out an enormous number in a year. The product of this plant will be in demand so long as oil is produced. The hickory of which the rods are made is secured from Ohio, Indiana and Missouri, and according to the workmen that from the latter state is of a much superior quality.

National Wrought Iron Annealing Box Company—One new manufactory was added to the Washington district last year, namely, the National Wrought Iron Annealing Box Company. This concern removed to Washington from Anderson, Indiana, and has erected one of the finest factory buildings in the southwestern part of the State, at West Washington B. & O. station. It will employ about fifty men, and has a pay-roll of \$50,000 a year. The constructing of the plant gave employment to a large number of Washington workmen, and it is certain to prove a valuable addition to the town.

The Gardener Convertible Steam and Gas Engine Company, located along the Pennsylvania lines in the Tyler Ward, was organized in October, 1904. The capital was \$50,000, most of the stock being held by local people. The gas engine manufactured was the invention of William Gardener, and Frank M. Gardener was the manager of the plant. Many improvements were made and the new gas engine met with much favor, but the financial depression of the recent year caused a shut-

down of the works. The factory is now being conducted by a receiver.

Petroleum Iron Works—The plant of the Petroleum Iron Works Company was formerly situated on Second street and the Chartiers railroad. This establishment manufactured oil, water, gas and grain tanks with a specialty of pipe line and refinery work. The company was founded by C. H. Todd and J. S. Cullinan in 1894. In the shops an average of 125 hands were employed, while about 200 were engaged in the field work. The annual pay-roll reached \$150,000. This company in 1907 removed from town to Sharon, Pa.

Beaver Refining Company—The Beaver Refining Company, Charles A. Wales, president, and Eugene A. Kelly, secretary and treasurer, refiners of oil and manufacturers of over 100 by-products. This plant has the wonderful history of running night and day continuously without shutting down for twenty-seven years, and under the same ownership.

Capitol Oil, Paint and Varnish Company—The Capitol Oil, Paint & Varnish Company, which began operations in 1905, is one of Washington's youngest manufacturing industries. The works are located on the Pennsylvania lines in the Tyler Ward. Seventeen employees draw \$12,000 in wages per year.

This company, as its name indicates, manufactures all kinds of paints, oils and varnishes, but makes a specialty of high grade house paints. One of its lines which is having a large sale is Japan lacquer, which is used chiefly for interior household work. A very gratifying fact to the management last year was the growth of the home trade for its products, the increase being over 300 per cent.

The Donley Brick Company, whose works are located along the B. & O. Railroad, in the eastern section of Washington, made and marketed 3,500,000 bricks during the past year, the plant being in operation about nine months. This company began business in 1902, and employs an average of thirty hands when running full, with an annual pay-roll of \$10,000.

The building bricks and paving blocks are marketed chiefly in Washington and the surrounding country, although the company's product is of such quality that outside points are gradually demanding them in increasing quantities. During the past year 100 carloads were shipped to Wheeling, Pittsburg, Washington, D. C., and other cities.

A recent addition to the output is a specially made chimney block, the market for which promises to rapidly grow large. This block is used for the construction of smoke stacks.

Tombstone and Marble Works—William J. Howarth came to Washington and engaged in the marble business



with his brother, Joseph, about the close of the Civil War. Since his death, which occurred recently, the business has been conducted by his widow.

Thomas Armitage has been engaged in supplying marble work in the county. Recently J. H. Kurtz, who formerly was the manager of the William J. Howarth granite works, has opened a shop in the same line of business.

**Zelt Brothers' Flour Mill**—Zelt Bros., Adam and Albert, owners and operators of the Washington Flouring Mill, employ ten hands and pay out \$8,000 in wages annually. This firm began business twenty-two years ago, purchasing the mill which they still control and which is one of the oldest flouring mills in continuous operation in Washington County. The capacity of the plant has been much enlarged since the present firm acquired charge and at present 125 barrels of flour can be turned out every day. And not only is this done, but the product is of such quality that a ready market is found for it in Washington and the surrounding sections.

The Zelt brothers also operate the mill owned by the Gantz heirs. This is located on the little lot near the Chestnut street station, where oil was first struck in Washington, which gave rise to the name "Gantz sand."

**Home Dressed Beef Company**—The Home Dressed Beef Company, composed of three of Washington's best known residents, began business in 1903, and its trade has shown a very gratifying increase every year. The company's place of business is located on Woodland avenue, in Tyler Ward, and is modern and up to date in every respect. It is the aim and purpose of the management to kill for their market only the very choicest grades of corn fed animals, and to this end their buyers are continually on the lookout for the "top of the market" cattle, hogs and sheep. The number of employees in this concern is eight, and the annual pay-roll, \$3,500.

**Young Packing Company**—One of Washington's busiest "workshops" is the plant of the E. J. Young Packing Company, located on Chartiers street and the Pennsylvania lines. This business was founded in 1895 by E. J. Young, who recently located on the Pacific coast. At the beginning the business was conducted on a somewhat modest scale, but it expanded rapidly, until at the present time eighteen employees are kept steadily engaged at killing the hundreds of bees, hogs, sheep and calves needed to supply the company's trade. The place is kept in good condition and the product finds a ready market in Washington and surrounding towns. The weekly pay-roll runs over \$200, or in the neighborhood of \$10,000 per year. The present proprietors are G. M. Cameron & Sons.

**MacConnell's Buggy Company**—It was in 1872 that John F. Berthel began carrying on the carriage making business on Jefferson street. A fire there destroyed the plant and in the spring of '98 he occupied the present quarters on North Franklin street formerly used by Hays and Wilson in the same business. About ten or twelve men are constantly employed in the manufacture of buggies and wagons. Among the special wagons manufactured are oil wagons, many of which are shipped to Kentucky, California and Texas. On the death of Mr. Berthel recently the name of the firm was changed to the MacConnell Buggy Company.

Washington has no liquor licensed saloons, but the need is supplied as far as possible by three breweries. The annual output of one of these breweries last year was 25,000 barrels. Much of the capital stock is owned by local men.

**Jackson's Carriage Factory**—J. Dallas Jackson started the enterprise of manufacturing carriages in Washington in 1873. In 1896 a three-story brick building was erected on East Wheeling street. Carriages, wagons, and buck wagons are made the specialty, being light work. Since the death of J. Dallas Jackson, the concern is known as the J. Dallas Jackson Sons, and later as the J. Dallas Jackson Son Carriage Factory.

**Forgie's Planing Mill**—W. Forgie came to Washington in the time of the early oil development in this county and drilled the first well on the Shirls farm. While drilling that well he realized the necessity of some improvements in the apparatus for drilling oil wells, and invented the tool wrenching jack and improvements in the bull wheel and sand reel, the gudgeons of which had always given a great deal of trouble. After completing the well Mr. Forgie began the manufacture and development of these improvements and met with very great success. His inventions have revolutionized that part of the business. Consequently the plant has grown quite extensively, and, owing to the large amount of lumber necessary for the construction of these oil well appliances, he has developed the lumber and planing mill business in connection. He gave more attention to the lumber business later on and increased that part of his business gradually until he had an excellent trade and one of the finest and largest stocks of lumber in this section. A disastrous fire swept away many thousands of dollars' worth of this lumber besides a planing mill, tool shop and machine shop. However, Mr. Forgie rebuilt to some extent his planing mill and continued the lumber business, to which he added the business of supplying mantels and tiles.

Walker & Slater, contractors, are located at 87 West Wheeling street. They began business in April, 1887. This firm succeeded that of Walker & Klieves, who had

carried on the same business at the same location for twenty years prior to 1887. Mr. Walker, of that firm, was the father of the member of the present firm.

Walker & Slater employ an average of twenty-five hands throughout the year, and have an annual pay-roll of about \$25,000. They have built some of the finest houses in Washington County and prepare plans, furnish estimates and sell lumber at retail for building purposes.

The Vester, Stewart & Rossell Company, contractors and lumber dealers, whose works are located in the Fourth Ward, secured contracts during the past year which amounted to over \$200,000. Some of this work is still uncompleted, including the Hospital for Insane at Woodville, Allegheny County, and which will amount to \$120,000. With the exception of some mill work which went to New Castle the balance of their work was done in and around Washington. The company employs an average of thirty-five hands and pays out annually \$28,000 in wages.

April 1, 1795, the first postmaster was appointed for Washington. The government has kept an office here ever since. Hugh Wylie served a long period covering from 1803 to 1828.

Thomas Morgan was next to handle the mail until in 1839 Samuel Workman was appointed.

Robert Colmery and Jonathan D. Leet equally divided the period from 1840 to 1849. James McDermot, a war veteran of 1812, David Acheson and George W. Aiken served about four years each until Freeman Brady took charge, June 3, 1858. This being a political office, Brady's position was filled by the reappointment of McDermot at the beginning of the war in 1861.

The veteran of 1812 gave place to a crippled soldier of the war of the sixties, William C. Wylie, son-in-law of U. S. Marshal, Gen. John Hall, and was followed by James S. Stocking, another maimed soldier. They served from July 7, 1865, to October 7, 1886, when a Democrat, James S. Brady, took charge four years.

Another war veteran, William H. Underwood, served from 1890 to March 29, 1894, when he was succeeded by Edgar L. Brady, a clerk of long experience, who has continuously been in the postoffice until the present time. After four years as postmaster, Mr. Brady became clerk again upon the reappointment of Mr. Underwood, who served until the close confinement began to tell upon his health, when he was relieved by the appointment, July 7, 1906, of the present postmaster and experienced clerk, David A. Templeton.

During the first seventy-five years the place of keeping the office was close by the court house, or at farthest, scarcely a square away. In 1870 the new town hall building erected for town purposes, and with a central postoffice room in view was opened, and the people received their mail at the southeast corner of the present

court house square for a generation. It was a convenient location and an agreeable arrangement to have the postoffice, the town library and reading room and the entrance to the town hall auditorium all approached through the same waiting room. Waiting for the mail to open was a favorite half hour of the evening, and many went for pastime, to short visit their neighbor, or perhaps their sweetheart.

The necessity for a new court house and the crowded postoffice quarters drove the office to the Morgan building, below Maiden street, on January 7, 1903. It had been opened awhile in the Rentz building, East Wheeling street, and again in the town hall after its removal in the fall of 1897.

It was decided to build a federal building. The appropriation for the purpose of a site and post office building for Washington, as made by the U. S. government, was \$80,000. The lot has a frontage of 120 feet on West Maiden street, and extends back a distance of 150 feet along Brownson avenue. The site on West Maiden street was sold to the government by Clark T. Bartlett for \$18,000.

The contract for the building was let in the fall of 1904 and the handsome new Federal building was finished and the postoffice was removed into it on June 22, 1906. The building cost over \$60,000.

The present postoffice, located in the Federal building, has a most up-to-date equipment and gives employment to the postmaster, his assistant and nine clerks. There are fifteen city carriers to serve the patrons of the office, one of these using a horse and wagon. Ten rural carriers deliver from the local office. The two sub-stations, one in the Tyler Ward and one in the Eighth, were opened January 2, 1907, and the reports have shown a steady increase of business each quarter. November 1, 1908, a third sub-station was established in J. C. McNulty's Drug Store (now Holbert's) on North Main street was opened to the public.

About the year 1900 the postoffice department discontinued between seventy and eighty of the rural offices in the county and in their stead established eighty rural free delivery routes. The daily paper now reaches nearly every hamlet in the county, and its influence is greater than ever before.

An idea of the increase of mail business in Washington in twenty years can readily be seen. In 1888, two years before there was local free delivery, and before the rural carriers, the postmaster and three assistants handled all the mail and the total receipts did not equal \$12,000. The receipts in 1900 were \$25,550.09. Since then they have increased each year until in 1908 they were \$47,883.09, an increase of \$22,333 in eight years.

Market House—A town meeting in 1795 decided that a public market house was needed. Alexander Addison



and Dr. Absalom Baird were appointed to procure subscriptions. A building was erected on the northeast corner of the court house square. In 1840 the market house was removed to the south side of the public square and in 1866 it was destroyed by fire. Four years later it was replaced by a Town Hall.

**Town Hall**—While the proposition of erecting a town hall was agitated upon various occasions, beginning in 1842, the citizens were opposed to such until 1868, when the matter was submitted to vote and carried by a decided majority. On February 16, 1869, legislative action authorizing the commissioners to lease a portion of the public ground to erect thereon a town hall to be used as a postoffice and for other public purposes, was obtained. J. Kerr, of Pittsburg, was architect and Andrew Brady contractor. The corner stone was laid with becoming ceremony on September 18, 1869, by President U. S. Grant. The town hall is a substantial brick edifice of the Franco-Italian style. The second floor comprised the opera house of the town and many celebrities of the day appeared. The town hall stood formerly just south of the old court house on the same lot. When the new court house was erected in 1899, the town hall was moved to its present site on the corner of Brownson and Cherry Avenues and the postoffice was continued for a time in the building. The basement is occupied by the lockup and police office. The first floor is occupied by the Citizens' Library. The second floor is still used occasionally for meetings, but it has not been used for an opera house for several years. The town council hold their meetings in what was the auditorium. The borough secretary and borough engineer occupy the rear of the first floor.

**Citizens' Library**—It was in 1811 that the people of Washington began to feel the need of a public library. Thomas H. Baird advertised in the paper on July 15, 1811, that he would lend his books to subscribers at the rate of \$5 per year; the library was to be open in the house of Mr. Baird every day except Sunday. How long it continued is not known.

The Washington Library Company was organized in February of 1816 with Matthew Semple as librarian. In May the library was opened in the house of Mr. Semple. No one seems to remember what became of the library. In 1832 and 1833 Archibald Kerr kept a circulating library.

The Mechanics Library was opened in 1846; at first it was kept in the building below Dr. Whittlesey's drug store, but was removed afterward to the old Methodist Church parsonage on Beau street.

As the years went by the citizens began to desire a more pretentious organization with better equipment, so in 1867, the Washington Library Association was formed

with Mr. A. Wilson as president, Rev. Watkins as secretary, Mrs. V. Harding as treasurer, and Miss Martha Grayson as librarian. The library was formally opened in the Grayson home in February, 1868, with about 150 volumes. The books of the Mechanics' Library were finally presented to the new organization, and entertainments were given and money raised for purchasing books. Much interest was taken in the library, and the number of volumes increased till in 1871 there were about 1,600 volumes.

In 1869 a new Town Hall was proposed, and Dr. F. J. Le Moyne offered to donate \$10,000 for a public library, provided rooms in the new building were given for that purpose. In April of 1869 the offer was made to the council, and after some months the offer was accepted.

The Town Hall was completed in 1871, and the rooms for the library were provided. Two thousand and one hundred dollars was spent in erecting the fire-proof vault, \$5,900 was expended for books, and \$2,000 was placed at interest for use of the library. The new organization became known as the Citizens' Library Association which was to be controlled by a board of five curators, one to be appointed by W. & J. College, one by the Court of Washington County, and three to be elected by the people.

On November 16, 1871, Miss Mary Gregg was elected librarian and served until April 16, 1888, when she resigned, and Miss Mary Murphy was elected. Miss Murphy resigned on April 28, 1888, and Miss Willa M. Kirk was elected. On April 24, 1890, Miss Annie Charlton was elected and served till February 9, 1891, when Miss Antoinette Cracraft was elected.

Miss Cracraft served till the fall of 1902, when her health failed.

About this time a new interest was taken in the library, especially by the Civic Division of the Current Events Club. On January 30, 1903, Miss Janet M. Clark was elected librarian and still serves.

During the following spring the Civic Department raised about \$1,400, with which new books were purchased and the rooms were repapered. In April the postoffice was moved, and the library came into possession of a large front room now used as a reference and reading room. One of the other rooms was fitted up as a children's room.

A renaissance in library affairs began with the interest aroused by the Civics and the election of Miss Janet M. Clark. The council took new interest and gave heat, light, janitor services and \$600 per year; the school board decided to give one-fifth of a mill of the school tax, and the library in return gave free books to teachers and pupils of the borough schools and the

parochial school, and purchased 79 sets of Supplementary readers to be used in the schools.

The library staff now consists of the librarian and three assistants who are specializing in various departments. There are now 12,800 volumes in the library. Aid is received from the school funds as required by recent law.

Washington Borough Fire Department—In the year 1903 Washington Borough established the Gamewell fire alarm system and employed paid firemen, who are always on duty. A fire building was erected on the lot belonging to the borough in the rear of the Town Hall Building, and a fine equipment purchased. Two horses are sufficient for the ladders and hose which are usually taken in case of fire, for fire engines are not now needed as formerly, because of the abundant water supply in the fire plugs located all over the borough. The department is one of the best, although it has only five men. No very disastrous fire has obtained great headway since the organization of the paid company. The confinement is so continuous that this department deserves a better location on Main street, where they would have more pleasing quarters. The chief is Patrick Curran and his assistants who are well trained and disciplined are: Horseman, Harry Cundall and Charlie Houston; electrician, Lawrence Loar, and driver, Sheldon H. White.

From the earliest history of the town, efforts have been made to guard against fire. The village owned a fire engine in 1796. A Washington fire company was organized in 1801 and later the Franklin Fire Company was formed. In 1822 the Hope Company was organized and this together with the Washington Company, organized in 1837, existed about 20 years. The Good Intent Fire Company was organized in 1837 and an engine purchased. Twenty years later the Hope Fire Company was reorganized and was again reorganized under the same name in 1870. The Eagle Fire Company was formed in 1857—though its fire engine was purchased three years previous. Water was often scarce, but bells were rung and cries made and the people turned out to form what was known as a bucket brigade. Some of the fire companies owned their own fire buckets which were made from sole leather and were used by men, women and children standing in line and passing the water from some pump to the locality of the fire. The empty buckets could be passed back along the line of smaller children. One or more of these leather buckets is owned by Mrs. Jennie W. Baird, of this town, as a relic.

The Good Will Company was formed and used a suction engine worked by about 15 men on each side. In 1873 the first steam engine was purchased and it was a beautiful piece of brass. It was used by the City

Fire Department which was organized at that time. This company disbanded during the year and was immediately succeeded by the Little Giant Fire and Hose Company. Cisterns were constructed at different convenient points near the center of the town. Frequently the little engine was brought out for drill and its puffing and throbbing always produced a crowd which generally raised a yell when the water would be thrown so high as to fall sprinkling like a baptismal shower on the head of Gen. George Washington, whose statue stood on the top of the court house. In 1880 the Mechanics Hook and Ladder Company was organized and this company did good service until the bond issue was voted upon and the paid fire department was installed as above stated. Many of the most prominent men of the town were actively engaged as members of these volunteer fire companies.

Washington Hospital—The Washington Hospital, one of the town's leading benevolent institutions, may be said to be the outgrowth of a movement begun some 25 years ago, to provide a hospital for this borough. The leaders in that movement were Dr. Grayson and Drs. Thomas and Harry McKennan, all now dead. That was unsuccessful and a few years later, Miss Nellie Reed, now Mrs. McCord, of New York, made vigorous efforts to reawaken hospital interest. A series of entertainments were given in the old Town Hall and several hundred dollars was secured for a hospital. Interest flagged however and Miss Reed placed the funds in safe hands and the matter was for the time dropped.

Early in 1897 Drs. J. Y. Scott, George M. Kelly and the late Dr. William Denny undertook the task of reviving public interest in a hospital. Several public spirited men came to their assistance and in May, 1897, a charter was issued by the Court of Common Pleas of Washington County to the Washington Hospital. The original corporators were Drs. J. Y. Scott and George M. Kelly, and John A. Howden, James K. Mitchell, John Slater, Grattan G. Best, J. G. Brittain, T. B. H. Brownlee, Thomas M. Nichol, Henry Schoenthal, A. G. Happer, John H. Murdoch, John W. Seaman, J. S. Cullinan and W. C. McBride.

The funds left by Miss Reed in the hands of A. G. Happer with other contributions, were invested in the A. W. Acheson homestead on Acheson avenue, Fifth Ward, and in May, 1898, the hospital was opened for the reception of patients.

The original building with its repairs and additions cost about \$16,000 and since then \$43,000 has been expended in additions. The hospital now has four wards and 16 private rooms. It is equipped with gas and electric lights throughout, steam heat, elevator and telephone service.



## WASHINGTON HOSPITAL, WASHINGTON, PA.

Number of patients treated from the opening to October 1, 1909.....	2,951
Number of patients treated from October 1, 1908, to October 1, 1909.....	412

City Hospital of Washington—The City Hospital, erected near the Seventh Ward school building, was the result of a discussion among the physicians in May, 1906. Of the 26 charter members of the association, all were physicians. It was decided to add a number of laymen to the association, thus bringing the community at large into closer touch with the undertaking and giving them a direct voice in its management.

The hospital building is one of the best equipped in Western Pennsylvania and was erected at a cost of about \$40,000. Ground was broken August 27, 1906. The formal dedicatory ceremonies were on April 26 and the following Monday, April 29, 1907, the new institution was opened for the reception of patients. The entire equipment of the hospital is modern and up-to-date.

The operating room is a model in its appointments and construction. It is equipped with all appliances and improvements which the latest discoveries and developments in surgery and medical science prompts. The first officers of the City Hospital Association were A. C. Marsh, president; W. B. Ritchie, vice president, and Dr. T. F. Cashman, secretary.

Washington Cemetery—The old graveyard in the borough of Washington was probably used from the beginning of the settlement of the town and passed into the possession of the borough. After it ceased to be used Franklin Street was extended through it and the part east of Franklin partly built up and the western part also built upon. The place at last became so ill kept besides being in such an unhealthy proximity to the town that a charter was granted to the Washington Cemetery Company March 3, 1853, for the laying out of a new cemetery. The company had the following incorporators: Samuel Cunningham, James Watson, George Lonkert, John D. Chambers, Hon. Alexander W. Acheson, James Brown, Joseph Henderson, R. F. Cooper, James Ewing, John L. Gow, John H. Ewing, Dr. John W. Wishart, Hon. William McKennan, David S. Wilson, O. B. McFadden, Alexander Murdoch, William Hopkins, S. B. Hays, John Hall, Franklin Nichol and Dr. M. H. Clark. The board of managers was composed of Rev. Thomas Hanna, John L. Gow, Hon. Alexander W. Acheson, William Hopkins, James Watson, James Brice and D. S. Wilson. These men determined upon the hill a half mile southwest of town and accordingly the land now occupied by the cemetery was purchased from Alexander Sweney, Joseph Huston and William B. Huston. The ground was cleared, a superintendent's house erected and the cemetery laid out by John Chislett. Hundreds

of handsome monuments have since been erected. A magnificent monument was erected here in 1871 in memory of the Washington County soldiers who gave their lives in the Civil War, and another is erected over the grave of Col. Alexander Hawkins, a Civil War veteran, who commanded the Tenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, during the Spanish-American War, and who died on the voyage home from the Philippines. The cemetery is beautifully laid out. Shade trees are abundant and in every way it is a God's Acre of exceptional beauty. The grounds are under the care of William Crosby, who has been superintendent for 41 years and has now 175 acres under his charge.

The records of the early educational history of Washington are very meager. The earliest mention of schools is the incorporation of the academy in September, 1787. In 1789 this school was opened in a room in the upper story of the log court house. Rev. Thadeaus Dodd had charge of the 20 students who formed the first class. The only hint of a common school in the town at that time is a conversation with Mordecai Hoge, who is recorded as saying that he attended school in 1790 in a hewed log cabin with low windows and desk and slab benches. In the newspaper in 1795 and also in 1799 appeared advertisements of a French school. William Porter in 1796 advertised to open an evening school in the schoolhouse on Wheeling street. This was the old red schoolhouse where the south end of the old college building now stands. Mr. Porter probably taught the day school also, as his is the only name of a school teacher, which appears on the assessment roll of 1798. In 1800 a Miss Good taught school in Washington and again in 1809 opened a school for ladies.

In June, 1805, John Hoge sold to Alexander Little, James Gilmore and Robert Anderson, lot No. 77 on Belle, now Wheeling street, to be made use of for a schoolhouse and no other purpose, unless it be for building a house or a place of public worship. A brick schoolhouse was erected in the rear of this lot; later both were conveyed to the Baptist Church.

About 1811, Mrs. James H. Baker, established in Washington what is said to have been the first female seminary west of the Alleghany Mountains. It was opened first in a house which stood on the site now occupied by the Morgan Block, on South Main street, above Maiden.

On April 14, 1814, Mrs. Baker advertised that the school would reopen on May 7 and that arrangements had been made "for boarding all foreign pupils." On April 24, 1815, she informed the public that the May term would commence in "a new and elegant house on Maiden street, capable of accommodating 40 young lady boarders." This was a pretentious school for that early

day. The house referred to is still standing and is in a good state of preservation. It is the home of Mrs. John Baird. The Baker Seminary continued in this building for several years.

From that time until 1830 the information available is very unsatisfactory and slight. Among the teachers during this time were Rev. Charles Wheeler, pastor of the Baptist Church; David Johnson, Mrs. Baker, Robert Fee, Rev. Matthew Brown, James Williamson, Mrs. Whitehouse, Samuel Marshall, Andrew Gwinn, Obadiah Jennings, John Kerr, Philip Potter, Mrs. Harriett Lafouche and many others. The schools were taught in the old stone Masonic building in the rear of the Grayson property on Main street; in a house owned by Hugh Wilson, on Main street near Maiden; in the second story of the market house, which stood at the corner of Main and Beau streets, where the sheriff's office now stands, in a Pine alley schoolhouse; in the brick schoolhouse on the Baptist Church lot, and in a log schoolhouse on the Lutheran Church property, near the old graveyard. In December, 1830, a public meeting of citizens of the town and county was held at the court house for the purpose of taking into consideration the subject of general education, and to adopt measures to call the attention of the State Legislature to the subject. Alexander Reed occupied the chair, James Gordon was vice president, and Ephraim L. Blaine and William Baird, secretaries. A committee was appointed, which reported a petition to the Legislature, which was read and adopted. Another committee reported a plan for a general system of education, such as was in practice in some of the eastern states."

"In 1832 the teachers in the borough, George K. Scott, Phillip Potter, Warner Long and Alexander G. Marshman published a letter in the papers of the day attempting to regulate the school system. This letter had the effect of arousing the citizens to the matter, and several meetings were held for the purpose of devising some measure in reference to the better regulation of common schools of the borough. One noticeable thing about the school teaching of that time is, it was entered on as a business enterprise, or venture, and at the close of the term the teachers would return grateful acknowledgement for past support and announce that he would open his school on the blank day of blank month next, in such and such a room."

"In the year 1836, Mrs. Fanny Biddle opened a ladies' school on Maiden street, and a new building was erected and occupied and a state charter obtained in 1838, for what is still a flourishing school, the Washington Female Seminary.

"In 1834 the public school law went into effect and the borough schools became regularly organized into a district. From 1834 to 1843 the records are few and

dim. From that year minutes have been kept and the first school board mentioned in them consisted of John Grayson, president; George Morrison, secretary; Colin M. Reed, John Hart, Prof. Robert Milligan and Henry Langley."

"The schools held for about five months of the year and then the rooms were let to the teachers for subscription schools the rest of the year. In 1844 the tax for school purposes was \$582.30. The earliest corps of teachers recorded consisted of Edward J. Morgan, George Freeby, Miss Sarah Hull, Thomas Officer, Samuel R. Witherow, Miss Martha Smith, Miss Mary A. Morgan and Phillip Potter, which last had charge of the colored school. With the exception of this school, and those for very small children, the sexes were taught in separate buildings. The buildings in use at that time were the basement of the M. P. Church, in the rear of the jail on West Beau street, containing two rooms; the house on the Baptist Church lot, reached by Cherry alley. This Baptist Church spoken of on West Wheeling street was torn down some years ago. It stood where brick dwellings now are just a short distance below Franklin street, near the home of Dr. W. J. Waugh; a brick house of two rooms on corner of Franklin street and Cherry alley; the lodge on West Maiden street, containing two rooms; the house where the colored school is on the lot in the rear of the A. M. E. Church, corner East Chestnut and Lincoln streets. The highest salary paid was \$28 per month and the lowest \$14."

"At this time there was some attempt at classification, but none at graduation. School government was rude and harsh and the buildings rough and unattractive, and after each vacation a committee was appointed to repair damages to the premises. In March, 1848, the M. E. Church building on Franklin street, near Chestnut street, now the MacConnell Buggy Factory, was purchased and divided into four rooms, the second floor to be for the big boys. The purchase gave a great impetus to the interest in school affairs.

"As graduation was desirable and something to evidence that distinction would stimulate pupils, a high school was established in 1866, and diplomas presented to a class of five girls, on May 17, 1867.

The old Union school building, the property now being owned by Washington & Jefferson College and used as a site for the academy, which was erected in 1853 to 1855, was destroyed by fire on Sunday, February 12, 1899. When first erected this old building was considered a model and substantial structure and was visited by many persons who desired to erect large buildings. It was 75x80 feet, brick, three stories high, and had four recitation rooms on each floor. The grammar school building still remains and is used by W. & J. Academy. Additions have been added to it since in control of the



college. The property was sold to Washington & Jefferson College for about \$27,500. The school board, after disposing of this property, bought lots on North College street, next to Pine alley, and at the corner of South Franklin and West Maiden streets and erected new brick buildings. In 1895 the Second Ward building was erected. There are now schools in every ward of the borough, except the Fourth. This ward is small, and not far distant from the other schools. The younger colored children are taught in a separate school. The Tyler Ward has two schools, housed in practically new buildings. One has only been in use within the past two or three years. The ward schools are in charge of principals who are under the direction of the superintendent. Not including the large High School faculty, 75 grade teachers are employed. The Parochial School is taught by the Sisters of the Catholic Church. Washington's High School ranks among the first class High Schools of the State. In addition to the superintendent and the assistant the High School faculty is composed of a principal and nine other teachers. There are also four special teachers. Pupils are permitted to elect book-keeping, shorthand and typewriting which is arranged for at the Washington Business College.

The school report for 1908 gave the borough of Washington 65 schools taught nine months in the year. There were 7 male teachers and 70 female teachers. The average month's salary of the males was \$91.42 and of females \$60.05. There were 2,852 scholars enrolled and the cost per month of each pupil was \$2.26. The number of mills for school purposes was 5.6 and for building purposes 2.4.

The borough of West Washington which has since been admitted to the borough had in 1908, 14 schools, taught nine months in the year. There was one male teacher, receiving a salary of \$95 per month and 14 females at an average salary of \$49.66 per month. There were 613 pupils enrolled and the cost of each per month was \$1.75. The tax levied for school purposes was 7 mills and for building purposes 5 mills.

East Washington, which is not a part of the borough of Washington, had nine schools, taught  $8\frac{1}{2}$  months in the year. There were three male and seven female teachers. The former received on the average of \$85 per month and the latter \$61.71. There were 173 scholars enrolled and the cost of each per month was \$3.86. The school tax was 5 mills and building tax 2 mills. It has one large brick building where all its pupils attend.

Principals and Superintendents—In May, 1850, after an examination by Profs. Milligan and Alrich, of the college, Alexander M. Gow was selected teacher of the school for big boys. There were eight teachers beside him, and each school was independent of all the others. There was no similarity in teaching, discipline or man-

agement. No order or method, and among the teachers, as among the children, was constant and serious conflict. The first effort toward systematic government was the election of Rev. Wesley Kenney of the M. E. Church as superintendent, at \$50 per annum. The school term was now ten months and the average salary of teachers \$174."

In 1851 the salaries were increased and John L. Gow, father of Alexander M. Gow, elected superintendent. From this year the union graded school may be dated. At the close of the school in March, 1852, the superintendent, John L. Gow, made a report of the changes effected during the year to a large public meeting held in the court house. In the spring of 1852 Alexander M. Gow was elected principal again and in 1853, superintendent, continuing in that position until the spring of 1857 and during the last year being treasurer of the board. In May, 1853, the school board resolved to erect a new building that season and sent Mr. Gow to Pittsburgh to consult an architect. John Chislett was employed and a building to cost about \$20,000 contracted for. On the 3rd of July, 1855, the new building was dedicated.

"In June of 1857 Mr. Gow resigned his position and left Washington County for the west. D. P. Lowary succeeded Mr. Gow and was in turn succeeded by Alexander Wishart, who served from August, 1859, to May, 1861, when he resigned to enter the military service as captain of a company he had raised. Rev. L. P. Streater held the position of superintendent till August, 1862, when Capt. Wishart was again elected to that position and retained it until the fall of 1866. On his resignation D. F. Patterson, Esq., now of Pittsburgh, was elected to succeed him. He was superseded by Rev. W. J. Wilson, who served until the end of the school year in 1872. In February of that year, as a result of a matter of discipline, Mr. Wilson received a pistol shot wound from one of the boys in the school yard. This incapacitated him from performing his duties for some time, and during his inability his place was taken by Henry Hull. In 1872 W. C. Linn was elected the ninth superintendent and served for five years. J. W. Gibbons succeeded him, and after a service of one year was followed by W. L. Welch. He in turn gave way to F. E. Sanford, who held the place until the election of A. G. Braden.

A. G. Braden resigned in 1897 to practice law and was succeeded by H. H. Elliott, of Freeport, Pa. Next came A. A. Hays, W. D. Brightwell and then William Krichbaum. Since Prof. Krichbaum has been in charge the schools were put under the supervision of a borough superintendent and to this position Prof. Krichbaum was elected about three years ago.

Trinity Hall—The finest private grounds around

Washington was for many years used as a school. Trinity Hall was founded in 1879 by William W. Smith, and was one of the oldest and most favorably known of the preparatory schools of this state. It was situated on an eminence, 1,200 feet above tide water, overlooking the town of Washington, Pa. The grounds were spacious and beautiful, containing about 40 acres, laid out many years ago by an eminent landscape gardener, and has the largest variety of trees of any land of the same area in this country.

After the death of William W. Smith, the direction of the school was assumed by Finis E. Montgomery and Charles H. Eckles. Teaching was discontinued a year or so ago.

Mr. Smith was an Episcopalian and his son, U. G. Smith, had attended a military school in an eastern state, so these two ideas prevailed in this academy which was intended to be also a homelike place for growing youth.

Washington Business College—The Washington Business College was founded in 1889 and occupied rooms on West Maiden street. In 1896 the present proprietor, Prof. Louis Van Orden, took charge. Sixty to 100 students are graduated each year. Two teachers aid Prof. Van Orden. The school has occupied the third floor of the Smith building, corner Main and Beau streets, since 1900.

Another business college was conducted by Miss S. J. Carroll for three or four years ending in 1904.

The higher educational institutions of Washington are to be found under the general heading of Education. They are Washington & Jefferson College, Washington & Jefferson Academy and Washington Female Seminary.

Washington Gas Company—A company to manufacture gas was organized in 1856 with a board of managers composed of Colin M. Reed, Joseph Henderson, Simon Cort, Jacob Slagle, Charles W. Hays, Freeman Brady, Jr., J. L. Judson, James W. Koontz and Alexander Seaman. Gas pipes were laid and a gas works erected the next year at a cost of about \$31,000. The capital stock of the company was \$20,775. The works were located across the street from where the Brit Hart grain elevator now stands and continued in operation until crowded out of business by the natural gas companies, about 1885. It cost about eight times what is now charged per thousand feet for natural gas. William Blackhurst was superintendent for many years. For street lighting and in many stores and dwellings natural gas has been superseded by electric lights.

Early Gas Developments—The earliest known drilling for oil and gas in Washington County was by the Washington County Eureka Oil Company, organized in 1861. A shallow well was sunk on the Mannon, now the John

Johnson heirs' farm, at West Amity Station, on the Waynesburg and Washington Railroad. This well was drilled to a depth of 900 feet and abandoned. About the same time several wells were drilled by other companies at Prosperity, Lone Pine and in South Strabane Township, but all the workings were later abandoned.

The Niagara Oil Company came into the region in 1880, and drilled its first wells on the Alexander McGuigan farm in Mt. Pleasant. C. D. Robbins was at the head of the company. In the second well at 2,247 feet, the largest flow of gas in the world was struck, and allowed to go to waste in the air for more than a year before a six-inch main was finally laid to Pittsburg. At the close of 1885 about five wells had been drilled in the Canonsburg field. By November 1, 1886, 17 wells in that field were supplying gas to Pittsburg.

On the 18th of March, 1884, the People's Light & Heat Company was organized. It commenced drilling on the Hess farm, one mile from Washington court house, but now in Washington Borough, and on the 30th of April struck an excellent flow of gas at a depth of 2,068 feet. A few months afterward another big well was struck on the Harvey property, a mile northeast of the Hess well. For some time these two wells supplied the town of Washington with gas.

The directors of the People's Light & Heat Company were Samuel Hazlett, John M. Stockdale, A. B. Caldwell, George W. Miller and John W. Lockhart. This company discovered and named the "Gordon Sand."

The Manufacturers' Natural Gas Company began business in 1883 and was incorporated in 1885 with a capital stock of \$600,000. The business met with great success and the plant increased in size. The company enlarged its field of operation and added modern improvements from year to year. Its operations were originally confined to manufacturers, but they later supplied domestic trade until they had an extensive list of manufacturers and domestic consumers, located principally in Pittsburg, Washington and intermediate towns. The executive officers were H. B. Beatty, president; L. A. Meyran, vice president; E. H. Myers, treasurer, and H. E. Siebert, secretary.

Late in 1884 the Citizens' Oil and Gas Company was organized, and commenced a well on the Gantz mill property, opposite the Chestnut street station of the Pennsylvania Railroad in Washington. Instead of striking gas the well penetrated a sand at 2,191 feet which produced oil. This was December 31, 1884. This company gets credit of discovering the "Gantz Sand" and of producing the first oil in the county. It is still producing. The Gantz well made two flows, one in January and one in February, 1885, but after this the well was only a "pumper." For some time it was closed down, and later was drilled to the Gordon sand.



This company operated for a few years and then disbanded. The directors of this company were A. Murdock, G. M. Warrick, W. C. Bryson, H. N. Seaman, J. P. Miller, John McGuffie and C. M. Reed, Jr.

The Relief Gas Company was organized January 14, 1898, with M. C. Treat, W. R. McIlvaine and Ellis M. Treat directors.

Manufacturers' Light and Heat Company—Washington claims part of the honor of originating the Manufacturers' Light and Heat Company, probably the largest and most important gas corporation in the world. It has grown within a few years from a comparatively small company, with less than \$1,000,000 capital, to a large corporation with a total capital of \$25,000,000. The growth of this company is due largely to the strong grasp on the natural gas business of President H. B. Beatty particularly, and to the directors, who aided Mr. Beatty. The first officers were: President, H. B. Beatty; first vice president, O. H. Strong; second vice president, L. A. Meyran; treasurer, E. H. Myers; secretary, Henry E. Seibert, Pittsburg. The directors are: O. H. Strong, E. V. Selden, Henry F. Beers, H. M. Nichols, Fred N. Chambers, Oil City, Pa.; Henry B. Beatty, L. A. Meyran, E. H. Myers, George W. Crawford, Pittsburg; David Iseman, James Kuntz, Jr., Washington, Pa.

The company was first organized November 28, 1899, and was at that time a consolidation of the Manufacturers' Natural Gas Company, Bellevue and Glenfield and the People's Light and Heat Company of Washington. At that time this district covered the south side of Pittsburg, Bellevue and Glenfield, and some other neighboring districts.

At the present time the company embraces much more territory and furnishes gas to a large portion of Pittsburg and practically all of the larger towns of Southern Pennsylvania and in West Virginia and a greater portion of the northeastern end of the state. The company also operates in Ohio and the pottery trade of East Liverpool and nearby obtains all of its fuel from this company. The first step in the policy of expansion which has resulted so successfully was the acquisition in 1903 of the entire capital stock of the Waynesburg Natural Gas Company, Waynesburg, Pa, Citizens' Natural Gas Company of the same town and the Tri-State Gas Company of Pittsburg.

This strengthened the position of the company, but still greater strength was added early in 1904 when the company acquired and consolidated with it the Wheeling Natural Gas Company and the Ft. Pitt Natural Gas Company, both very large concerns. In the meantime the assets of the old company had increased in value to such an extent that the directors were enabled to declare a stock dividend of 200 per cent and in the organization of the new company under the same name to

include the Ft. Pitt and other companies. The old stock was turned in and new stock on the basis of three for one was issued. Included in the assets of the Wheeling Natural Gas Company was the Venture Oil Company, one of the most successful of the many independent oil companies which have been successful in Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

About this time the company authorized a capital stock of \$25,000,000 and a bond issue of \$7,000,000 and constructed 70 miles of large pipe line from Virginia through Washington County to Pittsburg. The gas line completed into Pittsburg cost \$3,000,000.

The company owns the stock and operates the Wheeling Gas Company, composed of several subsidiary companies, the Tri-State Gas Company, the Wetzel County Gas Company, the New Cumberland Gas and Water Company and owns several electric and illuminating companies in the Ohio Valley.

In addition to its own production a contract was closed with the Fairmont Gas and Light Company whereby the latter is to furnish the Manufacturers with 30,000,000 feet per day for the following six years, which with the big company's own supply will be ample to meet all needs.

The property of the Manufacturers' Light and Heat Company is carried on its books at \$36,906,515, and its total resources approximate \$38,500,000. It owns leases on oil and gas territory aggregating 475,000 acres located in Pennsylvania and West Virginia. Of this total, 110,000 acres are developed with 1,264 producing wells, the remainder being held in reserve for future needs. It has upwards of 70,000 customers. The price of stock reached a high figure which dropped about three-fourths in the panicky days of '07-8, but is gradually recovering.

The Ohio Fuel Company is another strong organization in which local men, M. C. Treat, William R. McIlvaine and David Iseman were early chief promoters, and of which much stock is held in Washington. It operates mainly in Ohio.

The Franklin-Washington Natural Gas Company was organized in 1906, the latest and one of the most successful companies. W. F. Borchers was the president; Murray A. Cooper, vice president, and Charles Ruch, secretary. The present officers are V. Q. Hickman, president; Lewis Sterritt, secretary, and R. C. McConnell, treasurer. The capital of the company is \$100,000 and the mains cover the Eighth Ward. It also supplies plants in Chartiers Valley and has patrons in the other wards. There are about ten miles of high pressure mains. It has been very successful in locating wells and has an abundant supply of gas and some oil production.

The Southwest Pennsylvania Pipe Lines is a company under the control of the Standard Oil Company and came into Washington County about 1885. It is the

purchaser of the oil of this region and sets the standard price.

For many years the Forest Oil Company, an operating company of the Standard, had its offices here.

Citizens' Water Company of Washington—The agitation for the installation of a modern water works in Washington began in 1877, soon after Alexander M. Gow returned to Washington and purchased an interest in the "Reporter." He had lived in several of the growing and progressive towns of the west and was convinced that with its natural advantages Washington was destined to become a large place, its growth, in his belief, was dependent upon securing an adequate supply of good water which would insure fire protection and guarantee a sufficient quantity for domestic purposes and the flushing of sewers. Mr. Gow began a vigorous campaign of education, and the columns of the "Reporter" show that for several years he carried this on, despite the ridicule of some of those who contended that on account of its distance from any large stream the cost of furnishing water for the town would be prohibitive. Mr. Gow had gone before his work brought results.

On December 9, 1885, application was made to the governor by T. F. Birch, B. M. Clark, John R. Kuntz, Harry P. Chambers and A. G. Happer, of Washington, and James S. Humbird, of Pittsburg, for a charter for the Citizens' Water Company. It was granted on January 7, 1886. James McCullough, Jr., W. Pollock, V. Neubert and George H. Fox, of Kittanning, and Samuel Hazlett, of Washington, purchased the franchise for \$6,750 and on June 28, 1887, let a contract to B. E. Adams, of Wheeling, to lay a 10-in. line on Main street, work to commence immediately. They also purchased about 54 acres of land on Chartiers Creek, about two miles west of the court house, for storage dams and pump station; 9 acres from William Paul, 17 from William A. Gabby, 15 from Frank M. Gabby and 13 from Priscilla Ramsey. A site for a reservoir was obtained on the summit of the hill opposite the entrance to the cemetery from Andrew McDaniel and the Robert Boyd estate, by condemnation proceedings. It contains about six acres. During the summer and fall of 1887 and the spring of 1888 work on the plant was pushed energetically. The principal streets of Washington were piped and a 10-in. main from the reservoir was laid, via West Maiden street, to Main street. From the reservoir to the pump station a 12-in. main was put down. A dam was built in the valley of Chartiers Creek which was supplied with water from the creek channel. This dam was 440 feet long by 320 feet wide and 6 feet deep. Its storage capacity was estimated at 6,000,000 gallons and it was thought this would be sufficient to supply the town. A brick pump station was erected and pumps

installed. Thomas Carney and Albert Chesley, of Washington, Pa., were the contractors for the foundation for the pumps. During the summer of 1888 contracts for water were signed by a number of citizens to cost \$4 per year for hydrant and pavement wash. Water was turned into the mains on December 1, 1888, and the fire plugs were attached on December 17.

In order to purify the water which was taken from the creek, the company dug a well 67 feet from its dam. This well was 54 feet in diameter and 20 feet deep. A trench was dug connecting the dam and the filter, which was 6 feet wide and 8 feet deep. It was divided into five sections of equal length. The first was filled with 2-in. sandstone; the second 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. sandstone; the third, with  $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. sandstone; the fourth, with gravel and sand, and the fifth, with lump charcoal. This filter was used for about 13 years.

During the succeeding three years the patronage of the company increased to such an extent that it was found necessary to build another dam. This was located just above No. 1, and was nearly twice as large. It covers six acres of ground, is 750 feet long, 320 feet wide and 6 feet deep. It is estimated to contain 11,000,000 gallons. The two dams, however, combined would not hold enough water to supply the constantly increasing demand. In 1893 and 1894 the company tried the experiment of drilling deep water wells in the hope of securing a sufficient supply. In all, four wells were drilled, the deepest being about 400 feet. The best two of these wells made only about 8,000 gallons per day, and this convinced the company that the town could not be supplied in this way. The completion of the sewer system in Washington, in 1891 and 1892, caused a rapid increase in the demand for water. It so happened that the summer of 1894 was very dry and the company was out of water for three or four months. In 1895 it had no water for three months. The company determined to make a large expenditure and build a reservoir which it believed would be sufficient to supply the town for many years to come. It purchased 154 acres of the Shields farm and began the construction of a dam about a mile and an eighth above the other two. This No. 3 was considered at the time a mammoth dam. It covers 30 acres; is 3,000 feet long, 700 feet wide at the breast, and 31 feet deep at the breast. The storage capacity is estimated at 106,000,000 gallons. The watershed is about two square miles, or 418,176,000 gallons. This estimate is based on the average rainfall for this locality. Dam No. 3 was completed in 1896, built by the Hallam Construction Company.

But the troubles of the water company had not ended. Its patronage increased steadily and about three years after the big Dam No. 3 was finished it again ran short of water. In the summer of 1900 the scarcity of the



supply was an annoyance to the company and its patrons. It became evident that a further large expenditure would be necessary in order to guarantee an ample supply of water to the town, and as one member of the old company had died and the others did not care to undertake the project, they concluded to sell their stock. Accordingly, on April 1, 1901, the company passed into the control of Ernest F. Acheson, William I. Berryman, J. V. Clark, John W. Murray, Alvan Donnan, John H. Murdoch, W. C. Baldwin and Wilson S. Campbell. All these persons except Mr. Berryman were residents of Washington and deeply interested in its growth and prosperity, and Mr. Berryman had resided in and practiced law in Washington. They decided to build a fourth dam which would be large enough to insure the town an ample supply of water at all seasons, even if there should be no rainfall at all during a summer. Accordingly about 500 acres of land were purchased from William Crispin and William C. Brownlee, and Dam No. 4 located about 3,000 feet south of No. 3 in another tributary of Chartiers Creek. The contract for its construction was let to the Latta & Terry Company, of Philadelphia, who began work on October 1, 1901. This was the largest contract for a work of this kind ever let in this region and the dam is one of the largest in the state. Its dimensions are as follows: It covers about 80 acres or ground; is a little over a mile long; is 1,200 feet wide at the breast, and 50 feet deep at the breast. The storage capacity is over 600,000,000 gallons. The watershed is over two square miles. It is fed by numerous springs of clear, pure water. Dam No. 4 was finished in the fall of 1903 and connected with the other mains of the company on the day before Thanksgiving, 1904. Since that time Washington has had absolute assurance of an abundant supply of excellent water at all seasons.

When the new owners took charge of the plant, in 1901, they determined to not only secure an abundant supply of water but to furnish it to customers pure and free from all deleterious substances. Accordingly a modern gravity sand filter plant was erected at the pump station. It was modeled after the best plants which had been tested elsewhere in the country. Experience of six years has proven that it is a first-class filter. The plant consists of sedimentation and settling tanks and four large automatic sand filter tanks, which are cleansed every day by machinery. The filter plant has a capacity of between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 gallons per day. By its use the water is made clear, sparkling and free from all impurities.

Extensive additions were made to the buildings at the pump station and in 1904 a new pump was installed. It is a Worthington Triple Expansion with a capacity of 3,000,000 gallons per day.

During the summer of 1905 the reservoir on the hill was thoroughly cleaned and the bottom and sides cemented. This reservoir is 182 feet long and 100 feet wide at the bottom. It is 242 feet long and 170 feet wide at the top. Its depth is 20 feet and its estimated capacity, 3,700,000 gallons. In its construction 269,000 brick and over 2,000 barrels of cement were used. The inlet is 177 feet above the sidewalk in front of the court house.

The bottom of the reservoir is 309 feet above the pump station; it is 293 feet higher than the lowest point in Washington; it is 80 feet higher than Gallows Hill. Only one hill about Washington is higher—the point on the Workman farm between the town and the Washington Park, which is 13 feet higher. The pressure at different points in Washington varies from 40 to 146 pounds.

All the water now furnished by the Citizens' Water Company is secured from tributaries of Upper Chartiers Creek above all towns, coal mines and manufactories. The water has been shown by analysis to be remarkably pure, good and free from impurities. The total storage capacity of the company is now about 750,000,000 gallons. Forty-two miles of mains convey the water to all parts of the Greater Washington. The company has purchased over 700 acres of land in order to protect its reservoirs and watershed. Altogether more than \$1,000,000 have been expended on this plant. While towns located on the banks of lakes or rivers may be supplied with water more easily and at less cost no town in the country has better water or assurance of a more stable supply than Washington.

At the present time the directors of the Citizens' Water Company are Ernest F. Acheson, J. V. Clark, Alvan Donnan, William I. Berryman, John W. Murray, John H. Murdoch, W. S. Parker and J. F. Taylor.

The officers are: Ernest F. Acheson, president; John H. Murdoch, vice president; Alvan Donnan, secretary; J. V. Clark, treasurer and superintendent.

Washington Electric Light and Power Company—Few people remember the days when Washington was feebly lighted only as a contrast between total darkness and early twilight. But, although few may remember the time referred to, it has been in the number of years but a short time since the Washington Electric Light and Power Company first began conducting its business in the city. It was in 1889, a few years after the discovery of oil in the territory surrounding Washington, which had caused the town to grow as fast as any dozen of those which had gone before, that the company was organized for the purpose of producing electric power in this city.

Realizing that the stock of such a concern as this should be in local hands or that the greater portion

of it should be held by residents of the city, its organizers were most careful that the subscribers thereto were Washington citizens, so that today almost the entire capital stock of \$250,000 is held by men of the city. The brilliant street lighting has added greatly to the safety and security in after night travel.

It was shortly after the inception of this company that the Washington Electric Street Railway Company began operating its cars over the streets of the city and this innovation was no doubt in a great measure due to the fact that power was already near at hand.

For a great many years after the building of the street railway system of our city, the power for the running of its cars was furnished by the Washington Electric Light and Power Company, in fact this arrangement was kept up until some few years ago the present interurban line to Canonsburg was built.

Upon the construction of this latter road, however, the directors of that company decided to furnish their own power, the plant of the Washington Company being too far from the Canonsburg end of the line for the transmission of power at the high tension requisite for the running of its heavy cars.

The main business of such a company as the local one is, however, chiefly with the city itself and with its various manufacturing and business houses, furnishing both power and light to some of the former and light to the latter.

The first plant of the company was located on East Maiden street, just west of the point where that thoroughfare is crossed by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, being one of the best small plants in the country at the time of its erection. In keeping with the increased business of the company it has erected an entirely new plant at the foot of Lincoln street, between the Baltimore & Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroads.

The new plant represents an outlay of approximately \$125,000. Work was begun on the new buildings in June, 1906.

The new building is 150 feet by 85 feet and contains boilers of 1,600 horse-power, capable of developing 25,000 lights, while the old plant had a capacity of only 10,000 lights.

Sidings to the plant have been installed by both the Baltimore & Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroads. The building is modern in all respects, being fire-proof, with concrete floors, iron trusses and a very substantial structure throughout.

All the machinery in the new plant is run by direct connection, thus avoiding the use of belts. The company also supplies the city with steam heat, this feature having been introduced some years since on some of the principal streets. Besides lighting the streets, stores

and houses of the city, all the printing houses of the city and also all the elevators are supplied by it with power.

The Washington Ice & Storage Company have their plant located near the Chartiers Railroad depot.

This institution was started as a stock company in 1893, and since that period has succeeded in attracting a very large share of the public patronage. The enterprise was started in a modest way at that time.

Their manufactured ice is the purest made from double distilled water. The company manufacture their ice as already stated from the purest water, and have an artesian well on the premises that produces 100 gallons a minute, the water from which is also distilled before it is utilized for ice.

The business is both wholesale and retail, and largely with hotels, markets, restaurants and families. They keep 9,000 tons of ice on hand in case of emergency.

In 1906 the demands of the market became so hard to meet that radical measures had to be adopted, and as an outcome of the situation, over \$40,000 were put into betterments. To state it plainly, these betterments ended in practically a new ice making plant of 60 tons capacity per day, or just twice as much as could be produced formerly.

While the object of the company is to meet all the demands of the home trade, and that on the shortest possible notice when emergency demands it, yet other towns frequently find themselves short of the frozen water and call on the Washington factory for relief. In answer to such calls last year 100 cars of ice were sent to eastern points. Although it is always flattering to the management of a factory to find a wide market for its product, it is the policy of this company to first provide for home consumption. The Washington Ice Company employs on an average of 35 hands.

Stevenson's Laundry was started in 1887 under the management of Robert F. Stevenson, who was its sole owner. Although the plant and business is now five times as large as it was at the close of its first year's business, it is still entirely owned and managed by its original manager, Mr. Stevenson, who gives every department of the work his personal oversight. A new brick building was recently constructed which is modern, spacious and fitted up with the most up-to-date machinery the market affords. There is never a long lapse of time in which there is not some new piece of machinery added to the plant. At times, machinery which has not been in use one year, is replaced by newer makes which has some useful improvements. When Mr. Stevenson entered the laundry business there was little machinery for that work in use. It has four regular wagons running on the streets of Washington besides an extra



wagon which is quite frequently required in service. The out-of-town work done by this laundry is surprisingly large.

The Washington laundry situated on West Maiden street, employing over 30 persons, handles a vast amount of work each week.

The company has a building on West Maiden street admirably adapted to the use of which it is made. Throughout the building it is equipped with the various kinds of intricate machinery which go to make complete a laundry doing a large business. In the basement are the washers and wringers, operated on a system of centrifugal extraction, putting into use a method which is as effective as it is scientific. On this same floor is the ironer for flat goods. This iron is a remarkable piece of machinery, consisting of five padded rollers through which pieces of laundry is passed. Instead of simply heating these rollers by gas or gasoline they are heated to a certain temperature by a steady steam pressure of 80 pounds.

The equipment for filtering the water is constructed on a scientific principle and has a capacity of 15,000 gallons of water per day.

#### BANKS.

The early banks of Washington are treated under Banking in general.

The Old Franklin Bank—On March 9, 1836, an act was passed incorporating the Franklin Bank of Washington, which had in no way any connection with the institution of the same name which had preceded it. During the year 1837 this bank passed suspension without difficulty, and it is a matter of historical importance that this bank was one of the three west of the Allegheny Mountains which did not suspend specie payment during and succeeding the time of the late Civil War. On the first of January, 1865, the Franklin Bank of Washington became the First National Bank of Washington, having secured a charter from the government on October 14, 1864, as a national association. It was the first national bank organized in the county and among the first in the western part of Pennsylvania. C. M. Reed was chosen president; James McIlvaine, cashier, and Samuel Cunningham, clerk. On May 1, 1865, Andrew S. Ritchie, Esq., was appointed teller. The history of this bank is continued today in the present First National Bank, which has the longest continuous record of business of any banking institution in Washington County.

Although the banks above mentioned were the first chartered financial institutions, some private banks were organized early in the last century, which at that time were strong and of great importance to the community. The bank of William Smith and Son dates its inception from the year 1828, when it was started by William Smith,

which afterwards became known as the William Smith & Son Bank. The building occupied by the bank was erected in 1861 and it has continuously done a general banking business. The third generation of the Smith family, William McK. Smith, grandson of the founder of the bank, is now at its head. Recently the banking room was changed from the west to the east side of Main street.

Another of the pioneer private banks was the Bank of Samuel Hazlett. The history of this bank dates back to 1837. This bank became financially embarrassed and was closed in 1897.

In the fall of 1870, the banking house of Hopkins, Wright & Co., composed of William Hopkins, Joshua Wright and James H. Hopkins, was formed which continued in business for about six years.

The Washington Savings Bank was organized in 1873 with a capital stock of \$100,000, James W. Kuntz was elected president and Samuel Ruth, cashier. The bank was successful for a number of years, but became financially embarrassed early in 1882 and on May 4 of that year was placed in the hands of a receiver and its affairs closed.

The second bank in Washington to be organized under a national charter was the Citizens' National Bank, incorporated on the 24th day of August, 1885. It has occupied its present bank building since 1891.

The Farmers' & Mechanics' National Bank was organized in 1890, with a capital of \$100,000. It continued as a national association until 1901, when its capital stock was taken over by the Washington Trust Company.

The Dime Savings Institution began business June 3, 1893. It was incorporated October 10, 1892, and rapidly took its place among the growing monetary institutions of the county. This institution was taken over by the Title Guarantee and Trust Company in September, 1897, and afterwards was consolidated with the Washington Trust Company. Since that date, two other institutions have been organized, the Real Estate Trust Company and the Union Trust Company, both in April, 1902.

During this period of ninety-nine years the banks of Washington have enjoyed to a more than ordinary degree the confidence of the people. Their growth has been co-extensive with the growth and development of this town and community. The bank buildings in the town are among the most imposing of our private and public business houses. The Washington Trust Building is the finest business block in Washington and surpassed by few banking buildings of the country.

Today we have two national banks, the First National and the Citizens' National, three trust companies—The Washington Trust Company, The Union Trust Com-

pany and the Real Estate Trust Company—and one private bank, owned by the estate of the late William Smith. These banks are ample to take care of the business of this community and to accomodate the public to an extent never before known in the history of banking here.

The First National Bank of Washington—Much of the early history of the financial institutions of Washington County is found in the records and statements of the "Old Franklin" Bank and its successor, the First National Bank of Washington.

For many years it stood alone as the only national bank or incorporated financial institution in Washington County and among the two or three banks which were in existence west of the Alleghany Mountains. The First National Bank had its origin or beginning in the Old Franklin Bank chartered as a state bank in October of 1836. At that time several private banks, viz., the Hazlett Bank and the William Smith Bank, both of Washington and the Alexander & Co. Bank at Monongahela were doing business.

With the private banks, however, this institution met the requirements of the business interests of Washington County, Greene County and a very large territory in the western part of the State. The Old Franklin Bank, chartered by the State, was conducted as a conservative institution.

This was the only state banking institution (incorporated) in the county when the national banking laws were passed in 1864.

On October 14, 1864, the Old Franklin Bank became the First National Bank of Washington, and the history of the present institution starts from that date.

The early records of the First National Bank show that many of the most prominent citizens of Washington County were its stockholders.

Much of the original stock is still in the hands of the descendants of these first stockholders.

The growth of the First National Bank since it was chartered in 1864, has been remarkable when it is considered that nearly all the financial institutions of this county at the present time are the outgrowth of this old bank, chartered during the Civil War. Many of the institutions since grown up in Greene County and other sections west of the Alleghany Mountains have also drawn on the former resources of this institution. Where there was but one national bank in Washington County in 1864 there are now twenty-three national banks, located in every section of the county, four state banks and nine trust companies.

The first statement, issued in May, 1865, shows that the First National Bank had resources to the amount of \$512,054.08; deposits to the amount of \$133,000; loans, \$161,000, and a profit and loss to the amount of

\$3,839.83. The directors at that time were James Watson, Joseph Henderson, Dr. Mathew Clark and John Harter. James McIlvaine was the cashier and continued in that capacity until 1894, when C. S. Ritchie was chosen, who served to within the past few months, being succeeded by Joseph C. Baird. It is somewhat remarkable that since 1836, the institution has had but four cashiers, John Marshall being cashier of the Old Franklin Bank from 1836 to 1859.

During a period of twenty years, from 1864 to 1884, when the First National Bank had its charter renewed, the growth of the institution was slow, but steady. At that time its resources had only grown from \$512,054.08 to \$690,815.39, its deposits had not tripled, the increase being from \$133,000 to \$317,572.67. Its loans increased in that time only \$32,000. The statement of October, 1884, however, shows that there was due from banks as reserve agents, \$284,000, indicating that the bank loaned but little money. The statement of 1884 shows a surplus of \$42,000, and profits of \$16,000. During this period of twenty years \$342,000 were paid in dividends. During this period but one other national bank was organized in the county, the Burgettstown National Bank, which took out its charter in February, of 1879. Six years later the Citizens' National Bank of Washington was organized with a capital of \$100,000.

The charter of the First National Bank was renewed for the second time on October 16th, 1904. During the year 1906 the capital stock of the bank was increased from \$150,000 to \$400,000, the stockholders being paid a stock dividend of \$250,000 out of the earned surplus. The original value of the bank stock, as paid in, was \$37.50 and this increased capitalization brought par value up to \$100. The bank now has the largest capital stock of any national bank in the county.

An interesting feature of the business policy of this institution is the amount of money paid out in dividends to its stockholders, the total sum from 1836 to 1908 being \$1,078,000, or more than the dividends paid by all the other national banks, state banks and trust companies in the county combined. The Franklin Bank paid during the period from 1836 to 1864, \$252,000; the National Bank from 1864 to 1884, \$342,000, and from 1884 to 1908, \$484,000. The National Bank alone has paid in forty-three years, \$826,000.

Citizens' National Bank of Washington—The second national bank to be organized in Washington was the Citizens' National. In the "honor roll" of the national banks of the country—that is in the relation of its capital to its surplus it stands, first in Washington, eighth in Pennsylvania, and eleventh in the United States.

The Citizens' National Bank was organized on September 15, 1885, with a capital stock of \$100,000. Its first board of directors were George W. Roberts, Thomas



McKenna, John W. Donnan, J. Allison, F. M. Curry, W. S. Dodd, M. C. Acheson, James M. Miller, R. V. Johnson, J. F. Taylor and L. M. Crothers, while George Roberts as president and N. R. Baker as cashier. In 1886 John W. Donnan was chosen president and he has served consecutively ever since. N. R. Baker is still cashier.

The Citizens' was the third national bank organized in the county. The first statement of this new bank being called for October 1, 1885, showed that the capital had been paid in to the amount of \$65,930; its profits were \$372.24, and it had deposits to the amount of \$25,864.34 and total resources of \$92,426.43. A comparison of this statement with the one issued by the bank, July 15, 1908, illustrates how a progressive institution of this character has increased and why it has become such a powerful factor in the business development and resources of this county.

When the Citizens' National Bank was organized Washington was still a small country town and the prospects for another national bank doing a big business were not flattering. The institution began in a small way to receive deposits of the people and became a factor for the accomodation of the merchants and for the encouragement of manufacturing and industrial enterprises. Shortly after its organization oil was struck in Washington County and the town enjoyed a lively boom. Money was plentiful and investments were being made by all those who could secure money to be placed in the oil business. The Citizens' National Bank was largely instrumental in assisting the oil men in prospecting and building up this industry. Its stock is worth over \$600, according to book value.

The businesslike administration which has controlled its affairs is shown in the strides the bank has taken during nearly twenty-three years of its existence. In 1890 its resources were \$730,000; its surplus, \$52,000; deposits, \$550,000, and investments, \$547,000. During the depression of 1893 to 1895 there was a falling off in deposits and a slight increase in loans and investments, while its surplus and profits had almost doubled.

The most remarkable period in the history of the institution has been during the last thirteen years. Its resources increased to \$1,305,000 in 1900 and reached \$3,500,000 in 1908. In 1902 \$100,000 was added to its capital and \$300,000 to the surplus, in addition to the amount which had been added to the surplus from the earnings of the bank. The surplus and profits in 1900 were \$194,000, while today they are over \$1,000,000. Its deposits have grown in eight years from \$980,000 to nearly \$3,000,000. Its loans and investments are over \$3,500,000.

Trust Companies—In the almost one hundred years of banking in Washington the Trust Companies occupy

but a limited period, although their operations in recent years is no small part of the total business which has been transacted by all the banks from the earliest time. These institutions are chartered by the State of Pennsylvania, and besides doing a general banking business, act as trustee, executor and administrator of estates, trustee of accounts and in other fiduciary capacities. The savings department of the Trust companies have also been an important factor in the business of the community. The first Trust Company established, as stated in the history of the Washington banks, was the Title Guarantee & Trust Company. It is continued today in the Washington Trust Company, being under that name as a consolidated institution since May 26, 1902.

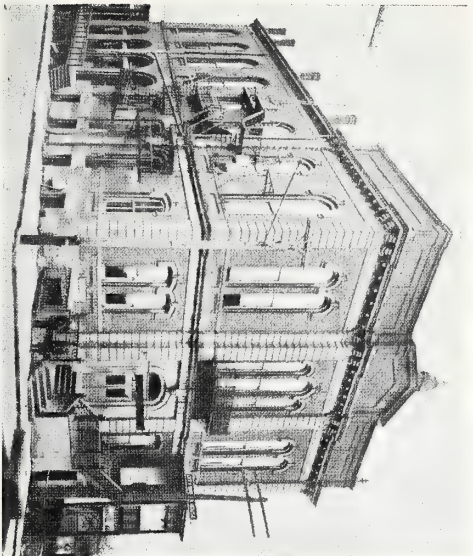
The Washington Trust Company is the largest financial institution in Washington County and ranks among the largest in the State of Pennsylvania outside of Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. This consolidated institution is the outgrowth of the first savings bank which was started in Washington, the Dime Savings Institution, afterward merged with the Title Guarantee and Trust Company. The old Washington Trust Company having absorbed the business of the Farmers' & Mechanics' National Bank, these two trust companies united, forming the present Washington Trust Company. The company owns the largest building in the county, a six-story structure which graces the corner of Main and Beau streets, just opposite the court house. The commodious and elegantly furnished rooms of this company, which is on the corner, is surpassed by but few institutions of this character in the State.

The Washington Trust Company has a capital of \$500,000 and a surplus of \$700,000. It has added to its different departments for the accomodation of the public and is now doing on an extensive scale all those things which pertain to an up-to-date and progressive institution of this character.

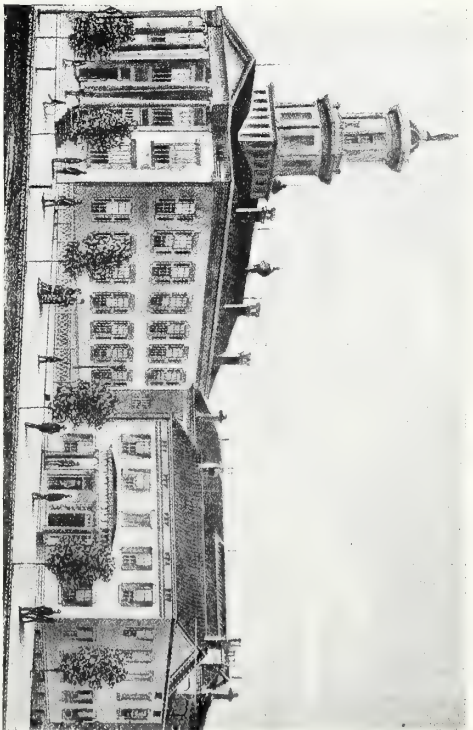
Its officers are: John W. Donnan, president; W. R. McIlvaine, vice president; A. C. Warne, treasurer.

The Union Trust Company of Washington was organized in the year 1902 to meet the wants of the rapidly increasing growth of business in the upper end of the town. The institution is the owner of its own banking building, located at Nos. 84 and 86, North Main street, a substantial three-story brick and granite front building, with banking rooms which for convenience and security are not excelled. This building, besides giving such excellent accomodations to the company, forms an available asset for the stockholders and customers.

At the end of the year 1907 the company had a paid-up capital of \$492,800 and surplus fund of \$155,000 and (after deducting the regular dividend) an undivided profit account of \$29,049.93, making a total capital, surplus and undivided profits of \$676,849.93. After



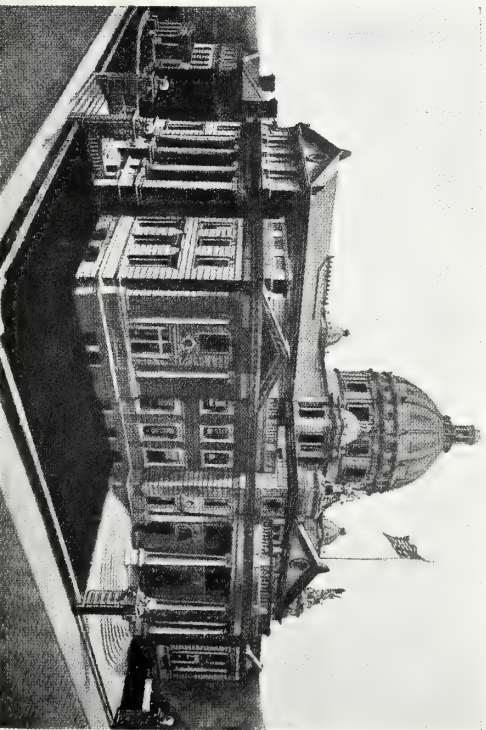
TOWN HALL, WASHINGTON



WASHINGTON COUNTY'S OLD COURT HOUSE  
(Erected 1841; Removed 1898)



FIFTH WARD SCHOOL, WASHINGTON



WASHINGTON COUNTY COURT HOUSE,  
WASHINGTON





the company had been in operation for something over one year it began to pay dividends to its stockholders, believing that it was better that the stockholders should receive an immediate benefit from their investment rather than there should be an accumulation of large surplus. During the year 1907 the company paid dividends of \$19,712, and it has paid altogether in dividends \$78,678, which has been distributed amongst its stockholders, most of whom reside in this community.

The officers of the institution are as follows: John H. Murdoch, president; John W. Hallam, vice-president; James Boyle, secretary and treasurer; A. M. Linn, solicitor; Ed. L. Foster, real estate officer.

The Real Estate Trust Company of Washington, which opened for business June 16, 1902, is rapidly taking its place among the foremost financial institutions of the county. The bank has, during its past two or three years, built up a strong financial enterprise.

The company has a capital of \$200,000 and a surplus of \$175,000 and is now paying 8 per cent dividends to its stockholders.

It has each year increased its total deposits and its earnings. The following are officers: T. Jeff Duncan, president; Charles A. Bumpus, vice-president; R. S. Winters, secretary and treasurer; T. F. Birch, solicitor.

Building and loan associations have been of great help in building up the town of Washington. By monthly payments many families have obtained homes and many merchants, clerks and others found a ready way to save monthly and accumulate funds rapidly and safely.

The Washington Building and Loan Association was organized June 10, 1874; the Mechanics' Building and Loan Association in 1875; the Mutual was incorporated in 1887.

The next year the Peoples' was formed and it was followed the next year following by the Progressive Perpetual Building and Loan Association.

The County Association was chartered in 1896; the Relief in 1898, and the Industrial in 1899. These three last named are still in existence.

Washington County Fire Insurance Company—By special act of Legislature, approved April 1, 1837, the Washington County Fire Insurance Company was incorporated, its incorporators being Daniel Moore, Alexander Reed, William Hunter, Robert Officer, Samuel Murdoch, John K. Wilson, Samuel Hazlett, James Stevens, William Smith, John Dagg, T. M. T. McKennan, Thomas McGiffin and Jacob Slagle. The company was not fully organized until July 5, 1847, when Colin M. Reed was elected president and John K. Wilson, secretary.

The charter of the company having expired by limitation of time, an application was made to the court of common pleas in November, 1873, under the general

act of 1856 and a new charter was granted to the company under the name of The Washington County Fire Insurance Company.

The company is a purely mutual company, but by the terms of its charter is allowed also to write insurance upon the payment of premiums. The business of the company has been largely confined to Washington County, although by its charter authorized to do business throughout the State or elsewhere under proper legal restrictions.

The larger part of the insurance done by the company has been and is still placed on farm buildings where the risk of loss is at a minimum and where the rate can be correspondingly low, and this has proven a great benefit and source of profit to the farming community. The company's business, however, is not restricted to farm property as it carries many risks on town properties.

The Pittsburg Life and Trust Company was organized partly by Washington men and its president, William C. Baldwin, was for years a resident of Washington. Among the others connected with it were John H. Murdoch and James K. Mitchell. This company in 1900 took over the Security Life and Trust Company, and recently the Washington Life Insurance Company of New York. The company now has 43,000 policy holders, outstanding business to the amount of \$75,000,000; \$4,500,000 income per year; a capital of \$1,000,000 dollars. It stands twenty-second in regard to income among the two hundred insurance companies of the United States. Its chief office is now in Pittsburg, Pa.

The first newspaper to be established in Washington was the Western "Telegraph" and Washington "Advertiser." The first copy was printed August 17, 1795. This paper was owned and edited by John Colerick, William Hunter and W. H. Beaumont. Colerick purchased his partners' shares in the business on May 17, 1797 and continued the publication until about 1807 when Alexander Armstrong became editor. The paper lasted until about the year 1811.

The "Herald of Liberty" was established in 1798 by John Israel.

The Washington "Reporter" was established on the 15th of August, 1808, and enjoys the distinction of being one of the sixty newspapers of the United States that have reached the age of 100 years. The paper was first issued by William Sample and William B. Brown, brothers-in-law, from an office situated where the Siegel Hotel now stands. After many changes the "Reporter" located in its present brick building constructed on purpose for the plant in the rear of the First National Bank.

The printers and publishers of this paper during the first year of its existence were Messrs. Sample and Brown. In February, 1810, Mr. Brown retired and Mr. Sample



had sole control of the paper until May, 1819, when he secured the appointment as prothonotary and transferred the paper to Samuel Workman, who conducted it only during the term of Mr. Sample as prothonotary, who in May, 1821, again assumed the management, which he retained until 1833, when he disposed of his interest to B. S. Stewart and George W. Acheson, and removed to Fort Madison, Iowa.

Messrs. Stewart and Acheson were satisfied with two years' experience in conducting a newspaper, and in 1835 closed out their interests to John Ramsey and S. B. Robison. These gentlemen were ready to quit the business at the end of a year, and were succeeded by U. W. Wise. His proprietorship covered a span of three years, and in November, 1839, John Bausman purchased the establishment and continued publication until 1856, when James G. and Robert F. Strean became proprietors. Mr. Bausman had associated with him from 1848 to 1852 the late John W. F. White, who later became one of the judges of the court of common pleas of Allegheny County. Robert Strean's death occurred at his home here in Washington in January, 1808. Mr. Bausman was the father of Rev. Joseph H. Bausman, of the faculty of Washington and Jefferson College.

Two years after the Messrs. Strean had taken hold, the interest of Maj. E. L. Christman in the paper began. He had been for about six years associated with William S. Moore in the "Commonwealth," a paper established in 1848, but the political movements of these troublesome times had so militated against that sheet that in 1858 it became merged in "The Reporter." Messrs. Christman and J. G. Strean retired, Mr. Christman, however, retaining his interest in the paper. The publication was continued by W. S. Moore and R. S. Strean until March, 1860. At that time the "Tribune," a paper established by John Bausman in 1856, and edited in 1860 by Cols. H. A. Purviance and James Armstrong, became consolidated with "The Reporter" and the paper was published under the name of "The Reporter and Tribune," by Moore, Purviance and Armstrong. In November, 1863, Mr. Purviance's name was dropped.

Messrs. Moore and Armstrong held control until November, 1867, when J. W. McWilliams, Esq., who had sent several communications to the paper from Washington City, purchased Mr. Armstrong's interest and the firm became Moore & McWilliams. The name of the paper had been changed in June, 1866, the name "Tribune" being dropped, the name henceforth being "The Washington Reporter."

During the first twenty-five years or more of its publication, the name of the paper was "The Reporter." In the thirties the name was "The Washington Reporter," and during Mr. Bausman's control simply "Washington Reporter."

As mentioned above, J. W. McWilliams became associated with Mr. Moore in the paper in November, 1867. The name Moore remained steadily at the head of the paper, but the other member of the firm was subject to much variation. Mr. McWilliams sold his interest in February, 1869, to Hon. James R. Kelley, and "The Reporter" was published by Moore & Kelley until April, 1873. At this time Maj. Christman returned to Washington from West Chester, Pa., and renewed his connection with the paper, never having disposed of his former interest in it. At this time the "Daily Reporter" was established. The interest of Mr. Kelley was absorbed in the new arrangement, and the firm name of Moore and Christman appeared as publishers until October, 1877, when ill health compelled Mr. Moore to retire, severing a connection of twenty years with "The Reporter." On the 30th of the following December his death occurred. His position and interest in the paper were assumed by Alexander M. Gow and the firm's name of Gow & Christman continued until January, 1883, when Mr. Gow disposed of his interest to Mr. Christman, who then became the sole proprietor.

In the year 1891 The Christman Publishing Company, a corporation, was formed, the stockholders comprising Maj. E. L. Christman and a number of his children, all of whom were engaged on the paper. The capital stock of the company was \$20,000. The senior member of the Christman family was elected president and William Christman chosen manager, the latter, owing to the ill health of the father, practically having managed the plant for several years.

On the 15th of January, 1897, William, Harry and Elizabeth Christman purchased the interest of the remaining stockholders, William Christman being elected president and manager; Harry Christman was elected secretary and Elizabeth Christman, treasurer. At this time the Daily had a circulation of 2,700, and the Semi-Weekly, 1,481. In the latter part of June, 1897, the Semi-Weekly was changed to a Thrice-a-Week.

During the month of May, 1902, Harry and Elizabeth Christman disposed of their interest in "The Reporter," William Christman purchasing their stock and becoming the sole proprietor.

The Christman Publishing Company continued to publish until its purchase by the Observer Publishing Company, the present owners, on the first of January, 1903. Ernest F. Acheson is president of this company, and John L. Stewart, secretary, treasurer and general manager.

Starting in 1808, as a four page, four column newspaper, about 17x11 inches, in 1817 "The Reporter" received an addition of one column and two or three inches in length. Somewhere between 1825 and 1839 the paper was increased to six columns and lengthened a little. The

files of "The Reporter" between the years named were not preserved. In 1844 it was increased to seven columns and was then a folio about 18 by 24 inches. In 1848 it was enlarged to eight columns, and remained at that until 1861, when it was reduced to seven. In July, 1868, it was changed to an eight page, six column sheet, each page about 14 by 20 inches, which was the size retained until the starting of the Semi-Weekly, or Saturday edition of "The Weekly Reporter." At that time, November, 1883, the pages were shortened a little, and six columns retained to each page, the amount of reading matter being almost doubled. In December, 1891, the seventh column was added and the paper increased in size.

The "Western Missionary Magazine," published at Washington, Pa., its first issue February, 1803. The Synod of Pittsburg of the Presbyterian Church was constituted in 1802—the first synod west of the mountains. At its first meeting it resolved that "the Synod of Pittsburg shall be styled the Western Missionary Society," to propagate the gospel among "the inhabitants of the new settlements," and to evangelize "the Indian tribes." To aid in this missionary movement the meeting resolved to establish a monthly missionary magazine.

The editors elected were Rev. Messrs. Thomas Moore, of Ten-Mile; John Anderson, of Upper Buffalo; James Hughes, of Lower Buffalo, and George Scott, of Mill Creek in Beaver County.

Among the first Board of Trust or managers of this society are named Thomas Marquis and James Edgar, elders of Cross Creek Church.

In 1806 this missionary society changed its plan somewhat and elected a new Board of Trust, all or nearly all from Washington County, to-wit: James Hughes, Thomas Marquis, John Anderson and Elisha Nacurdy, ministers (all residing in Washington County), and William Rhea, William Lee, of near Paris, and John Duncan, of Florence, elders.

This seemed to end the publication of what is thought to be the first religious periodical west of the mountains and the first in America devoted strictly to Home and Foreign Missionary work.

The "Western Corrector" was established about 1809 with Thomas Thompson, editor, and continued for several years.

"The Washingtonian," a weekly publication, appeared in Washington in 1812 and had a short existence. James A. Bayard, Jr., was editor.

"The Mercury" is the name of another short-lived newspaper venture of 1812.

"The Western Register" was published during 1816 and 1817 by Robert Fee.

"The Washington Examiner" was established May 28, 1817, by John Grayson, editor and proprietor. In 1833 William Jack was admitted to partnership with Mr. Grayson and continued in the firm three years. In 1839 Mr. Grayson's son became associated with him and the firm was known as Thomas W. Grayson & Co. In 1842 C. W. Kaine purchased the interest of John Grayson and soon afterward James B. Ruple bought Mr. Kaine's interest. Andrew Hopkins became owner of Mr. Ruple's interest in 1848. Mr. Hopkins' interest was sold to George S. Hart in 1853 and to Adam Ecker in 1856. In 1859 Thomas W. Grayson sold his share to John R. Donahoo. D. F. Patterson purchased Mr. Donahoo's interest and in 1865 the "Examiner" consolidated with the "Review" and the name changed to "Review and Examiner," published by Swan & Ecker.

The newspaper known as "Our Country" was started in 1835 by Thomas J. Morgan. After Mr. Morgan had conducted the paper for a year his brother, William D., became editor in 1836 and was succeeded by C. W. Kaine, who merged it into the "Examiner."

Dr. F. Julius LeMoyné established an Abolitionist paper called the "Washington Patriot" in 1843. Russell Errett was editor. The paper existed for but a few years.

The "Commonwealth," first a Whig paper and later a Republican, was established in 1848 by Seth T. Hurd. George C. Stough purchased a half interest about three years later and E. L. Christman, the other half soon after. Joseph S. Clokey became owner of Mr. Stough's interest in 1855. This interest was purchased in 1857 by Hon. William S. Moore. In 1858 the paper was consolidated with the "Washington Reporter," the paper being called the "Reporter," and the firm changed to Strean, Moore & Co.

The "Washington Weekly Review" was started in 1851 by Swan & Ritezel. William Swan became sole owner of the business in 1854. In 1865 the "Washington Weekly Review" was consolidated with the "Washington Examiner," and the paper continued under the name of "Review and Examiner."

John Bausman established the "Tribune" in 1856 and soon sold out to Cols. H. A. Purviance and James Armstrong. This paper was consolidated with the "Reporter" in 1860.

As is said before, when the "Washington Weekly Review" and the "Washington Examiner" consolidated in 1865 the "Review and Examiner" was formed. The publishers were William Swan and Adam H. Ecker. Andrew Hopkins purchased the paper from Mr. Ecker in 1877, Mr. Swan having died the previous year.

W. C. Lyne owned a half interest for a short period after the business was purchased by Mr. Hopkins. John



M. Stockdale bought the "Review and Examiner" in 1881. The paper existed until about the time the "Petroleum Exchange" was started in 1889.

The "Advance" was established in 1871 by H. C. Durant and Murray A. Cooper. During the first year it was issued monthly but was changed to a weekly in the following year. Mr. Cooper's interest was bought by Erasmus Wilson, who soon purchased the other portion from Mr. Durant. Mr. Cooper bought back a half interest in 1872, and then the other half in the next year. In 1873 B. F. Hasson purchased a half interest and soon the other half, thus retiring Cooper. On March 4, 1874, the name of the paper was changed from "Advance" to the "Washington Observer." A half interest in the paper was purchased by Harry J. Shellman in 1876 and the other half by C. M. Campbell. J. S. Stocking and E. F. Acheson bought the business in 1879.

Since then the proprietors have been Acheson & McIlvaine, E. F. Acheson & Company, and the present firm, the Observer Publishing Company. The paper, as first established, was a weekly, but was changed to a morning daily about 1896.

The "Petroleum Exchange" was consolidated with the "Observer" in 1890.

The "Washington Democrat" was established April, 3, 1878, by Adam H. Ecker, as a Democratic paper. His death occurred February 23, 1881, and the ownership of the paper went to Alexander Hart and John P. Charlton. Charlton was elected county commissioner and became interested in building the new court house. The firm name was changed by the introduction of John Foster, who, like Charlton, had come up from the printers' stick to the editorial chair. This firm was dissolved by the death of Alexander Hart. An attempt had been made to make this a daily paper, but it was abandoned.

The Record Publishing Company was organized and bought the plant of the "Democrat" in 1903. It was again started up with a daily morning edition, strictly Democratic. The capitalization was increased but the plant was sold by the sheriff in 1908. The purchasers sold it prior to the nomination for national and state office holders in 1908, and it became at once Republican in its utterances although retaining the same name.

The "Saturday Evening Supper Table" was founded by J. H. Allen in 1885 as a society paper. The paper was afterward conducted by Frederick Wilson, being known as the "Supper Table," and then discontinued. In 1905 the plant was purchased by the Journal Printing & Publishing Company, and the "Supper Table" published until 1907, when it was finally discontinued.

The "Journal" was established by George A. Spindler in 1885. The paper was discontinued for a time and in 1897 J. H. Allen purchased the plant and started publishing the "Journal" again. In 1900 the Journal

Printing and Publishing Company, the present owner, was incorporated, and purchased the "Journal." In 1909 the name of the paper was changed from the "Journal" to the "Democrat," which is to be distinguished from the "Democrat" established by Adam Ecker in 1878 and issued later by Hart & Charlton and Hart & Foster.

The "Record" after it went into Republican ownership and control, sought by injunction to restrain the old "Journal" plant from issuing its paper under the name "Democrat," but the court declined to interfere.

The present officers of the Journal Printing and Publishing Company are J. H. Allen, president, and W. B. Smith, secretary and treasurer. The paper is a weekly.

The "Scotch-Irish Picket" was established by Fulton Phillips in 1885 and was afterward discontinued.

The "Petroleum Exchange" was established by T. F. Irwin in 1889, and was consolidated with the "Observer" the following year.

The "Labor Journal" was established by W. C. Black in 1908.

The "Scroll" is the weekly paper of the Washington Female Seminary. It was started in 1906. The "Washington-Jeffersonian," a college monthly, was established in 1877.

Since the organization of the First Presbyterian Church of Washington, in 1793, when occasional services were held in the court house and Washington Academy, churches have been built steadily until today there are twenty-six sacred structures in Washington and over thirty places where services are held.

First Presbyterian Church of Washington—Prior to the winter of 1793-1794 those of the Presbyterian faith in Washington and vicinity were accustomed to worship in the Chartiers Church, of which Rev. John McMillan was the pastor. The Presbyterian congregation of Washington was organized late in 1793 and occasional supplies appointed by the Presbytery of Redstone, services being held in the court house. The first settled pastor was Rev. Mathew Brown, who began his labors in 1805. He was succeeded by Rev. Obadiah Jennings, 1823-28; Rev. David Elliott, 1829-36; Rev. Daniel Derulle, 1837-40; Rev. James Smith, 1840-44; Rev. William C. Anderson, 1844-46; Rev. John B. Pinney, 1847-48; Rev. James I. Brownson, 1849-99; Rev. Thomas R. Alexander, co-pastor 1892-1901; Rev. W. S. Slemmons, D. D., 1901-present time. The membership at present is 506.

The first church building, erected in 1805, still standing on South Franklin street, lately used as a glass manufactory, was succeeded by a larger one, 65 by 90 feet, on the present location, dedicated in 1851. It was taken down and rebuilt, except the basement in 1868,

the cost of reconstruction, furniture, etc., being \$22,000. In 1886 the chapel was added and furnished at a cost of \$10,500. An extension to the main building, at the southern end, for organ and pastors study, followed the next year at a cost of \$1,250. These advancements have given a church property worth not less than \$50,000.

A mission Sunday School had been conducted by volunteers in the frame public school building of the Fifth Ward. The building was later purchased by private subscriptions of certain members of the First Presbyterian Church, and the title vested in the First Presbyterian Church. This was necessary because the building had been abandoned and the public school moved to the new brick Fifth Ward school building. A mission school is still conducted and is commonly called the Elm Street Sunday School.

Second Presbyterian Church of Washington—The Second Presbyterian Church of Washington was organized by the Presbytery of Washington in the First Church of Washington, on March 12, 1861. Services were held until 1874 in Smith's Hall. In that year the church on West Beau street now belonging to the Methodist Protestant denomination, was leased for fifteen years. In 1884 it was decided to erect a new building at the cost of \$25,000. A lot was purchased on East Beau street and the present church was completed and dedicated March 6, 1887, the day the present pastor, Rev. James H. Snowden, D. D., was installed pastor.

Three memorable revivals of religion have visited the church. The first was in 1867 under Rev. Mr. Dodge, when seventy-two persons were added on confession; the second, in 1876, under Dr. Hays, when seventy were added, and the third, in 1884, under Dr. Magill, when there were seventy-two such additions. The congregation has grown rapidly until at the present time it has 713 communicants.

The next two churches of this denomination were organized and financially assisted by the sister churches, not from dissatisfaction, but to meet a growing need for services as the town extended.

Third Presbyterian Church of Washington—This church was organized March 24, 1891, and was constituted of members of the First and Second Presbyterian Churches. The church building was erected the same year. Rev. J. D. Moffat, president of Washington and Jefferson College, served the church during the first year of its history. In 1892 Rev. W. T. L. Kieffer was called to the pastorate and served until 1895. The present pastor, Rev. Mathew Rutherford, was called the following year. The congregation has at present 518 members. The church conducts a mission Sunday School in the school building on the Bellevue plan of lots.

Fourth Presbyterian Church of Washington—In 1903 the three Presbyterian Churches observing the growth of

the city in the direction of Tylerdale, purchased a lot at a cost of \$3,000 and gave it to the newly organized Presbyterian congregation. The congregation of the Fourth Presbyterian Church worshipped for a time in the McGugin block, but soon had a good brick building erected at a cost of about \$15,000. The first pastor was Rev. J. H. Harvey, who was succeeded in 1907 by Rev. J. B. Lyle and he in turn by the present pastor, Rev. George B. Irwin, in 1908. The congregation has 112 members.

Central Presbyterian Church of Washington—The Rev. Dr. Donnell, the Rev. Reuben Burrow, and the Rev. Alfred Bryan, regularly ordained ministers of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, on the 29th of September, 1831, met in the court house at Washington and organized the church by receiving into its communion Abel M. S. Gordon, William Fleming, Charles Andrew, J. Huper, Elizabeth Wiley, Mary Jordan, Ann Jordan, Martha and Amelia Mehaffey.

In 1832 Samuel McFarland, Alexander Ramsey, John Wilson and William Smith were elected trustees, and were authorized to procure a place of worship. In 1834 Samuel McFarland erected a church edifice on West Wheeling street from the proceeds of a number of voluntary contributions and his own private funds, and in 1856 it appears that the church was still in his debt \$970. The organization was not prosperous and gradually died away about the time of the Civil War.

The building was rented to the Christian Church in 1867 and purchased by them in 1873.

In April, 1896, a new organization was effected and worship was held in what is known as the "Iron Front," corner of West Beau and Main streets. Then the college chapel was used for about two years. In 1900 a new building was erected on the corner of West Beau and Franklin streets. This building, with the ground cost over \$16,000. Just recently a pipe organ has been installed and improvements made at a cost of \$10,500. The first pastor after the reorganization was Rev. J. W. McKay, who served from 1896 until 1898. Rev. J. G. Patton, the present pastor, was installed in 1899. The present membership is 340.

The name of the Washington Cumberland Presbyterian Church was changed to the Central Presbyterian Church in the summer of 1907, when all the Cumberland Churches in this part of the country united with the Presbyterians.

The First United Presbyterian Church of Washington was the result of the union in 1858 of the Associate Presbyterians, nicknamed "Seceders," and the Reformed Presbyterians, known as "Covenanters." The honor of beginning the work in Washington appears to belong to the Associate Reformed branch of the church. As early as 1813 services were held by this denomination. Between 1820 and 1829 Rev. John Graham pastor of



the Cross Roads congregation, preached in Washington in connection with his other work. However, the attempt to start a permanent congregation appears not to have succeeded.

In 1815 the Associate Church began to hold services occasionally. The meetings were held from house to house for a time. But this movement resulted finally in the organization of a congregation which is now the First United Presbyterian Church. This movement appears to have finally absorbed all that remained of the Associate Reformed Church's efforts to establish themselves. The growth was slow at first and the preaching at irregular intervals. In 1834 Rev. David Carson became their first regular pastor, remaining only a short time, having been elected a professor in the Theological Seminary at Canonsburg. The second pastor was Rev. Thomas Beverage, from 1835 to 1849. He was followed by Rev. Thomas Hanna, who served from 1850 to 1862. During his pastorate the union of the Associate and the Reformed branches was consummated and the congregation became the First United Presbyterian Church. Under his influence the first Sabbath school was organized in the first year of his ministry. The next pastor was Rev. J. J. Johnston, from 1863 to 1890. Dr. H. W. Temple came to the congregation from the Covenant Church as the next pastor. He began his work in 1891 and closed in 1905 to accept a full professorship in Washington and Jefferson College. The present pastor, Rev. J. C. Hamilton, began his work in the spring of 1906. The membership of the congregation is 340.

The Second United Presbyterian Church was organized February 22, 1893, with 84 charter members. The first services were held in the chapel of Washington and Jefferson College. For over a year the young congregation was without a pastor and was ministered to by supplies. Rev. J. A. Alexander was called to the work and entered upon his pastorate June 24, 1894.

Preparations for building were made and lots purchased at the corner of College and Chestnut streets. The present edifice was dedicated June 12, 1896. The cost of the property now owned has been nearly \$40,000. The first pastorate closed April 22, 1900. The second and present pastor, Rev. Pressly Thompson, began work March 10, 1901. The present membership of the congregation is 401.

The Third United Presbyterian Church of Washington was organized October 6, 1894. Prior to the organization, Christian work had been carried on in the community for a number of years, first in the shape of a Union Sabbath School in which the workers were Christian people from a number of local churches; then a mission school under the care of the Second United Presbyterian Church of Washington. This latter school was organized

May 25, 1893. Under the efficient leadership of A. W. Pollock and James L. Henderson of the Second United Presbyterian Church, as superintendent and assistant superintendent, and Miss Jane M. Clark, of the First United Presbyterian Church, the school flourished. The first regular preaching services were held during the summer of 1893, Mr. D. P. Smith, then a student in Allegheny Theological Seminary, being the missionary in charge.

In October, 1893, Mr. E. C. Little, the first pastor, then a third-year student in the Allegheny Theological Seminary, was employed as the missionary. His labors were blessed of God, and in the following September, almost a year after he entered the field, Chartiers Presbytery granted the request of the people by giving them permission to organize a church. This organization was effected Saturday evening, October 6, 1894, with forty-one charter members. On October 29, 1894, Rev. E. C. Little was called to become pastor. His work closed in the fall of 1906. The present pastor, Rev. E. C. Paxton, began May 1, 1907. The present membership is 380.

First Methodist Episcopal Church of Washington—The records of the Methodist Episcopal denomination do not show at what date the church was established in Washington, but that it was within the memory of the older inhabitants, that itinerant Methodist preachers held services in the court house and school houses of the town as early as 1798.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Washington was organized prior to 1801. On February 5, 1801, John Hoge and Elizabeth, his wife, conveyed lot No. 194, located on the southwest corner of Chestnut and Franklin streets, to Thomas Lackey, Abraham Cazier, Abraham Johnson, Titus Rigby and John Cooper, trustees, for ten dollars, on condition that a house of worship should be erected for the use of the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States of America. The lot was described as fronting sixty feet on Chestnut street and extending back 240 feet along what is now Franklin street. Through some mistake the church building was erected on lot No. 193, which is at the southeast corner of Chestnut and Franklin. In order to correct this blunder, as none of the trustees had power to convey the title, an act of the Legislature was passed on January 5, 1811, authorizing the trustees to make an exchange with Hoge. Accordingly on January 11, 1812, the trustees reconveyed lot No. 194 to Hoge and he conveyed No. 193 to the trustees, for the use of the said members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Thus a queer tangle was unravelled. A log church had been built on lot 193 soon after it was acquired in 1801. This log building is still standing, though it has been remodeled, weather boarded and converted into a place of amusement. In 1836 the congregation built a brick

church fronting on Franklin street, which was used until 1848. The brick church is still standing. It has been used for thirty years or more as a carriage factory.

In 1848 a brick church was built on West Wheeling street and was occupied until 1875. In 1876 it was sold to the A. M. E. congregation and it is in this building the members of the present St. Paul's A. M. E. church worship.

The present First M. E. Church was built at the corner of Beau and College streets in 1875. The site of this church was originally a deep ravine but was filled in largely by dirt from grading in front of the Episcopal Church and public school building.

About the same time as the church was built on the corner of Beau and College streets or a little previous the present parsonage was built on College street on the lot adjoining the church. Rev. Elliott W. White is the pastor of the First M. E. Church at present, and the congregation has 510 members.

Jefferson Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church of Washington—Continued growth of the denomination with the growth of the town brought about the formation of a new church body from the membership of the old congregation, and the Jefferson Avenue Church went out from the parent organization in 1890, and in the following year dedicated the church building on the corner of Jefferson and Hall avenues.

Samuel Hazlett was largely instrumental in the organization of the Jefferson Avenue Church and had also largely aided in the building of the First M. E. Church in 1875. The membership of this congregation has increased very much during the pastorate of Rev. B. W. Hutchinson, who serves at present. The congregation now numbers 415 members.

West Washington Methodist Episcopal Church—The "orchard meeting" revival in the new and rapidly growing section to the west of the old town led to the organization of the West Washington Church in 1894, and the erection of its building on Fayette street in 1895. This congregation has also grown rapidly and now has 257 members. Rev. J. W. McIntyre is pastor.

The Methodist Protestant Church of Washington was the outgrowth of dissension among the Methodist Episcopal people of Washington. A Methodist Protestant congregation was organized in the court house in the year 1830. In 1836 a brick church was built on Beau street opposite the present M. P. Church on grounds now occupied by part of the public square. The church experienced a disastrous fire in 1851. Another building, the present house of worship, was built across the street in 1852 owing to the beneficence of Charles Avery. The congregation declined and finally scattered. In 1873 the church was leased for fifteen years to the Second Presbyterian congregation. In 1882 Rev. James Robison

gathered a few of the members of the scattered congregation together and reorganized the church. Most of the pastorates have been of short duration. Rev. G. C. Sheppherd, however, the present pastor, assumed the charge in 1895, and has built up a congregation of 348 members.

First Baptist Church of Washington—Organized Baptist work in Washington began October 14, 1814, when the First Baptist Church was organized with eleven constituent members, viz.: Rebecca Dye, Rachel Wilson, Enoch Dye, Jr., Mary Dye, Jain Dye, Rebecca Blaine, Margaret Moore, Rev. Charles Wheeler, Charity A. Wheeler, Rachel Collaway, and Phillis Waller. Rev. Charles Wheeler was the first pastor and continued as such for twenty-four years. During all this time he also had charge of the Washington Academy.

The church was received into the Redstone Baptist Association September 2, 1815. On July 4, 1819, the church had the privilege of worshipping in its own building located at 77 West Wheeling street. An interesting minute is found under date of July 7, 1821: "A collection was taken up for the purpose of paying our portion of the expense of educating Joseph Asburn, now under the tuition of Alexander Campbell." Mr. Wheeler was a life-long friend of Mr. Campbell and never sympathized with the "hardshell" element in the Redstone Baptist Association which forced Mr. Campbell out of Baptist fellowship. So incompatible were the views of the ultra-Calvinistic "hardshells" and those of the moderates that in 1826 fourteen of the twenty-six churches under the leadership of Mr. Wheeler and others, withdrew from the Redstone Association and formed a new association. The Washington church continued in this new association until 1858, when it united with the Pittsburgh Baptist Association with which it is still connected.

The largest revival in the history of the church occurred in 1841, when as the result of a seven weeks' series of meetings one hundred and seven converts were baptized into the fellowship of the church. After the resignation of Mr. Wheeler in 1838 the pastorates were shorter and the church had very loyal but very few members.

The modern period of growth and expansion began with the reorganization in 1890 with seventy-three members and the decision to change the location and erect a new building on East Wheeling street. The present brick, commodious edifice was dedicated April 23, 1893. The name of Stephen Drummond will ever be associated with this ten years of solid growth, which prepared the way for the expansion. Shortly after his death in 1902 the First Church called Charles W. Fletcher, the present pastor. The membership of the congregation at present is 261.



Broad Street Baptist Church—The growth of the city in West Washington made it necessary to open a Baptist Church in this section. On the 21st of February, 1900, a committee was appointed to secure a lot and on September 29 of the same year the West Washington, or Broad Street Baptist, Church was completed at a cost of \$2,030.

On the 12th of June, 1901, C. A. McFall became pastor at West Washington and resigned November 13 of the same year. On December 1, 1901, S. L. Parcell became pastor and is still ministering to the congregation.

On the 4th of May, 1902, fifty-six members were dismissed from the First Baptist Church to form the Broad Street Baptist Church.

During January, 1903, the church had a revival and there were eighty baptisms. In the fall of 1903 and spring of 1904 the congregation built a new church to accomodate the increasing numbers. The present number of members is 197.

Allison Avenue Baptist Church of Washington—Two lots were purchased and the building of the Allison Avenue Baptist Church paid for by M. C. Treat of the First Church. W. M. Courson, the first pastor, was called December 4, 1901, and the first service in the new building was held on January 2, 1902. The church grew and on February 26, 1902, letters were granted to twenty-three members of the First Church to organize the Allison Avenue Baptist Church. Increasing numbers made an enlargement necessary so that in 1904 an addition was made to the building and a parsonage erected. At present the congregation has 194 members.

First Christian Church of Washington—As early as 1809 Thomas Campbell and others organized the Washington County Christian Association, an organization made up of members of all the existing religious bodies who shared with Mr. Campbell his views upon the desirability of a union of all believers in Christ. This association disclaimed any intention other than the promotion of evangelical Christianity upon the New Testament plan and teaching, and it did not at first seem to expect the association members to withdraw from membership in other denominations.

Not until Lordsday, May 8, 1831, did the Washington adherents of this effort at Christian union begin to hold meetings looking toward, and finally resulting in, a separate organization. On Thursday, May 12, 1831, an organization was effected at the home of R. B. Chaplin, Sr. The following Lordsday, May 15, they met first as an organization in worship. The charter members were R. B. Chaplin, Sr., Henry Langley, Frederick Huffman, Franklin Dunham, Samuel Marshal, Jane McDermot, Hannah Acheson, Hannah Marshal and Franklin Nichol.

Leaders and teachers of the scriptures were at first named from among this little band. The Campbells

and their coadjutors preached often in grove meetings and at the congregation's house of worship.

The meetings were first held alternately at the homes of the members and a log school house on the farm of Henry Vankirk, four miles southeast of Washington. A substantial brick house was erected in 1836 in Williamsburg, now Laboratory, on the site of the present residence of the late John Keeney, where the congregation worshiped and grew for 30 years.

In 1867 the house, afterwards greatly enlarged and repaired, which was lately used by the Salvation Army, was leased and later bought. Here the congregation began its most active work and for the first time had a settled ministry.

The following ministers have served the congregation: J. B. Crane, T. A. Crenshaw, A. B. Challener, W. T. Goodloe, Leander Brown, W. L. Hayden, L. P. Streater, S. W. Brown, R. G. White, A. M. Harvout, J. M. Kersey, W. H. Hanna, E. A. Cole, whose pastorate began October 6, 1901, and continues.

Under the pastorate of A. M. Harvout the present house was dedicated February 11, 1894. The church membership now numbers almost 800.

Second Christian Church of Washington—The First Christian Church during the pastorate of Rev. W. H. Hanna secured a lot and during the years of 1902 and '03 the present house of worship of the Second Congregation in Tyler Ward was completed and dedicated in March, 1903. This congregation took about 50 of the members from the First. It now has about 150 members. The first pastor, Rev. W. B. Reed, was succeeded by Revs. O. W. Riley, Hugh S. Darsie, Jr., and G. W. Woodburg, the present pastor.

First Evangelical Lutheran Church of Washington—Among the early settlers who came to the place where Washington now stands, and its vicinity, were descendants of the Dutch from York and Cumberland Counties, Pennsylvania and Germans direct from Germany. In religion most of the Dutch were adherents of the Reform Church (Dutch Presbyterian); the Germans were Lutherans. Because their languages were more common and their religious beliefs much the same, the members of these two denominations associated themselves together.

As early as 1798 we find these people gathered at the home of one Jacob Weuler, where they "met for spiritual advice and comfort." It appears they had no regular minister for years. In 1801, Rev. Demas Hurtzler, a minister of the Reform Church, made the settlements irregular visits and "preached and baptised in our homes." The first regular pastor, Rev. Monesmith, began work here in 1811 or 1812.

On May 5, 1812, Peter Snyder and Catherine, his wife, conveyed to Jacob Weirich, Lewis Hewitt, David Sedicker

and Christian Hornish, trustees, for the use of the German Lutheran and Presbyterian Congregation, lots Nos. 264 and 265 fronting on Walnut street and extending back along Front street to Spruce alley, for the sum of \$50 and a yearly rent of \$2, which rent continued to be paid up to 1870.

The trustees in September, 1812, contracted with James Chambers, a carpenter, to build a "meeting house for \$170, the trustees to furnish the material." The building was not complete until 1816, when another subscription was taken for that purpose.

The building was of logs and was built on the south end of the lots, fronting on what is now Spruce avenue. The interior was finished in oak. The pulpit, which in shape resembled the half of a wine glass, with steps leading up to it, was built high against the north side of the building. A balcony extended along both ends and the opposite side about nine feet above the floor. The seats were oaken benches. To light the building at night tallow dips were used. The semi-circle rail of the pulpit was furnished with holes in which these dips were placed to furnish light for the minister. (This building is still standing and is now used for a dwelling.)

In 1818 the congregation built a small log house on the southeast corner of the lot where the Jewish synagogue now stands, for a school room and it was so used till 1831, when Jacob Kuffenburger, the church sexton, occupied the building for a dwelling.

Rev. D. Henry Weygand was pastor in 1818 and remained till 1829, when on February 21 of that year Rev. John Brown became pastor. About this time Rev. Abraham Winters, of the United Brethren, began holding services in the church. For a time the pulpit was vacant. In 1834 Rev. Charles Swissler, of the Reform German Church, became pastor. In 1841 Rev. H. B. Miller took charge.

In 1842 the church was incorporated under the name of the German Evangelical Lutheran and Reform Church of the borough of Washington. They were to elect nine trustees annually, chosen of both denominations. The next year the log church was weather-boarded and otherwise repaired. Rev. Miller was succeeded by Abraham Weills, who continued about four years. He was succeeded by Rev. C. G. Fredericks, a minister of the Lutheran Church.

On January 1, 1858, John Hardley became the German Reform pastor. He was succeeded by Rev. Weygandt. The church was vacant for years, with services irregularly. About this time the Reform Church ceased to exist and the German Lutheran called Rev. P. Sweigert in 1867. During the next summer the church was again repaired at a cost of about \$1,000. In 1871 Rev. George C. Fredericks took charge.

From 1868 to 1870 Rev. Weills preached occasionally. In 1872 Rev. L. H. Geabul became the English pastor and from this time on the services in the afternoons were in English, German in the morning. The same year the first organ was purchased and used in the church.

In March, 1881, Rev. J. W. Myers became the English pastor. "About this time because of the use of German and worldly pride many forgot their early vows and ceased longer to assemble themselves with our little flock," their number was reduced to about 30 members.

The lots in the rear of the church were used for a burial ground. The first grave known to be opened here was in 1811. For many years but few graves were dug. A part of the lots were overgrown with witch hazel. Cattle were allowed to feed there.

In 1882 the Rev. G. C. Wenzel became pastor; and from 1884 on the services were held only in English. July 10, 1884, a new charter was secured, the congregation becoming incorporated under the name of the First Evangelical Lutheran Church of Washington, Pa. A lot was purchased at the corner of Beau and Franklin streets and in the early summer of that year a brick building was erected; it was dedicated 1885. The Rev. Wenzel continued as pastor up till September 22, 1895. Rev. C. B. Lindtweid took charge January, 1896, and remained up to 1898. In April, 1900, Rev. C. H. Hemsath became pastor of the church, which had been vacant since 1898. In 1900 the congregation began the erection of a brick parsonage on the rear of the church lot, fronting on Beau street. The parsonage was completed January, 1901. Rev. Hemsath continued pastor until 1905, when Rev. Paul Z. Strodach succeeded him, November 11, and remained until March 17, 1907. He was followed May 19, 1907, by Rev. Morris Smith, the present pastor. The membership is 235.

The Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church of Washington—Services according to the ritual of the Protestant Episcopal Church were held in Washington as early as 1810. In 1812 the Rev. William David, of Somerset, conducted services and preached occasionally in a schoolhouse. In 1843 the Rev. Enos Woodward, of Brownsville, began holding services on the fourth Sunday of each month in the college chapel, secured through Prof. R. H. Lee.

The sacrament of the Holy Communion according to the Episcopal rites was administered in Washington the first time, November 12, 1843, the clergymen officiating at the service being the Rev. Mr. Woodward and Rev. Mr. Dyer, of Pittsburg. A meeting of the congregation was held April 22, 1844, when a permanent organization was effected and a charter secured in May of the same year under the title of the "Parish of Trinity Church." The Rev. E. Woodward officiated as



rector of the parish until May, 1845, when he was succeeded by Rev. E. J. Messenger. From 1845 to 1850 Prof. Lee acted as lay rector. In 1850 the congregation purchased a lot on East Beau street, on which the church now stands. The church was built and opened for services the same year and in September, 1854, the church being free from debt, and was consecrated by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Alonze Potter. Later the church edifice was found to be defective and during the rectorship of Rev. Dr. Lee, who had been ordained minister, since his lay reading days, a new one, the present house of worship of the congregation, was built. It was consecrated by Bishop Potter in November, 1863.

In February, 1869, the congregation erected a school-house in the rear of the church, but its use for school purposes has since been abandoned. Rev. Christian M. Young assumed the rectorship in 1896. The present rector is Rev. Thomas E. Swan, who followed Rev. Mr. Young December 1, 1907. The total number of communicants at present is 243.

Immaculate Conception Catholic Church of Washington—In the year 1801 a Rev. Father Lannigan preached probably the first sermon of the Catholic doctrine in Washington. This meeting was held at the court house. Services were held at a later date by Rev. C. McGuire. The next account we have of Catholic preaching in Washington was on February 1, 1824, at the house of Matthew Blake by the Rev. P. Rafferty. In the fall of 1841 a lot was purchased for a chapel, on the National Pike, nearly opposite where the gas works then stood, but so strong was the opposition to Catholicism at that time, that purchasers of the adjoining lots notified the property holders that they would not build if the church was established in that part of town. The matter was adjusted by Rev. M. Gallagher waiving the church's interest in the lot.

On the 5th of March, 1842, a lot was bought on the east side of "Belle" street, now Wheeling street, 40x60 feet, for \$60. A church was commenced in 1843 and finished in 1844, and although preaching services were held in it regularly, the chapel was not completely consecrated until 1854 when the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Bishop Wheelin. The present structure is the successor of the first Catholic Church.

The church has been served by many rectors. Rev. John Faughnan is the present rector and Rev. James Gilmore is assistant.

At the first confirmation held in 1836, there were but eight families, consisting of 16 persons enrolled in the Catholic congregation of Washington. Most of these were Germans and a few Irish. Father Faughnan's parish now includes about 400 families or about 2,000 persons at Washington and in the church at Claysville there are about 13 families or about 60 people.

Included in the Washington parish is also a large and prosperous parochial school. The school building, which is a modern brick building, stands at the corner of Franklin and West Chestnut streets. It is conducted by the Sisters of Mercy, the principal being Sister Pierre Ward, and the sisterhood numbers 12.

Enrolled in the school at present are 425 pupils. Beside the religious training the course of study runs practically from kindergarten to high school standard of instruction. In addition to the enrolled members of the parish of the Immaculate Conception there are in and about Washington a large number of Italians and Poles of the Catholic faith, and although more or less transient, are considered members of the parish and for their benefit an Italian and a Polish priest visit the local church every three months and preach to these people in their native tongues.

In 1872 ground was purchased on the Pittsburg Pike, a mile from Washington, and a Catholic cemetery laid out.

The Salvation Army is a Bible military organized body raised from the people who have drifted away from the influence of the churches. Meetings were begun to be held in Washington on December 16, 1897.

It was opened by young women officers, Capt. Swan, Lieut. Hamilton and Ensign Terril, in the Smith hall, East Beau street. The meetings met with great success, the crowds becoming so great in attendance that for public safety the door had to be locked in order to save a panic and keep the crowds back. Hundreds of people professed conversion and many joined the different churches; many great drunkards were converted.

But owing to the many changes of officers during so short a period of time and the lack of proper and fit buildings to carry on the work, the work was not as satisfactory as was expected and looked for until Adjutant and Mrs. Black took charge, about two and a half years ago. Adjutant and Mrs. Black secured the building, 67 West Wheeling street. They also started the jail work, visiting the poor and attending to the cry of the needy and supplying their needs. They also organized a brass band and placed the work in a better standing than it had been for years.

Its present roll has 60 members on it and 32 are active working members at the present time.

The Christian Science Society of Washington was organized in the spring of 1897 at the home of Mrs. Rachel A. Guinn, in Jefferson avenue, Mrs. Guinn having been led to investigate the teachings of Christian Science through the healing and restoration to health of her daughter, Mrs. Florence N. McDonough.

For almost a year the only persons taking an active interest in the Christian Science cause in Washington were Mrs. Guinn, Mrs. Florence McDonough, Mr. and

Mrs. Charles Guinn and Joseph Guinn. Through the earnest efforts of Mrs. Guinn and her children others became interested, and it was found necessary to procure quarters in Burchinal Hall in West Chestnut street, which were used as a meeting place until 1905, when rooms were taken in the Montgomery Building, at 13 North Main street.

The work of the Christian Science Society of Washington is giving out the gospel, healing the sick, comforting the sorrowing and striving to be known as earnest and sincere workers.

Those who have served as public readers in the Christian Science Society of Washington are Mr. Charles Guinn and Mrs. Florence McDonough, First and Second Reader, respectively. Mr. Guinn and Mrs. McDonough were the readers until Mrs. McDonough removed to Indiana, where later her brother also located. Succeeding Mr. Guinn and Mrs. McDonough, Mr. John Pauer was elected First Reader and Mrs. Jennie D. Reynolds Second Reader.

In October, 1906, Mr. Pauer with his family removed to McKeesport. Mrs. Jennie B. Groh was chosen to succeed Mr. Pauer as First Reader and now occupies that position.

St. Paul African Methodist Episcopal Church of Washington was organized about the year 1818. The Revs. Samuel Clingman, Thomas Lawrence and William Newman were among the first preachers. This organization owned a creditable church property on North Lincoln street, near where the Nazareth Baptist Church now stands. Here the members worshiped for many years and during that time men of honorable mentioning served them, some of whom were the Revs. Augustus R. Green, Shuggars T. Jones, Levex Gross, W. H. Brown and W. A. J. Phillips.

During the pastorate of the last named minister, in 1875, the property on Lincoln street was sold and a more favorable property on West Wheeling street, where the church now stands, was purchased from the First M. E. Church, for the sum of \$5,500. This is a historic spot, it being the place for Divine worship for a number of years of the early Methodists of Washington. The A. M. E. Church at this time consisted of 60 members.

For 33 years, at the present place, this society has worshiped with a marked degree of success, during which time some of the most prominent ministers of the conference have been its pastors.

In 1892, during the pastorate of Rev. J. M. Morris, a commodious six-room parsonage, facing on Cherry avenue, was built.

Under the last pastor, the Rev. David F. Caliman, who served five years at this place, the church was completely remodeled and enlarged at a cost of \$16,000,

making it an imposing and commodious edifice. During the past four years the membership has been increased from 130 to 265. The present membership with 22 probationers is 287. The present pastor is Rev. R. R. Downs.

Wright's Chapel of the A. M. E. denomination on Lincoln street has been in existence since about the year 1843. The present pastor is Rev. William D. Clinton. For many years the organization was held together mainly by the efforts of "Uncle Jesse Grayson."

Nazareth Baptist Church of Washington—This congregation, which is composed of colored people, was organized in 1884. The church is located on North Lincoln street and is under the pastorate of Rev. J. M. Moses. The congregation numbers about 300.

John Wesley Methodist Episcopal Church—The John Wesley M. E. Church was organized on the 11th day of April, 1906. A hall on East Wheeling street has been leased. Rev. J. W. Jackson is pastor.

Beth Israel Jewish Synagogue—The settlement of Jews in Washington may be traced as far back as 1870, when Henry Schoenthal, Joseph Katzenstein (deceased), Harris Samuels, Nathan Samuels and one or two others, were the only Jews in the town. The growth in Jewish population has been gradual, until at present there are in Washington about 35 families, comprising about 200 souls.

In order to supply their spiritual wants there was formed a congregation and about the year 1891 they ordained a minister in the person of Jacob Goldfarb. At first a room was set apart for holding services once a week, and from that time until 1902 they worshiped in various places.

They then organized themselves into a body and a charter was granted by the county court, when real, active work was commenced.

Jacob Samolsky, being the president at that time, agitated the movement to have the congregation buy the lot situated at the corner of Franklin and Spruce streets. It met with approval and the site was purchased. The present building was erected and completed September 28, 1902, at a cost of about \$10,000. The congregation is known as Beth Israel. In connection with the synagogue there is a Hebrew school, called the "Cheder." This school is conducted every day after public school hours.

Young Men's Christian Association of Washington—An organization of this name had been founded, done active work and disbanded as early as 1858. A similar society had existed for a time during the sixties. The present active Y. M. C. A. of Washington was organized in April, 1890. The first officers were: President, Kennedy Crumrine; vice president, J. M. McBurney; record-



ing secretary, C. V. Harding. Board of directors, R. S. Winters, T. B. H. Brownlee, A. G. Braden, A. M. Blair, John L. Lowes, I. J. Dickson, J. B. Spriggs, J. W. Baker, J. W. McNair, A. J. Boone, Fred Wilson, R. T. Jones. Trustees, Alvan Donnan, T. J. Duncan, J. L. Thistle, W. L. McCleary, J. A. McIlvaine.

The association for eight years was quartered in the Smith building, corner Main and Beau streets. For six years it was in very cramped rooms on North Main street. On May 1, 1904, the association went into their handsome building on West Chestnut street, where it has everything for the advancement of the cause which it represents. This building was erected at a cost of \$80,000 and was made possible by a legacy of L. M. Marsh, which led up to many more liberal subscriptions.

The building has a large reception hall, meeting room, library, parlor, gymnasium, baths, swimming pool, bowling alleys and conducts night schools and Bible schools. The officers are: President, Minor H. Day; vice president, W. H. McIlvaine; recording secretary, R. W. Knox; treasurer, R. B. Leslie, and general secretary, James Vinson. The association has 641 members and 300 members of the Women's Auxiliary.

This institution has been and is a helpful power in the community.

Company B of the U. B. B. A., or the Boys' Brigade, was organized February 22, 1905, at the Y. M. C. A. When organized the company was a part of the Ninth Regiment, composed mostly of companies in Fayette County. The Washington Company was transferred in January, 1907, to the Third Regiment of Pittsburg.

Lodges and Societies—Washington has a multitude of secret orders, trades, labor and other organizations. Many of the lodges have buildings and a large amount of money is paid out annually by the beneficial orders.

Nine years after Bassett Town, now Washington, was laid out, steps were taken to organize a Free and Accepted Masonic Lodge. The lodge was constituted by Matthew Ritchie June 25, 1792, and was numbered 54. It continued in existence until 1812, when it was temporarily disbanded. On March 1, 1819, Lodge No. 54 was reorganized and on January 21, 1820, the name was changed to Washington Lodge No. 164 by John H. Walker. The meetings were again suspended in 1832 on account of the anti-Masonic spirit of the times. On the 14th of April, 1845, George Baird summoned the craft to order again and since then its meetings have been uninterrupted. Its present membership is 182.

Other lodges have followed, viz.:

Royal Arch Chapter No. 150, F. & A. M., formed Feb. 4, 1828. Present membership, 235.

Washington Council No. 1, Royal and Select Master Masons, organized Nov., 1849. Present membership, 75.

Jacques De Molay Commandery No. 3, Knights Templar, constituted Nov. 1, 1849. Present membership, 165. Sunset Lodge No. 625, F. & A. M., constituted Oct. 1, 1901. Present membership, 100.

Washington Lodge No. 77, F. & A. M., was organized in 1903 and has 30 members.

Masonic Temple Association was organized in 1905. It is a building and loan association and the stock is held by about 60 persons.

National Lodge No. 81, I. O. O. F., instituted Feb. 13, 1843. Present membership, 275.

Canton Shakespeare No. 35, Patriarchs Militant, I. O. O. F., has 40 members.

Shakespeare Encampment No. 20, I. O. O. F., has 115 members.

Ollie Cline Lodge No. 43, I. O. O. F., instituted April 2, 1902. Present membership, 178.

McFarland Lodge No. 2802, Grand United Order of Odd Fellows, was organized in 1890 and has 160 members.

Past Grand Masters Council No. 233, G. U. O. O. F., was instituted in August, 1901, and has 25 members.

Household of Ruth No. 603, G. U. O. O. F., was organized in July, 1889, and has 45 members.

Washington Patriarchy No. 139, G. U. O. O. F., was organized in June, 1905, and at present has 25 members.

Lady Hoge Lodge No. 102, Daughters of Rebekah, has 175 members.

Catfish Camp No. 1028, Royal Arcanum, was organized in 1887. Present membership, 70.

Court Tuscarawas No. 175, Foresters of America, organized in 1889. Present membership, 70.

Washington Lodge No. 483, Sons of St. George, was organized Apr., 1907. Membership, 50.

Friendship Council No. 201, Jr. Order United American Mechanics, was instituted many years ago and has a membership of 130 persons.

Mizpah Council No. 361, Jr. O. U. A. M., has existed in Washington for many years also and has now a membership of 136.

Lafayette Tent No. 65, Knights of the Maccabees of the World, was organized in May, 1891, and has at present 300 members.

Washington Hive No. 101, Ladies of the Maccabees of the World, was instituted March 12, 1896, and has 132 members.

Washington Tent No. 1458, Modern Maccabees of the World, was organized in July, 1906, and has 57 members.

Washington Council No. 1083, Knights of Columbus, was organized Jan. 28, 1906, and has 75 members.

Aerie No. 687, Fraternal Order of Eagles, was organized in 1903 and has a membership of 170.

Independent Order of Foresters of America, Camp No. 625, was organized about 1901 and has 85 members.

Washington Camp No. 9451, Modern Woodmen of America, is another lodge.

Washington Branch No. 2, Kinsmans Mystic Senate, was organized in 1905 and has 110 members.

Kinsmans Rifles, the uniform rank of the Kinsmans Mystic Senate, has 45 members and was organized in May, 1906.

Tingooqua Conclave No. 164, Improved Order of Hep-tasophs, organized about 1889, has a present membership of 191.

Tingooqua Tribe No. 285, Improved Order of Red Men, was organized August 10, 1903, and has 105 members.

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 28, Degree of Pocahontas, has 75 members. The degree has been in existence only since 1904.

Hancock Lodge No. 231, Knights of Pythias, organized about 1890. Present membership, 153.

Washington Lodge No. 776, B. P. O. E., was organized over five years ago and has now about 385 members.

Keystone Lodge No. 6, I. B. P. O. E., was instituted in September, 1900, and has 65 members.

Home Guard of America is a recent organization.

Washington Legion No. 625, National Protection Legion, was instituted in August, 1902. It now has a membership of near 300.

The two orders of the Moose and of the Iroquois have been instituted but recently.

Washington Court No. 23, Supreme Tribe of Ben Hur, was instituted in June, 1900. The number of members is 130.

Washington Camp No. 687, Patriotic Order Sons of America, has 100 members and was organized about 13 years ago.

Washington Council No. 55, Knights and Ladies of the Red Cross, was instituted in December, 1906, with 24 charter members.

Pride of America Fountain No. 1890, True Reformers, has 31 members.

Pride of Little Washington Fountain No. 1822, T. R., has 29 members.

Lily of the West Fountain No. 1346, T. R., has 45 members.

Rose of Pennsylvania Fountain No. 1823, T. R., has 26 members.

Fairfax Lodge, Free and Accepted Ancient York Masons, National Compact, was first organized in 1868, then lapsed and was reorganized in 1903. It has 25 members.

Lucy Thurman Club of the State Federation of Colored Women was organized November 27, 1906, and has 20 members.

Bassett Club was organized in 1903 and has 70 members.

German Beneficial Union was organized October 17, 1904, with a charter membership of 67. Its present membership is about 100.

William F. Templeton Post No. 120, Grand Army of the Republic, now has 120 members. The post was organized March 27, 1879.

Camp Hawkins Home No. 1, Society of the Army of the Philippines, was organized November 27, 1901, with 27 charter members. The present membership is 81.

Company H, Memorial Squad, was formed in December, 1906, with 12 members.

U. S. Grant Home No. 80, Home Guards of America, was organized in 1903 and has 125 members.

Central Board of Relief of Washington was organized in 1901 and has 12 members.

Current Events Club was organized in 1895 with 25 members. It now has a membership of 100.

Citizens' League was organized in February, 1906.

B'nai B'rith Lodge is a Jewish organization of several years' standing.

The Washington Woman's Christian Temperance Union has 125 members. It was organized the same year as the County W. C. T. U. in 1882.

#### TRADES AND LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

The Central Trades Assembly has delegates among its membership from 13 of the local unions in Washington and represents about 3,000 union workingmen.

Washington No. 5, Amalgamated Association of Iron and Tin Workers, was organized October 4, 1902, and has 50 members.

Jefferson No. 6, A. A. of I. & T. W.

Tyler No. 151, A. A. of I. & T. W.

Local Union No. 159, Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees.

Local Division No. 154, A. A. of S. R. E., was organized in 1904 and has 30 members.

Local Union No. 277, American Federation of Musicians, was organized in 1903 and has 50 members.

Local No. 11, Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union, was organized February 1, 1890, and has 26 members.

Local No. 86, Bricklayers' and Stonemasons' International Union, was started in 1901 and now has 20 members.

Local No. 208, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, was organized upwards of ten years ago and has 58 members.

Local Union No. 55, American Flint Glass Workers' Union, was instituted in 1893 and the membership is about 80.

Local No. 82, A. F. G. W. U., was organized in 1901 and has 30 members.



Local Union No. 555, International Association of Machinists, was organized in 1903. It has a membership of 25.

Local No. 456, International Typographical Union, was organized in 1900 and has 32 names on the membership roll.

Local Union No. 12, Stone Masons Union.

Local Union No. 22, United Brewery Workers of America.

Local Union No. 315, U. B. W. of A., was organized about the year 1900 and has 60 members.

Local Union No. 541, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, was organized about the year 1895 and has 150 members.

Local No. 210, International Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers, was instituted in 1903 and has but a few members.

Local Union No. 74, Operative Plasterers International Association, was organized in 1900. The union has but 10 members.

Washington Branch No. 719, United National Association of Postoffice Clerks, was organized May 15, 1905, and has 8 members.

Branch No. 586, National Letter Carriers Association, was organized in 1897 and has but 6 members.

Local No. 166, Horseshoers National Protective Association, was organized in 1899 and has 25 members.

Washington Local No. 285, Journeymen Barbers International Union of America, was organized in 1900 and has 45 members.

Local Union No. 509, Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, was organized during 1906 and has 25 members.

Local Union No. 322, Journeymen Tailors of America, has 20 members. It was organized in 1902.

Washington Poultry and Pet Stock Association.

Washington Kennel Club was organized in 1905. It has 30 members.

Washington Branch, Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association of North America, was organized about 1900. The membership is only 15.

Retail Merchants' Association of Washington was organized about the year 1900 and has upward of 60 members.

The Master Plumbers' Association of Washington was organized in 1901 and has eight members at present.

Washington Board of Trade was formed in March, 1905, with 225 members. Thomas H. McNary, president, and F. Osman Mitchell, secretary. There had been several similar organizations prior to this with spasmodic life and doing good work at intervals.

Local Union No. 60, Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Association, was organized about the year 1897 and has 20 members.

## CHAPTER XXXVII.

*West Alexander, West Brownsville and West Middle town.*

### WEST ALEXANDER.

The borough of West Alexander lies within the boundary lines of Donegal Township almost on the western edge of the county. The town is situated on the B. & O. Railroad, the Elm Grove trolley line and the old National Pike. It is distant by rail six miles west from Claysville, 17 miles west from Washington and 15 miles east from Wheeling, W. Va.

The land on which the town of West Alexander now stands was originally part of a tract taken up by Robert Humphreys and laid out in lots by him in 1796. He named the town after his wife, whose maiden name was Martha Alexander. A number of lots were sold, but the village did not grow rapidly. By the year 1817 the most of the land in the original plot and some of the land adjoining had passed into the possession of Charles DeHass. The National Pike was being built through the village at this time and Charles DeHass laid out an addition on the east in 1817, calling the place West Alexandria. The town grew rapidly from this time during the palmy days of the old National Pike. It experienced a destructive fire May 4, 1831, but was quickly rebuilt. The first train between Washington and Wheeling ran through West Alexander in the spring of 1857. On August 18, 1873, a petition of more than 80 freeholders, asking for the incorporation of West Alexander, was granted by Court. The Elm Grove trolley line runs to near the borough limits and was built about five years ago. Efforts have been made to extend it to Washington.

In 1797, one year after the plotting of the town, Duncan Morrison started the "American Eagle" tavern. The first merchant was John Craig, who started a store in 1801. Dr. Potter was the first physician. West Alexander has had a postoffice ever since 1809, when the first postmaster, James Stephenson, was appointed.

The tavern keepers at West Alexander after Duncan Morrison were Charles Mayes, Zebulon Warner, John Gooding and many others. Joseph Lawson was probably the best known of these old tavern keepers. His tavern was a large and commodious frame building at the western end of the town. The LaFayette Hotel at

West Alexander has been conducted for many years, it being a favorite stopping place in the old coaching days.

Among the early physicians following Dr. Potter at West Alexander were Drs. Mott, E. Warring, J. F. Byers, Samuel McKeehan and Joseph Davidson. The present physicians are Drs. Joseph E. Timmons, James R. McNinch and J. E. Buchanan.

West Alexander has a real estate valuation of \$187,125, and a valuation in personal property amounting to \$19,720, making a total of \$206,845. The borough has 182 taxables. The borough tax for 1908 was 6 mills and \$1,127.55 was collected and \$299.51 expended.

The population in 1890 was 444 and in 1900 was 462. West Alexander Borough with parts adjacent has between 850 and 900 inhabitants.

In 1904 the borough had 120 voters and in 1908 they numbered 123. The postoffice receipts for 1908 were \$2,122.08.

The borough officers are as follows:

Burgess—William Carr.

President of Council—William Kimmins.

Treasurer—J. S. Waltz.

Justices of the Peace—James S. Waltz and William A. Barry.

Postmaster—H. P. Howell.

The town has 14 stores, four blacksmith shops, two funeral directors and three hotels.

Telephone service is given by three companies—the Bell, the National and the Home Mutual. The gas is supplied by the West Virginia Natural Gas Company.

West Alexander Saturday Evening Call—The Call, the only newspaper ever published in West Alexander, was established by W. A. Barry in 1895. At first it was printed monthly, afterwards semi-monthly and about 1902 was made a weekly.

The National Bank of West Alexander is located in one of the rich sections of Washington County and draws its business from an agricultural community, part of which is in West Virginia.

It was organized August 19, 1901. Its first five years' growth is shown as follows:



	Surplus and Profits.	Deposits.
Dec. 31, 1901.....	\$ 101.00	\$ 43,460.00
Dec. 31, 1906.....	22,235.02	146,240.38

The Peoples' National Bank of West Alexander was organized with a capital of \$50,000 in 1907. This bank has rapidly grown since its organization. At present it has resources of \$170,075.65 and in 1908 paid out a dividend of 6 per cent. Its stock has a book value of \$209.00.

A schoolmaster by the name of Robinson started a school at West Alexander about the year 1798. One of the other early schoolmasters was Samuel R. Mayes. The borough in 1908 had three schools and three teachers, all females. The enrollment of pupils was 107 and the average number of months taught was seven. The average salary per month paid to teachers was \$53.33, the cost of each pupil per month being \$2.00. The school tax levied in 1908 was 5 mills on the dollar. The estimated value of school property is \$4,000.00.

The West Alexander Academy was established in 1828 with the object of affording instruction in the higher educative branches. Rev. John McClusky was the first principal. His school had much local renown. He was succeeded by Rev. William H. Lester and Miss May Pollock. The school passed out of existence about the year 1880.

West Alexander Agricultural Association—The West Alexander Farmers' Fair Association was organized in 1898 and a fair grounds leased from I. C. Mounts, it being partly in West Virginia, one and a half miles northwest of West Alexander. The original officers of the association were W. S. Armstrong, president; John Whitham, vice president, and John M. Gibson, secretary. Fairs were held annually from 1898 until 1906, when the association was reorganized and became known as the West Alexander Agricultural Association. Twenty acres of land were purchased from Anthony Strauss for \$6,000, a short distance northeast of West Alexander, and the fair grounds laid out. The present officers are H. M. Yates, president; C. E. Crothers, vice president; J. M. Gibson, secretary, and M. L. Davis, treasurer. More than 3,000 people attend this fair annually. The total expenditure for 1908 was \$5,000 and the receipts were about \$500 in excess of the expenditures.

Presbyterian Church of West Alexander—The Presbyterian Church of West Alexander was originally called the "Three Ridges." The name came from the fact that three ridges converge and meet near the place of worship. No record remains of the organization of the congregation. It is believed that Rev. John McMillan preached the first sermon and organized the

church here. The first mention of this church is found in the records of the Redstone Presbytery, where in the year 1785 a supplication was made for supplies by the "Three Ridges." A list of the pastors of this congregation is hereto annexed: Rev. John Brice, 1788-1807; Rev. Joseph Stephenson, 1809-25; Rev. John McCluskey, 1828-54; Rev. William H. Lester, 1854-1900; Rev. Grant E. Fisher, 1900 to present time.

Rev. W. H. Lester, D. D., lives among his former parishioners, a man whose life is a blessing and a benediction.

A traveler passing this point in 1788 found a little box, something like a sentry box, standing on four posts near the side of the road, but several miles from any house he could see. He was told on inquiry that it was a pulpit. The box or pulpit was near the old oak tree standing in the graveyard. The first church was a log house. The land was obtained from Robert Humphrey in 1787 or '88 for "one-third of a seat or setting." A later deed is on record.

The present house of worship, a brick structure, was erected in 1840.

Between 1793 and 1795 there was a division which resulted in the "Associate Reformed Church of Three Ridges" (now the United Presbyterian Church of West Alexander.) The cause of this division was a matter of Psalmody. At the time of the Civil War an organization called the "Free Presbyterian Church of West Alexander" separated from the congregation, but again joined it after the war. The church has a large membership, there being 363 communicants.

United Presbyterian Church of West Alexander—The Associate Reformed Church of Three Ridges was organized about the year 1793. The congregation of this church originally belonged to the Presbyterian Church of Three Ridges. The cause of the formation of the Associate Reformed Church as stated before was a matter of Psalmody. Rev. Alexander McCoy, the first pastor, commenced to minister to the congregation in 1795. Rev. Mr. McCoy becoming dissatisfied with certain actions of the Associate Reformed Synod, together with two ruling elders, formed the "Reformed Dissenting Presbytery," and the congregation of Three Ridges joined this in 1801 and remained in it until 1843. Rev. John Pattison succeeded Rev. Mr. McCoy in 1815 and served until about 1821. He was in turn followed by Revs. William Neil, 1831, and Joseph Shaw, 1840-52. During Rev. Mr. Shaw's pastorate in 1843 the congregation joined the Associate Church. Rev. J. C. Murch next became pastor and served from 1853-58.

In 1838 the Associate Reformed Congregation of Three Ridges, which had lost its identity as such in 1801, was reorganized. Rev. Joseph S. Buchanan served this congregation from 1840 to 1854 and Rev. D. G.

Bradford from 1856 to 1857. In 1858 the Associate Congregation united with the Associate Reformed Congregation. Since Rev. Mr. Bradford the congregation has had the following pastors: Rev. Josias Stevenson, 1859-70; Rev. Marcus Ormond, 1872-76; Rev. W. M. Coleman, 1877—present time. The membership is 189. The present building, a brick structure, was built in 1872.

Methodist Episcopal Church of West Alexander—The M. E. Congregation was organized at West Alexander at some time before 1825. The first house of worship constructed of logs was superseded by a frame edifice in 1835. The present church was dedicated in 1901. The present membership is about 70 and Rev. T. M. Dunkle is pastor. The congregation is on the same charge as the Claysville congregation.

West Alexander Cemetery—The old cemetery at West Alexander dates back more than a century. The cemetery used at present was laid out in 1871 by a company formed for that purpose. The grounds include ten acres and were purchased from W. A. Hagerty. The present officers of the company are W. A. Barry, president; R. D. McCleary, secretary and treasurer, and H. M. Yates, superintendent.

West Alexander Lodge No. 966, I. O. O. F., was instituted in 1879 with 20 charter members. The present membership is 58.

William McKinley Camp No. 113, I. O. O. F. Encampment, was instituted about ten years ago. It has 19 members.

The James Noble Post, G. A. R., No. 348, is located at West Alexander.

#### WEST BROWNSVILLE.

The old town of West Brownsville is situated on the Monongahela River opposite Brownsville and Bridgeport. This was formerly a favorite stopping place for the stages that passed along the National Pike which winds its way up the side of Krepps Knob which overhangs the town. The principal industry of the inhabitants was formerly boat building, but at present most of them are engaged in mining and manufacturing.

The land which is now the site of West Brownsville was granted to William Peters, a friendly Indian, April 5, 1769. It bore the name of "Indian Hill" from the hill which formed a part of the tract, and is now known as Krepps Knob.

In 1784 Neal Gillespie, a native of Ireland, bought from the widow and son of "Indian Peter" the "Indian Hill" tract of land. There are two or three reports as to the price of the exchange. It is said that "consideration was £50 sterling, one horse and a rifle."

From the record books of Washington County we find that the payment was a fair one—indeed a large

one—being no less than about \$11.00 of our present money per acre. Part of the payment consisted of iron and one negro. A portion of this property finally came into the hands of Ephraim Lyon Blaine, by marriage with Mary Gillespie. In 1831 he laid out the town which had heretofore been only a hamlet of half a dozen houses. In 1848 James L. Bowman laid out an addition to West Brownsville of 61 lots. In 1849 the village was incorporated. Joseph Taylor was the first burgess, and John S. Pringle, Leonard Lenhart, Elisha Griffith, Elijah A. Byland and Joseph D. Woodfill, members of the first council. The first meeting of the council took place October 23, 1849.

In August of 1908 West Brownsville Junction below West Brownsville was added to the borough. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has extensive yards at the junction and the place has a considerable population. A part of Blainesburg is included in the borough. (See East Pike Run Township.)

The value of real estate for the borough of West Brownsville is \$474,950, value of personal property \$43,905, and total value \$518,855. There are 417 taxables and the borough tax for 1908 was 7½ mills.

The population of West Brownsville has been gradually increasing. The population in 1850 was 477; in 1870, 540; in 1890, 735; in 1900, 742, and in 1908, 924.

The number of voters in 1850 was 131. In 1904 it was 180 and in 1908, 231.

Water is supplied to West Brownsville by the Brownsville Water Company, who have a reservoir across the river. The West Penn Electric Company supplies the electricity and the Greensboro Gas Company the gas. Adams Express Company has an office in the town. The telephone service is given by the Bell and C. D. & P. Telephone Companies.

Monongahela Bridge—There was no bridge across the Monongahela at this point until 1833, all traffic and travel across the stream being accommodated by ferries up to that time. In 1810 an act was passed by the Legislature incorporating a company to build a bridge at Brownsville, and requiring it to be completed in seven years, but it does not appear that any work was actually done on it, or the stock subscribed.

March 16, 1830, the Monongahela Bridge Company was incorporated with a capital stock of \$44,000. This amount was soon raised by subscription, and contract let for the building at \$32,000, with \$5,000 additional for the approaches, to Le Baron and De Mond. They commenced work in the fall of 1831, but it was not completed until two years later, the first tolls being received October 14, 1833.

The bridge is a covered wooden structure, 630 feet in length, in three spans. For half a century it has stood firm against the ice and numerous floods in the Monon-



gahela, the greatest of which was April 6, 1852. The bridge was always a profitable investment to the stockholders, particularly so in the palmy days of the National Pike, and during the first days after the railroad was constructed.

After the boat-building industry West Brownsville's next step to prominence was when the P., V. & C. R. R., now a branch of the Pennsylvania, reached it in 1881. This was the first road to enter this region, and gave railway service to Pittsburg 54 miles away. The quiet town of West Brownsville immediately became a busy point and much revenue was added to the Monongahela Bridge Company, as all the passenger and freight to and from Brownsville and Bridgeport by rail were compelled to come across the wooden bridge. This state of affairs existed for about 22 years until the P. & L. E. and the Pennsylvania Railroads jointly built the Monongahela Railroad from Redstone Junction through Brownsville, and the railroad bridge was constructed across the river at West Brownsville Junction below West Brownsville. Within the last few years the Pennsylvania, Monongahela and Southern Railroad was built from West Brownsville to Rice's Landing in Greene County.

The building of this railroad involved an interesting legal battle. The Pennsylvania Railroad made a survey of this road about 1871 and purchased part of the right of way, but afterward joined the Lake Erie in building the aforementioned road on the east side of the river, intending to abandon the west side. The Pennsylvania, Monongahela and Southern Railroad Company organized in 1902; fought for the narrow margin along the west shore and was allowed by court to build the road which now is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as agent.

West Brownsville expects to be connected soon by a trolley line with Centerville.

The first ferry over the Monongahela at this point was established in 1775 by Michael Cresap. It shortly afterwards passed into the hands of other parties, in 1784 becoming the property of Neal Gillespie. The landing-place on the Brownsville side was near the present steamboat wharf. When the National road was built, the ferry was removed to where the bridge is.

The ferry was conducted for many years by the Krepps family and was discontinued about 1845.

The postoffice was established in West Brownsville in 1850, with Frank Dawson as postmaster.

Industries—Boat building was formerly the leading industry of West Brownsville. In 1848 John S. Pringle, who had formerly followed boat building in Bridgeport, bought of E. L. Blaine, Esq., a large part of his property, including his residence and sawmill. In 1864 W. W. Aull was admitted to partnership. In the following

year the "Pringle Boat-Building Company" was organized, the members of which were John Wilkinson, James Storer, John S. Gray, James H. Gray, William Patterson, John Starr, A. K. McKee, A. J. Smalley, A. S. Starr, James Blair, U. G. M. Perrin, Joseph Weaver, James Patterson, A. C. Axton, E. F. Wise, Daniel French, John Wiegel, Henry Minks, Robert Huston, George McClain, William Gray, Finley Patterson, John S. Pringle and J. D. S. Pringle. The two latter being the principal parties to the organization. Three years later John S. Pringle again became sole owner by buying out the company. On January 1, 1879, the veteran boat-builder retired from the business and was succeeded by his son, J. D. S. Pringle, and son-in-law, Andrew C. Axton. J. D. S. Pringle was sole proprietor after Mr. Axton left the firm. Thomas Aubrey and L. C. Wagner purchased the boat yard and later discontinued it. It is estimated that about 500 steamboats were built by the Pringles.

John Cock and Leonard Lenhart established a boat-yard in West Brownsville in 1848, which they operated successfully for twelve years. In 1861 T. F. Cock and D. D. Williams took charge of it and operated it successfully for four years. In 1865 J. M. Hutchinson and T. C. S. Williams bought the yard and operated it for four or five years. H. B. Cock & Co. succeeded them. In 1875 business was abandoned at this yard.

Terra Cotta Works—In 1876 Q. M. Johnson obtained a patent for an improvement in terra cotta burial caskets. A company was formed at Brownsville for their manufacture, lots were purchased in West Brownsville in 1880, from James L. Bowman, and buildings were erected thereon. Numbers of caskets were made from time to time, but for some reason things did not work smoothly, and the buildings have been standing idle for more than a year.

Aubrey Plaining Mills—One of the leading industries of West Brownsville is the Aubrey & Son's plaining mills. The industry was established about the year 1855 and the firm was originally comprised of Thomas Aubrey, Oliver C. Cromlow and E. N. Coon. The mills afterward passed into the possession of Ada Jacobs and James Reynolds. In 1873 Mr. Aubrey purchased the mill in which he formerly owned a part. The business is now conducted by the firm of Robert L. Aubrey, he having purchased it from the Thomas Aubrey heirs.

Thompson Distilling Company—Samuel Thompson started a distillery at West Brownsville before the Civil War. Modern brick buildings have been erected and the plant has a capacity of 50 barrels a day.

Within the last few years land was purchased by J. H. Leighton and the Man Cleve Window Glass Factory has been built at West Brownsville Junction.

Another important industry of West Brownsville is Gregg's Machine Shop and Foundry.

In 1881 Porter & Elwood had a sawmill in West Brownsville and did much sawing for Aubrey & Son. The business was continued for many years.

West Brownsville is surrounded by a number of coal mines and the Beaumont mine of the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke Company is within the borough limits. A large number of the inhabitants are miners.

As early as 1820, Samuel Adams kept a tavern in a frame building. Later the frame was torn down and a brick building (that was recently occupied as a depot by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company) was built on the site. The last to occupy the old frame building was John Huston and the first in the new brick tavern was Joshua Armstrong.

West of the above-named hotel or tavern and near the foot of the hill on the National Pike, stood an old stone house in which Vincent Owen kept a tavern at and subsequent to the time the pike was opened. The inn was afterward conducted by Samuel Acklin, John Krepps and Morris Purcell. The present hotels are the Star, Atwood, Good and Aubrey. The first two conduct bars.

In common with other towns of this section, West Brownsville originally taught her schools in such buildings as could be rented for the purpose. Subsequently two small buildings were erected for school purposes. For many years scholars from this side of the river attended school in Brownsville and Bridgeport. In 1850 there were two schools and 138 scholars and in 1870 three schools and 187 scholars and cost of each pupil per month \$65.

The present commodious school building, containing six rooms and hall, was erected in West Brownsville at a cost of \$6,000 in the year 1870.

In 1908 there were four schools, (male teachers 1, female teachers 3); enrollment of pupils, 177; average number of months taught, 8; average salary of male teachers per month, \$70.00, female teachers \$47.50; cost of each pupil per month, \$1.47; number of mills on the dollar levied for school purposes, 6; estimated value of school property, \$8,000.

The St. John's Episcopal Church began with Sunday school work in 1850. In 1860 the parish of St. John's was organized. In 1860 a lot was donated by Mr. John Cock and the work of church erection was begun. Owing to the unsettled condition of national affairs at that time, nothing was completed beyond the basement. In 1870 work was resumed and the building finished. The building cost \$7,000 and will seat 250 persons. It was owing largely to the generosity and personal interest of Miss Isabella Sweitzer and a few others that the church was erected.

Rev. David C. Page ministered to the people of St. John's for some time prior to 1873. Since that time Revs. Horace E. Hayden, John P. Norman and William E. Rambo have ministered. The church has 20 members.

Evangelical Church of West Brownsville.—The Evangelical Congregation was organized in 1905 and a frame church built. The first pastor of this church was Rev. C. W. Fowkes, who was followed by Rev. A. B. Devoe, the present incumbent of the charge. The congregation is composed of about 20 members.

Hon. James G. Blaine, who served the nation in many high offices and who at one time was a candidate for the presidency of the United States, was borne in West Brownsville. He was a descendant of James Blaine, who came to Brownsville in 1804. The old two-story brick house of the Blaines at West Brownsville stood until about 15 years ago when it was torn down. Nothing now remains on the premises except the old well. The Beaumont Coal Mine tipple now stands on the property.

#### WEST MIDDLETOWN.

The town of West Middletown was laid out in Hopewell Township at an early date and was erected into a borough on March 27, 1823. It is located 12 miles from Washington in the northwest part of Hopewell Township. The churches were formerly a United Presbyterian church, a Wesleyan Protestant Methodist church, a Methodist Episcopal Church and a Disciples church. The M. E. Church was erected in 1841 and the same was purchased by the Disciple Church in 1861, since which time the M. E. organization has not existed at this place. The other Methodist Church is used by a colored denomination. The early history of the Christian or Disciple Church dates back to the Brush Run Church, which was established by Alexander and Thomas Campbell.

The Brush Run Church, which was the first house of worship erected by the Disciple denomination, is still standing, though it has not been in use for church purposes for many years. About 1830 some of the members of this church and others of the same faith began to meet at the homes of Matthew McKeever and others in the neighborhood, where services were conducted by Alexander and Thomas Campbell and James McElroy. The first church organization was effected in 1837, after which services were conducted in schoolhouses and the homes of the members. Until 1848, when they erected their first house of worship, a brick structure, at the present time used as a dwelling house. In 1861 the congregation purchased the M. E. Church. The present is the third house of worship; the first was a frame, the second was a brick, and the present—the third house—is a frame structure. The church was founded by Campbell McKeever at West Middletown. Many of the pastors have been supplied by Bethany College. The present pastor is Elder W. H.



Rowlands. The present membership is 80. Sabbath school 50. Rev. W. H. Rowlands, superintendent. Elders—Jacob Hair, Ebbon Jolly, and James Williams; deacons—Walter Jones, William Legget, and Daniel Hare.

A Christian Endeavor Society and a teachers' training course in connection.

The United Presbyterian Church at this place was organized about 1810. Dr. John Riddle preached the first sermon about 1802. From 1812-14 the congregation was without a pastor except by supplies. The Rev. Samuel Finley was pastor for eight years, when the pulpit was vacant until 1828. During the fall of 1828, Rev. William Wallace became pastor, his labors being divided with Wheeling and Short Creek, as a result of which West Middletown received only half of his labors. He demitted his charge in April, 1833, and removed to Wheeling. Rev. Samuel Taggart was pastor from April 14, 1835, to Oct. 12, 1855. After an absence of less than one year he returned Sept. 25, 1856, and was released Sept. 9, 1884. He died Oct. 21, 1885.

The pastorate of Rev. Taggart covered a period of almost 50 years.

Rev. R. E. Lackey became pastor Oct. 11, 1888, and remained until June 8, 1896.

Rev. J. H. Moore served as pastor from Sept. 14, 1897, until his death, which occurred on April 14, 1904.

The present pastor, Rev. J. Walter Watson, was installed as pastor Dec. 20, 1904. Rev. Watson is a native of Belmont County, Ohio, and was educated at Franklin College, Ohio, Princeton University, and the Allegheny Theological Seminary. The church has a membership of 185. Sabbath school enrollment 135, J. B. Manson, superintendent.

Board of Elders—D. E. McNary, D. A. Scott, W. C. Brownlee, William Craig and J. B. Manson. A Ladies' Missionary Society, Young Ladies' Missionary Society, and Young People's Christian Union are connected with the church. Until 1858 the congregation was a part of the Associate Reformed Church.

The first house of worship was built in 1818. The present church edifice—the third erected by this organization—is a splendid brick structure. It was built in 1859, and remodeled in 1908 at a cost of about \$4,000. There is a fine audience-room and class-room. The windows are opalescent and the church is heated by warm air. There is an old cemetery with many fine monuments in the rear of the church. The new cemetery is laid out on the public road opposite the church and the old cemetery.

#### Borough Officials:

Burgess—J. D. France.

Council—John N. Brownlee, M. M. Hemphill, W. C. Duval, D. R. Miller, D. A. White, F. S. Brownlee, D. A. Scott.

Assessor—J. D. France.

Collector—Huston Miller.

Justice of the Peace—D. A. Scott.

Treasurer—Miss Annie McClure.

There are five stores in West Middletown kept respectively by J. F. Titus, William Richmond, A. C. Farrer, J. J. George (recently deceased), J. L. Bell; and two blacksmith shops, the proprietors of which are Daniel Hare and Ira Lawton. Drs. A. M. Rea, J. N. Bemis and D. H. Bemis attend to the medical needs of the community. F. S. Brownlee is undertaker.

The town has the services of the Chartiers and the Bell Telephone Companies. Mrs. Florence Bushfield is postmistress. J. D. France has been proprietor of the France Hotel for 35 years. Robert Garrett, the first president of the B. & O. Railroad, was born in this hotel, a part of which his father used for a store-room.

West Middletown has a modern school building with two rooms and two teachers. Many of the houses are built in blocks and front on the sidewalks, both dwelling and business houses. The nearest railroad station is at Avella, three miles away.

The first threshing-machines for grain were manufactured in West Middletown. The business prospered until about 1858, the year in which the crops were killed by frost.

This borough has two schools, teachers, 2 (females); average number of months taught, 8; average salary of teachers per month, \$52.50; cost of each pupil per month, \$2.21; number of mills on the dollar levied for school purposes,  $7\frac{1}{2}$ ; estimated value of school property, \$5,000.

School directors: F. S. Brownlee, president, J. N. Brownlee, secretary; J. L. Bell, treasurer; Dr. J. N. Bemis, J. M. Clark, Daniel Hair, John G. Cunningham.

West Middletown was one of the most noted stations on the Underground Railroad, whereby fugitive slaves were aided by an unorganized set of people in reaching the Canadian border and liberty.

The borough of West Middletown has a real estate valuation of \$81,350, and the value of its personal property is \$92,840; number of taxables, 106.

In 1850 the population was 326; in 1860 it was about 800; in 1890, 235, and in 1900, 241.

The number of voters in the borough in 1904 was 89, and in 1908 was 66.

## CHAPTER XXXVIII.

### MONONGAHELA CITY.

Abraham Decker originally laid claim to the land on which the upper part of Monongahela City is located. The title was based on a warrant, August 26, 1769, for seventy acres called Southwark. Paul Frohman claimed all the remaining river front down almost to Dry Run under warrant to survey dated April 17, 1769, tract called Gloucester.

Having passed the researches and dispute between the states of Virginia and Pennsylvania, the Board of Property finally declared the titles to be valid.

In the year 1770 the Parkisons\* arrived from the East in search of a home in the wilds of the Monongahela Valley, and selected the Decker plateau as a most desirable site, and in the course of time secured the title to Joseph above named. Of the Parkisons, there were five brothers, viz.: Joseph, Thomas, James, Benjamin and William. It is in Joseph we have the most interest. Our information is, that Joseph Parkison married Miss Margaret Weaver, a regular descendant in the Pennsylvania Dutch line. They had as children James, David, William and Mary.

The Deckers had reared their primitive cabin a short distance above the spring, on what is now the Van Voorhis Homestead, on Pigeon Creek, and consequently Joseph Parkison, on his arrival, was compelled either to dwell in a tent or enjoy the hospitality of the Deckers. The Devore Ferry, authorized in 1775 to run from James Devore's house to the mouth of Pigeon Creek, was in operation on the arrival of Parkison. It was known as Devore's Ferry until 1782, when the landing of Devore on the north side, and that of Parkison on the south, near the mouth of Pigeon Creek, was established by law as Parkison's Ferry. Prior to this date Devore seems to have had a kind of private ferry, worked to suit his own mill. Devore had at an early date a store near his landing, which was a branch of the great store of David Fournier, located just below Bellevernon of the present day.

It was about this time in the history of the settlement that the pioneers realized the necessity of a postoffice.

\* Or, as the name was sometimes spelled, Parkinson, Perkerson or Parkins, and in the *Yohogania Record*, Perkerson. See biographical sketch at end of this chapter.

Brownsville, Bassett Town, now Washington, and Pittsburgh, were the nearest postoffices. The office was granted and named Parkison's Ferry. A public road had in 1781 been laid out from the town now called Washington, to the mouth of what is now First street, though in the town originally known as Ford street, named so on account of that point of the river being in low water, forded by the traveler. The established ferry and the newly laid out road soon attracted the attention of the public, and resulted in giving the point an importance which in a very short time induced Joseph Parkison to erect on the new road his inn, which the older citizens recollect stood back from what is now Main street, but fronting the public road which runs diagonally from the mouth of Ford street across the bottom land and up the hill westward.

It was located on the second lot up from Stewarts alley. The old part of the building was log, but the new addition, with its well-remembered porch extending to Main street, was frame. The log part of this house was, beyond all question, the first erected on the site of the town, but not the first on the Decker tract, as we have already stated.

During the armed uprising against the collection of excise tax in 1791-94 Parkison's Ferry became celebrated as one of the chief points of rendezvous for the "Whiskey Boys." Here on the 14th day of August, 1794, a mass meeting was held, at which the four western counties of Pennsylvania were represented by 200 delegates, also others from Bedford and Ohio counties. This meeting was held on the hill in the rear of the present Episcopal Church, and for years afterward the locality was known to the old inhabitants as "Council Hill."

Devore's (Debores) Ferry and Parkison's Ferry were used for this location although Devore's residence was on the other side of the river. Williamsport became also a common name for the village until it was incorporated by that name in 1833. These names passed away with the men who bore them when, by local law of the state, the town was again legally rebaptized, Monongahela City. The postoffice department calls this place "Monongahela."

Monongahela is a solid community. It has no specialty. Its mercantile affairs are as widely scattered as the



avenues of business, and its diversified industries have built up a substantial structure that no panic has seriously shaken. It has the only paper mill in Western Pennsylvania, the only pit lamp factories in the valley, the only operating window glass plant in the county, and it is the only town of its size in the United States boasting two macaroni factories. Its haulage machinery is sold wherever coal is mined and its coal boats and barges are seen from Morgantown to New Orleans.

Its transportation facilities are unrivaled. For freight and passengers it has the Monongahela River, the Monongahela division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Monongahela and Washington Railroad; and a free bridge, an advantage enjoyed by no other town in the valley, leading to the McKeesport and Bellevue division of the Lake Erie system. For passengers alone, it has half-hour trolley service to Pittsburg, and to up-river towns, and is within twenty minutes of the Baltimore and Ohio's western lines.

The increased trade and travel on this route to and from the East, of which Joseph Parkison was more cognizant than any other person, owing to his position as innkeeper, led him to lay out the new town of Williamsport, named as such in honor of his son William. After having the ground surveyed and a plot thereof made, he offered the lots at public sale, as will be seen by an advertisement in an October, 1792, issue of the Pittsburg Gazette.

The sale was not very successful, owing not so much to its being a new enterprise, as to the fact that difficulties still existed growing out of the issuing of Pennsylvania patents and Virginia certificates. In 1796, however, the Board of Property decided that Joseph Parkison was the legal owner of the tract of land on which the town was laid out. In pursuance of such decision, the patent issued May 11, 1796, to Joseph Parkison on the Abraham Decker claim filed almost thirty years before. Encouraged by this decision and confident of success, Parkison determined once more to offer for sale additional lots in the town. The notice of this sale for August 26, 1796, was published in the "Telegraphe," a newspaper printed in Washington, Pa., by Messrs. William Hunter & Co. At this sale twenty-four lots were sold at prices ranging from \$22 to \$239, the total being \$1,385. On the laying out of the town, the old road was superseded by Main street, or Market street, as it was originally named. Traces of the old road as it passed up the hill can still be seen.

The original plot of the town extended from Ford, now First street, to almost Race, now Third street. The original Parkison & Froman line cut one lot above Race at the river and two lots at the upper end on the hill. The tract of land adjoining the new town at Race, now Third street, was patented to Paul Froman

and sold by him to Adam Wickerham, March 13, 1792. On this same tract, or part thereof Adam Wickerham laid out Georgetown, in 1807. The Georgetown plot was made a part of Williamsport by the act of Adam Wickerham the 23d day of February, 1816.

The towns had been in separate plots under different names for nearly ten years, and we can readily imagine the rivalry and conflicting interests that would spring up between the two villages. Prior to this date the lot-holders had insisted on and finally required of Wickerham that he should record it as Williamsport. This paper was signed by such lot-holders as John Cooper, Patrick Burke, John R. Shugart, Joseph Butler, W. P. Biles, John Shouse, Michael Miller, Peter Shouse, James Manown, Joseph Hamilton, Thomas Gordon, and others of no less influence. East Williamsport was laid out in 1811, by James Mitchell, an early river trader and active, progressive business man, who was well known as Esq. Mitchell. The addition has always been more generally known as Catsburg, named in honor of Kitty Caldwell and her kittens. That part of the town known as the Island, though owned by Parkison, was not included within the original town plot. The island made by Pigeon Creek on two sides and the Monongahela River on the other, did not foreshadow flattering prospects for an extension of the town, yet in time it became a busy hive of industry.

Parkison owned the island without improving it very much until January 5, 1829, at which time it was sold to James Manown by Sheriff Henderson. By this sale the right of the Washington County side of the ferry passed to the same purchaser. The ravine which reached the river at the mouth of Ford, now First street, has almost disappeared. Either by inheritance or otherwise, the Allegheny side of the ferry passed into the Manown family. The Manowns operated the ferry until 1838, when the building of the bridge rendered it useless. On many of the lots in the Georgetown addition, ground rent was fixed, but in the original Parkison plot only a small portion of the lots were finally subject to such incumbrance. Among later additions West Monongahela was laid out by H. Higenbotham in 1893.

In the original design of the town a public square was reserved for a market house, and Parkison intended also a lot for a meeting and a schoolhouse. The square was reserved at the crossing of Market, changed to Main street, and Washington, now Second street. Besides the street crossings, a certain number of feet at each corner was included within the square.

The primitive market house stood in part on this square, on Main, just below Second street.

It was there in 1834, and it is very likely that it was erected soon after the incorporation of the town of Williamsport into a borough by the act of April 8, 1833. In

course of time this building was removed to Second street above Main. The building was erected on brick pillars, and in not many years after its removal the boys had so far destroyed the columns as necessitated its removal. The building and objects were both failures. The butcher shops and wagons have long since taken the place of market houses.

The reserve for a meeting house never developed, only in consideration of a certain sum of money Joseph Parkison and Adam Wickerham, in July, 1814, did convey to certain trustees for building a meeting house, the tract of land known in part as lot No. 72, on which was afterwards erected a brick church building by contributions from all denominations, and on which was located the primitive graveyard, in which were buried a large number of the older citizens of the town and surrounding country. The lot for a schoolhouse was forgotten, and the scholars of the impromptu schools had to find shelter for training in whatever shanty could be found unfitted for any other purpose.

The first borough officers of Williamsport were: Henry Wilson, burgess; Abram Fulton, clerk; Joseph Alexander, treasurer; Benjamin Foster, street commissioner; councilmen, John S. Markell, John Stone, Joseph Kid-do, Alexander Wilson, William J. Alexander and R. M. Clark.

The act creating the borough of Williamsport appointed the third Friday in May for the first election, and thereafter the third Friday in March each year, at the tavern of Joseph Caldwell. The elections ordered by the act of incorporation related merely to borough officers, not changing the township officers, as the new borough remained in Fallowfield and Nottingham until September 30, 1834, and in Carrol until 1842.

In 1833 the name of the postoffice was changed to Williamsport, and April 1, 1837, it took the name of Monongahela City.

Although the town had been incorporated for nine years, yet it never had severed its connection with Carrol Township as a general voting district. Before the formation of Carrol Township, September 30, 1834, a part of the citizens of the town of Williamsport voted with Fallowfield, at the tavern house of Abram Frye, on the Pittsburg and Brownsville State road, and the remaining citizens voted with Nottingham Township. From September, 1834, to May 26, 1842, the voting place of Carrol and the borough was at the tavern of Joseph Hamilton, known as the City Hotel. After the separation, the voting place of the town remained at the same place, but the citizens of Carrol voted for a time in a little brick office of Thomas Collins, Esq., near the corner of Main and Cemetery streets, in Catsburg.

In after years the polling place was removed to the Rose Thompson house, up the Turnpike, a short distance

outside the borough. In the borough, in the course of time, the place of holding elections was moved to the Teeters Hotel, corner Second and Railroad streets. The ground on which the hotel stood is now owned by the railroad company. On the incorporation of the borough into a city, by act of Assembly of March 24, 1873, three wards were formed, each of which constituted a voting district.

In 1893 the name of the postoffice was changed for the last time and it is now known as Monongahela, instead of Monongahela City, Williamsport or Parkison's Ferry. The following are the names of some of the postmasters:

Joseph Parkison, Adam Hailman, Mr. White, George Wythe, Jesse Martin, W. S. Mellinger, J. W. Smith, W. J. Markell, R. M. Clark, Chill Hazzard, James H. Moore, W. C. Robison, John Holland, J. F. Nicholson, Mrs. Sue Nicholson, Dewitt Parkinson.

Two rural delivery routes emanate from the Monongahela postoffice. The postoffice has just been moved into the new First National Bank building. The postoffice receipts for 1908 were \$14,875.73, making it second in rank in the county.

The population of Monongahela City increased gradually at first, but very rapidly within the last eight years as seen by the following statistics: 1810, 500; 1830, 600; 1840, 752; 1850, 977; 1860, 999; 1870, 1,078; 1880, 2,904; 1890, 4,065; 1900, 5,283; 1908, 12,782.

In 1850 there were 146 registered voters in Monongahela City; in 1904, 1,691; and in the year 1908, 1,502. The decrease is alleged to be caused by the new law. The voters register under the personal registration act, Monongahela City being the only town in the county entitled to the benefits of this reform law. It has 1,173 citizens, between the ages of 21 and 45, qualified for military duty.

Monongahela City has a real estate valuation of \$2,475,275; personal property valuation, \$198,265. The city tax for 1908 was 10 mills and \$21,107.28 was collected and \$7,498.46 expended.

The city embraces a large extent of territory in comparison with the original design of Parkison. The early business of the town was transacted on a trading scale, generally only a very small amount of cash being current. The exports and imports were transported by means of the pack-horse. About the time the town received its new impetus after the second sale of lots, the river became utilized as a means of transportation by crude craft, called flat-boats or broad-horns. William Parkison was no doubt the first to build such boats at his yard in the "gut," as it was called, at the mouth of Ford street. These craft, loaded with whiskey, flour, etc., were floated to the lower markets.



The flat for local use succeeded such craft. Their destiny was Pittsburg and up-river trading points. They were returned by being pushed with the old-time pole. The keel boat succeeded the flat, and was used until displaced by the steamboat. The keel boats always landed at the mouth of Pigeon Creek, which was not only a convenient landing, but a safe harbor. Steamboats never made this point a landing place. They first landed at Chess wharf, at the mouth of Ferry, now Fourth street. Town council had it removed to the mouth of Washington, now Second street. Another avenue of trade was opened up by the Washington and Williamsport Turnpike Co. The company was chartered by act of March 18, 1816. It is still called a turnpike in name. It was constructed under very great financial difficulties, and was only completed by the State coming to its aid with a liberal subscription to the stock. For many years this turnpike was on the great route from the East to the West.

The westward wave of immigration was at its height between 1830 and 1840. At this period for the most part, Conrad Crickbaum and Frank Manown were running the ferry at the mouth of Pigeon Creek. On the turnpike was established a line of coaches, called stages, each of which could carry nine passengers and the mail.

The stage office and horses were kept at the tavern of Joseph Hamilton, long known as the City Hotel. The first survey through the town for a railroad was B. H. Latrobe, in 1835. The line was run along Coal street, across Pigeon Creek, in the rear of the Applegate property, in Catsburg.

Opposition in the Legislature and the cry that the passage through Washington County of a railroad would ruin Pittsburg and make the grass grow over the National Pike, prevented the company from getting the right of way. After several unsuccessful efforts, the railroad company finally constructed its road around Washington County, leaving Pittsburg to seek other channels of transit to the East, and thus the town of Williamsport was deprived of railroad facilities for thirty-eight years.

In 1850, May 15, the Hempfield Railroad Company was incorporated with the view of constructing a railroad from Greensburg to Wheeling. It was to cross the river just below Third street. After a large sum of money had been expended, the work was abandoned. In 1873, the Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston Railroad was opened to this city. Dr. W. L. S. Wilson was appointed agent, and held the position until his death, September 6, 1886. The completion of the McKeesport & Bellevor Railroad in October, 1889, on the east shore of the Monongahela River, added another avenue to the growing trade of this city.

In 1800 Joseph Parkison was the innkeeper, and in connection therewith, he had a trading mercantile store, in which certain goods were kept to be sold for cash or produce, such as grain, whisky, furs in shape of skins. Iron and salt, transported from east of the mountains on pack-horses were very common commodities.

At the close of the 18th century (1796), Samuel Black appeared in the town as a merchant and down-river trader. He built the house long known as the Red House, on the river bank just below First street. The very site of the building has long since been washed away by the ravages of the river. He was very successful in business, and, at his death in 1846, was considered one of the most wealthy men in the county.

Daniel DePue was the esquire of his day. He lived in the old log house on the point at the mouth of Pigeon Creek. His first commission was dated March 12, 1792.

William Irwin was also a merchant, and had his store in a log room on the corner of First street. He, in 1802, built the old part of the house, and it was the first brick house in the town. At the beginning of that century James Warne and William Parkison were associated as merchants.

William Parkison, son of Joseph Parkison, and business partner of James Warne, owned, in early days, the farm long known as the Black homestead, on the pike, in what is now called Bellevidere. He built the old mansion still standing on the turnpike. In front of this mansion, on the meadow land, William had a race course, in circular form, through the woodland. This race ground gave rise to the name of Race, now Third street, in the town of Williamsport, laid out by his father.

In October, 1805, Benjamin Butler, with his family, arrived in town on his way West, but he having died the first night after his arrival, the family abandoned migration and settled here. The arrival of the family and the death of the father created no little stir. Business and the social status of the town received a new impulse through the Butler family.

Adam Wickerham, proprietor of Georgetown, was an active business man in the early days. George Trout built, prior to 1805, and kept the tavern on Main street, afterwards so long carried on by Joseph Caldwell. Nathan Chalfant was a boat builder. A. B. Chess was farmer and trader, he built the old frame tavern on the river bank above Ferry street known as Chess' tavern.

But space is not sufficient to tell in detail of Dr. Rose, Aeneas Graham, Frederick Layman, Thomas Officer, Drs. King, Pollock and Brooks, Esq. Mitchell, James Gordon, William Hunter, John Eckles, J. and R. McGrew, John Watkins, Washington Palmer, who built the City Hotel, W. P. Biles, John Shouse, Peter Shouse,

Robert Beebee, Joseph Hamilton, Jesse Martin, Benjamin Furguson, and many others more or less prominent. We will refer only to a few.

Joseph McClure was the first cabinet maker in the town. Thomas Wells was the first saddle and harness maker. Charles Bollman located in the town about 1810. He had a store in the first place in a log building near the bank of the river, a short distance below Ford street. Bollman in after years, erected a brick house on Main, two doors above Second street. On the corner next to the alley he had a storeroom, to which he removed his store. About 1830 his dwelling and storeroom and goods were burned, this being the first fire in the town.

Joseph Wilson, successor to H. Wilson & Son, had a store for nearly half a century on Main street, just below the Parkison Tavern. Jesse Martin had the post-office and a shoe shop for many years, on the corner of Main and Second streets. He also kept the office on the Dick King corner. He lived for many years in the brick house just below, which has been displaced by the new house built by his grandson, James C. Scott.

The old glass works on Coal street, below Washington, now Second street, were erected by Warne, Parkison & Co. The company consisted of James Warne, William Parkison, Joel and Benjamin Butler. For convenience in their business, the company issued a currency in the shape of bank notes, known better as shin-plasters, redeemable in goods or current bank notes at their store. These notes were of the denomination of  $6\frac{1}{4}$ , or fips,  $12\frac{1}{2}$ , or levies, 25 and 50 cents. The works were sold to Samuel Black and J. and R. McGrew, and after being repaired was leased to William Ihmsen.

Some time prior to 1834, William Ihmsen erected what was called the new factory, on the island. He operated both of these factories until the day of his death. He was considered the most extensive and successful glass man of his day.

In later years Samuel Black erected a glass works at Dry Run. It never was much of a success. William Ihmsen, Henry Ihmsen, John S. Markill, A. L. Williams, Smith and Herron, were the prominent glass manufacturers in former days.

We have not any knowledge who originally carried on the Chess Tavern, other than at one time George Rose, the older, had it rented. George Rose also kept a tavern and cake and beer stand in the old frame house which stood on what is now Brown's corner, Main and Second streets.

The tavern already mentioned, built by George Trout on Main street, a short distance below the Episcopal church, had, in its day, several landlords, such as George Trout, Joseph Caldwell, A. T. Gregg and John Chessrown. The old City Hotel, which has already been mentioned, was built by Washington Palmer, in 1811, just

before he went into the army with Capt. James Warne's company. Joseph Hamilton, Henry Wilson, Caleb Harvey and W. H. Miller were landlords in this tavern.

Abram Teeters had a tavern for many years at the corner of Second and Railroad streets. After his death it was kept by his son, Dan Teeters. The house was used for a depot after the building of the railroad, and on the completion of the present depot the old tavern house was torn away.

The brick house corner of Main and Fourth streets was erected by James Mercer, prior to 1834. He used the corner for a store room, in which he kept the first exclusive shoe store in town. He was drowned at the wharf, south of Fourth street, by his horse plunging into the river. After his death the house was used as a tavern by Mrs. Backhouse, Shively Hazelbaker, Abram Fulton, James P. Shepler, T. B. Wilgus, and others.

John Lamb, in early days, carried on a tan-yard, over the creek where David Woodward lived.

John Cooper removed from West Newton, in old time called Robbstown, to this place in 1810, and erected a tannery.

R. F. Cooper was not only a man of learning, but one of the most accomplished military men of the State. He died in the U. S. service in 1864.

James Gordon, for years in connection with a store, had a tan-yard on Main street above Bollman's alley. He built the brick house, corner of Main and Bollman's alley, in which he lived for many years. The same yard in after years was operated by John J. Lynn, Henry Fulton, and Richard Stockdale. Matthew Fleming, in the forties, had a small tannery on the river bank, just below the present knitting factory.

Aeneas Graham was an early resident of the town. He was a tailor by trade. He had his tailor shop first in an old building on Second street.

Frederick Layman, the tailor, emigrated from Germany and came direct to Williamsport in 1807, where he resided all his long life.

William P. Biles was an early settler in the town, and was the first citizen who pretended to practice law in that place. He was also a singing master. He lived for years in the old house which stood on Main street, a little west of Mark Borland's residence.

J. R. Shugart and Henry Rabe were old-time saddlers, but for the last half century R. M. Clark has been the fixed saddle and harness maker.

Before and some time after 1834, Samuel Devore had a brewery on Main street opposite the brick row in the "gut," as it was called.

Billy Savage was the old-time stone-cutter. He lived on the island and made most of the old-time stone tombstones, many of which lie scattered in the old graveyard.

James McCalla was a gunsmith. He built and lived



in the house for many years occupied by the late Rev. John Kerr, corner of Fifth and Main streets.

J. and R. McGrew were the hatters for nearly a half century. They carried on the business at the corner where the Odd Fellows' building now stands. The firm was dissolved by the death of Robert, the junior partner, somewhere in the later thirties.

In later years, Alexander Wilson was a very active man. He settled in this city about 1845, where he gradually extended his business until he became the largest dealer in the county in wool, grain and produce generally.

The first drug store in the town was kept by Dr. George Morgan, in the brick house opposite McGregor's block on Main street, in which James Dickey, the cabinet maker, in later years resided.

Asher Vankirk was the chair maker of olden time. His shop was located on the island. The town has always been famous for its many skilled carpenters.

Thomas Collins was a potter by trade and with James Collins carried on the pottery business in a building that stood on Cemetery street, in Catsburg.

Samuel Devore, in 1837, had a small carding-machine in the rear of the old Parkison lot.

About the year 1834 C. W. & William Bryant erected what has long been called the old carriage factory, on Main street. On its completion in 1834, the firm removed their iron store from the shop one door west of the City Hotel, in which Jacob Cort immediately commenced to manufacture copper and tinware.

The Bryants were the first in the town to make plows and wagons on an extensive scale, and to keep a general assortment of iron, especially Juniata iron.

In 1834, Mrs. S. Guthrie carried on a millinery and mantua making next door to Joseph Wilson's store, on Main street.

Robert Walker, in the later forties, had a woolen factory on or near the site of Blythe & Co.'s planing mill on Fifth street, near the river. It was burned in June, 1853.

William Johnson at an early date, erected the first sawmill in the town. It stood below the site of the above mentioned planing mill.

There was another sawmill as late as 1837 above the same planing mill, owned and operated for a time by William Mills. It was the first to saw lumber by steam for the boat yard of Robert Beebee. Timber for building boats had been before this time sawed by hand with a whip-saw.

As William Mills had erected a sawmill for the boat yard, so William Ihmsen, Vankirk and McAllister built one at the mouth of Pigeon Creek, in Catsburg, to furnish boards for glass boxes for his two factories. This mill, after the death of Ihmsen, passed to other owners

and operators. Just before the late war a Mr. Cunningham built a few steamboat hulls at this mill. Mr. James Smith, we believe, was the last owner before it was dismantled.

David Bolton manufactured augers over a half century ago in the old house that was located at the upper end of the street leading from the creek bridge in Catsburg.

The beginning of the Monongahela Manufacturing Co., now located in the Third Ward, was started by James W. Downer in 1872. The business was carried on by Downer, Samuel Hindman and Col. David Lackey until 1877, at which time Downer and Lackey retired and Maj. W. H. Morrison was taken into the firm and the business was carried on by Hindman & Morrison until 1881, when R. B. Abrams was added to the firm, which was changed to Morrison, Abrams & Co. In 1883 the company was merged into the Monongahela Manufacturing Company. The whole plant was burned June, 1890. The present extensive brick plant was erected immediately after the fire, excepting the carpenter and blacksmith shops, which were erected in 1892.

The telegraph was extended originally to this city by way of West Newton in 1864. The Monongahela Valley Co., was organized in 1864, by J. L. Shaw, and under his management as president the line was extended all along the valley. This, with the West Newton line, was merged into the Pacific and Atlantic, which, in 1877, was sold to the Western Union Company. In October, 1872, the office was moved from Wilson's drug store on Main street, below Second, to the railroad station. In this drug store the office was first opened.

Philip Catlin was the first barber in the city, as far as we can ascertain. In 1834 he had his shop in the barroom of Joseph Caldwell's tavern.

In after years, in the early forties perhaps, Maj. A. L. Williams, at the Manown Tavern, issued a currency in the form of shin-plasters, as they were called, redeemable at his bar and at the store of Charles Bollman. This undoubtedly was the first and only bank of issue in the town, and it was of short life.

This city can boast that many of her citizens from time to time have held important positions of trust in the great arena of life. Aaron Kerr was elected to the Legislature in 1824-25-26-27-28 and in 1840, and was also a member of the constitutional convention of 1838.

George V. Lawrence was an active politician after 1842. He was elected to the Legislature in 1843-46-58-59. In 1848 he was elected to the State Senate over his opponent, William Montgomery, Esq. He was re-elected to the Senate in 1860, of which body he was speaker in 1863. He was again elected to the Senate in 1874-76-78. In 1864-66-82 he was elected a member of Congress. In 1872 he was elected a delegate at large to the constitutional convention. In 1843 the self-educated O. B.

McFadden, a resident of the town, was elected with G. V. Lawrence to the Legislature. In 1845 he was elected prothonotary. At the expiration of his term, he emigrated to Washington Territory, where, under a Democratic administration, he was appointed a judge of the U. S. Court, from which position he retired to become a delegate to Congress.

John Storer represented Washington County in the Legislature in 1842.

Jesse Martin, the old postmaster, was elected to the Legislature in 1841.

Jacob Cort was elected a representative in 1847-48.

J. S. Van Voorhis represented Washington County in 1857.

J. B. Finley was a member of the House in 1887-89-91.

T. R. Hazzard was also a member of the Constitutional Convention.

James Gordon became a resident in 1810. He served as justice of the peace for thirty-five years. He was in 1845 appointed an Associate. He was elected a member of the Electoral College in 1828, and as such voted for Gen. Jackson. In 1813 he was a county commissioner, and in 1857 was a member of the Board of Revenue Commissioners.

Samuel Hill was also an associate judge.

Thomas H. Baird and Ianthus Bentley were elected and served with honor as district attorneys of Washington County. Bentley moved to Colorado, where he died.

Sheshbazzar Bentley, Jr., father of Ianthus, was elected commissioner and sheriff of Washington County.

Cyrus Underwood and Alvin King were elected recorder, and R. F. Cooper, clerk of courts.

Hon. James Scott became prominent in politics and served in the Legislature of Ohio for nearly twenty years. During Grant's administration he was appointed secretary of the Territory of Washington, and on the death of the incumbent was confirmed governor. He was also U. S. consul to the Sandwich Islands.

Among the distinguished medical men in the nation ranks Dr. W. A. Hammond, once a boy in this city. He was surgeon-general at the beginning of the Civil War.

A great event in the history of the town was the welcome extended to the hero of Tippecanoe, Gen. William Henry Harrison, who in journeying towards Washington, D. C., to be inaugurated as the ninth president of the United States, passed up the Monongahela on the steamer "Loyalhanna." Prominent citizens on board the Moxahala, Capt. James Parkison in command, had steamed to a point down the river and escorted the general to the wharf. The entire populace lined the banks of the river and when the landing was made the newly elected president was received with indescribable shouts of enthusiasm and welcome.

Another notable event in the history of Monongahela

City was the centennial celebration of the founding of the town. This event was celebrated November 15, 1892, in the opera house.

The most recent event of this kind was the Old Home Week from September 6 to 13, 1908. Many of the early residents returned to the haunts of their childhood and the celebration was a success in every way.

The city has experienced many floods. One of the most disastrous was on July 11, 1888, when a great amount of damage was done. On the 14th of March, 1907 water was up so that skiffs could be rowed down Main street.

Monongahela City has sent her full quota of soldiers to the wars. We find the names such as Butler, Wilson and McClure in the Eighth Regiment of the Pennsylvania line raised about 1776-77. Some of the members of the regiment doubtless came from Monongahela City. Although the United States did not formally declare war against Great Britain until the 18th of June, 1812, it was the firing of a British man-of-war into the United States frigate "Chesapeake," on July 18, 1807, that aroused the indignation of the American people, and led to the formation of military organizations. It was at this time that Capt. James Warne recruited the company of infantry known as the Williamsport Rangers, and Capt. John Shouse organized a troop of horse, both of which companies actively participated in the war.

Wilson Black and Richard Sparks Cooper both of Monongahela City, participated in the Mexican War, 1846-48.

The people of Monongahela City responded nobly to the call for volunteers during the Civil and Spanish Wars.

Their names make a long roll. Company A of the Tenth Regiment National Guards of Pennsylvania is a Monongahela organization of many years' standing and their previous drill fitted them to be a part of the "Fighting Tenth" which went to the Philippines in the last year of the nineteenth century.

The Monongahela City Gas Company—The Monongahela City Gas Company was incorporated in 1872 to furnish manufactured gas and was organized with a capital stock of \$20,000. The first officers were William J. Alexander, president; J. H. Connelly, vice-president; and D. C. Shaw, secretary and treasurer. The board of directors was composed of J. B. Finley, John L. George, William M. Devore, M. Naylor, and George V. Lawrence. The gas plant was built in 1873 by Connelly, Naylor & Co., at a cost of \$32,000. This company dissolved when natural gas was introduced.

The two gas companies operating at present are the Citizens' Natural Gas and the Bellewood & West Monongahela Natural Gas Companies. The Bellewood & Monongahela was established first and afterwards, about



1902, the Citizens' was started. Afterwards the two companies merged and now Monongahela City has two gas companies under the same management but two separate lines supplying gas at very low rates.

R. E. Byers is president of the Bellewood & Monongahela, and T. M. Byers, secretary. Of the Citizens' Company Samuel M. Downer is president, and Dr. George Murphy, secretary.

**Monongahela Water Works**—The Monongahela Water Company has been in existence for a considerable number of years. On August 15, 1903, James McCullough and others associated with him, then comprising the Monongahela Water Company, sold their interests to Samuel A. Taylor. The works are now owned by New Castle capitalists. Constant improvement has been made on the plant. At the present time the water is pumped from a large receiving well to a reservoir 350 feet above the level of the river. Its capacity is 3,000,000 gallons, and from this reservoir the entire city is supplied. The large water plant at Monongahela City, with a capital of \$120,000, a total capacity of 3,500,000 gallons of water, and twelve miles of pipe conveying the water throughout the entire city, makes the Monongahela Water Company a great advantage to the city.

The Williamsport Bridge Company was chartered March 16, 1832, and the first officers were James Manown, president; Samuel Devore, treasurer, and Robert F. Biddle, secretary. The construction of the bridge commenced in 1836. William Pagan and Robert Alston built the stone work, and Lothrop & Stockton the superstructure. The bridge was ready for use in 1838 and cost \$60,000. At the place where the middle abutment stands, there was a hole about eighteen feet deep, and in order to get a foundation, a large hollow box was built, ten by ten feet, and into this, stone and cement were dumped until it began to sink, and gradually filling up this hole, and formed the foundation on which the pier now stands. When the bridge was about half completed a storm blew it down. Many of the workmen escaped just in time and lived to help complete the bridge, which was a great project at that time. The old covered bridge caught on fire and burned down April 12, 1883. The board of directors at that time were: William Galbraith, president; William J. Alexander, treasurer; Joseph Herron, secretary, and J. B. Finley, Franklin Manown and Frank Williams, managers. The bridge was too low for steamboats to pass under without lowering their smokestacks, which would be considered an unbearable nuisance today.

The second bridge was started in 1887 and opened the next year. It was constructed in four spans and was 921 feet in length. The bridge was built on the piers of the old wooden bridge and was raised eight feet higher than the old bridge. This bridge company was

composed of the same people as the former company, and was headed by J. B. Finley and Joseph A. Herron. In 1900-01 a company was organized in Pittsburg of people from that district and the bridge was purchased by it. This latter company afterward paid 14 per cent dividends on their stock. The bridge was in such continual use that the toll became burdensome to the people, who desired a free bridge. Their cause was taken up by the Chamber of Commerce of Monongahela City to whom the final freeing of the bridge is due, thereby saving the citizens of the community over \$15,000 in annual tolls. Condemnation proceedings were commenced against the bridge company by the counties of Washington and Allegheny in 1902 to purchase the bridge and free it from tolls, and after three years of litigation the bridge was sold to these two counties in 1905. Afterwards during the same year the river interests filed a complaint with the Secretary of War, stating that the bridge was too low and the middle pier hindered navigation. William H. Taft, then Secretary of War, ordered the counties to raise the bridge fourteen feet above pool, or water level, and remove the middle pier. This was impossible to do on account of the approaches to the bridge being so low.

It was then decided by the counties that as this bridge was condemned by the U. S. government, a new one must be built a short distance below the other bridge. Work was commenced February 27, 1909. An iron structure was made and erected by the Ft. Pitt Construction Co. of Canonsburg, and the \$250,000 bridge was dedicated December 9, 1909.

**Monongahela City Memorial Hospital**—The first move to establish a hospital in the Monongahela Valley was made by J. Sutton Wall, James Louttit and Dr. G. A. Linn; at a meeting held by these three gentlemen at the office of the former gentlemen, Linn building, late in the year 1882. This movement later found its sequel in a move by Post 60, Grand Army of the Republic, to erect a monument in memory of the soldiers of the War of the Rebellion. At a meeting of the Post held October 20, 1891, a committee was appointed to devise ways and means to erect a monument. This committee reported November 19, 1891, a plan to form a monument association.

At a meeting held March 16, 1892, Dr. Gamble made a motion that a committee be appointed to report on the advisability of erecting a Soldiers' Memorial Hospital instead of a monument. At a meeting held February 24, 1893, Dr. G. A. Linn moved the name be Monongahela Memorial Hospital, which was adopted. On March 7, 1893, Dr. Linn was elected president; J. B. Finley, treasurer, and Dr. J. G. Sloan, secretary. The committee reported the Legislature had appropriated \$12,000, conditioned upon the promoters raising \$10,000. April 12,

1902, Joseph A. Herron, chairman of special executive committee, reported gift of the Parkinson property, West Monongahela. The property was a gift from Hon. J. B. Finley.

On December 18, 1902, the hospital opened for the reception of patients.

It is unnecessary to speak of the need of a hospital in this thickly populated mining district, suffice to say that the wards of the Memorial Hospital have been crowded from the beginning. An average of fifteen patients daily have been treated since the opening. The hospital confines itself to accident cases almost entirely. An addition has been made to it which is about as large as the original building.

Other public service corporations of Monongahela City are the Western Union Telegraph, Bell Telephone, Adams Express and American Express and the West Penn Electric companies. Electric light is much used throughout the city. The city also has a volunteer fire department and hose company. S. M. Downer has been fire marshal for many years. Some ten years ago Andrew Carnegie established a fine free library at Monongahela City.

Monongahela City has several hotels—The Monongahela House, Hotel Glasser, Hotel Abbott, Hotel Main, Hotel Lazzari, Hotel Noble and the Glen Elk Hotel. It has six retail and four wholesale liquor establishments or places where the sale of liquor is legalized. The sale of intoxicating liquors in the city and in Carroll Township was prohibited by legislative act, March 9, 1872. This act was repealed April 28, 1903.

The first newspaper to be published in Monongahela City was the Williamsport "Chronicle" established in 1813. In 1815 the "Western Patriot" was established by B. Brown. The next paper was the "Village Informant," published first in 1818 by Joseph Clingan. The "Phoenix" was established in 1821 by B. Brown.

John Bausman, who seems to have established papers all over the county, started the "Pennsylvanian" at Monongahela City in 1818. This paper seems to have been merged with the Williamsport "Patriot" by John Bausman in 1833. In 1834 the "Patriot" was sold to Samuel G. Bailey and John W. Hammond who changed the name to the "Monongahela Patriot." The "Patriot" was purchased by A. W. Davidson in 1838 and became known as the "Carroll Gazette." R. F. Cooper became editor in 1840 and the paper ceased in that year.

The next paper to be started in Monongahela City was the "Neutral Ground." John McNeal issued the first copy in 1841. Rev. W. H. H. Barnes started a temperance paper the year before, but neither newspaper had a long existence.

The "Valley Republican" was established July 7, 1848, by Solomon Alter, and has been published by the Hazzard's continuously since 1855. The first years it

was under the management of Solomon Alter. Hon. T. R. Hazzard was its promoter, owner and editor, and with his son, Chill W., conducted the paper until the death of the elder Hazzard in 1877.

He was succeeded at his death by his eldest son, Chill W. Hazzard, a man of exceptional ability as an editor and public speaker.

July 11, 1861, he enlisted as lieutenant in Company F, Twelfth Pennsylvania Reserves (Forty-first of the Line), and served in the Army of the Potomac with distinction for four years. He was breveted major for meritorious conduct on the field of battle and derived his rank of colonel from connection with the National Guards after the war. He was state commander of the G. A. R., and prominently connected with Masonic and other fraternal societies.

In 1880 he established the "Daily Republican," and gave the best years of a noble life to establishing this heritage to posterity.

Upon the death of Col. Hazzard, which occurred in 1901, his heirs formed the Chill W. Hazzard Co., owners and publishers. Vernon Hazzard was president, H. H. Hazzard, secretary, who, with Mary B. Hazzard, owned the capital stock of the company, which was incorporated under the laws of Pennsylvania. Now Mary B. Hazzard owns all of the stock herself.

The American Association established in 1853 the "American Republican" and "Spirit of Washington," which existed about three months.

The "Aurora" was first published in 1857 by Joseph H. Wilson. Cyrus B. King was editor. It also lasted only about three months.

The "Valley Sentinel" was established in 1860 by Moses T. Scott & Co., with Robert F. Cooper editor, and continued a couple of years.

Major Chill W. Hazzard established the "Junior's Friend," and "Pennsylvania Reserve News Letter" in 1876. Another paper called the "Advertiser" was started the previous year by John B. Scott.

The "Valley Record" was first published by William M. Boggs, March 4, 1876. After several changes, in 1892 it was merged into the "Monongahela Democrat," published and edited by the Monongahela Democrat Publishing Company. Whether this paper died a natural death or was merged into some other newspaper is not known, but the former is probable.

Sid Wilson started the "Saturday Voice" in Monongahela City in 1899. In 1901 the Zimmer Brothers, William and Harry, purchased the plant and sold out the following year to the Voice Publishing Company, and early in 1903 the "Voice" was merged into the "Times" with H. R. Campbell editor and William J. Zimmer manager of the Voice Publishing Company. Afterwards it was conducted by different officers of this



company. The present officers of the Voice Publishing Company are L. E. Flint, manager and editor, John F. Cooper, president, and Frank B. Wickerham, secretary and treasurer. The "Times" is printed daily except Sunday.

In 1908 Monongahela City ranked second among towns in Washington County with respect to bank deposits.

Monongahela City Trust Co.—The People's Bank of Monongahela City, which was organized in 1870 by J. B. Finley, with A. C. Sampson, president, and J. B. Finley, cashier, was for many years a leading institution in the valley. In order to secure a greater scope for its operations, the People's Bank was turned into a Trust Company in 1901 and the name Monongahela City Trust Company was assumed. Joseph A. Herron, the president, is one of the best known men in the Monongahela Valley and is a financier of recognized ability. J. B. Finley, vice-president, is president of the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal & Coke Co. John F. Cooper, treasurer, was for many years cashier of the People's Bank, previously for six years having been register of wills of Washington County. W. H. Alexander, secretary, came to the trust company with twenty years of experience.

Alexander & Company, Bankers—The Alexanders are represented in the business life of Monongahela at the present day by the bank bearing their name. Joseph Alexander, born April 1, 1795, died June 20, 1871. He began as a trader in Monongahela City in 1828 and in 1843 took his son, the late William J. Alexander, into partnership with him under the name of Alexander & Son. This title was continued until 1850, when the present name of Alexander & Co., was adopted and the banking business established.

In 1860 James S. Alexander, a younger son of Joseph Alexander, was admitted to the firm which was further enlarged by the admittance of Joseph Alexander Herron, a grandson of Joseph Alexander, in 1871, who had been bookkeeper from 1866.

On the death of William J. Alexander in 1894, William H. Alexander and Frederick K. Alexander were taken into partnership. More recently death has deprived the firm of James S. Alexander.

The banking business was opened in the rear of the store room which stood on the site of the present McGregor block. In 1870 a bank building was erected at a cost of \$20,000. During the year 1906 a handsome and modern bank building, costing \$52,000, superseded it.

First National Bank of Monongahela City. All of the financial institutions of Monongahela City are strong. The First National Bank was organized November 30, 1901, with a capital of \$50,000, and is among the leading banks of the river valley today. The bank pays six per cent interest to its stockholders. The officers and

directors of this bank comprise many of the progressive business and professional men of Monongahela, and the bank's business reflects the enterprise of the men who are directing it. Its officers are Joseph Lytle, president; Eugene Byers, vice-president, and G. E. Davis, cashier. A beautiful new bank building has recently been erected at a cost of \$65,000.

The mercantile business of Monongahela City last year amounted to \$1,127,845, distributed among 145 merchants. No other town of its size in the county reached these figures, and no other town in the county, regardless of size, averages so much business to each mercantile house.

The Black Diamond Engineering Company was chartered August 5, 1903, with a capital of \$15,000. The first officers were: Charles Bentley, president; Levi R. Campbell, vice-president; George Alten, treasurer, and Thadeus M. Boggs, secretary and general manager. This plant has foundry facilities for making and rapidly handling castings up to 10,000 pounds weight each, and has two cupolas in operation, one used for large heats and the other one for smaller or special kind of iron. The foundry and machine shop departments are connected by traveling overhead cranes operated by compressed air, and castings are lifted in the foundry and carried across into the machine shop without changing or letting them down. The cleaning room and railroad siding are served by another traveling crane operated by compressed air. The elevator which elevates the pig iron and coke for the cupolas is operated by compressed air. The works includes a pattern shop and forge department.

In 1908 this foundry was purchased by Joseph Herron and is operated now by Campbell D. Herron and Samuel C. Webb.

Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke Companies' shops—J. W. Downer established a foundry in 1872. The plant at after times was operated by the following firms: Hindman; Downer & Lecky; Hindman, Morrison & Co.; Morrison & Co., and W. H. Morrison and T. H. Pollock. In 1881 Capt. R. R. Abrams was admitted to the firm, which then became Morrison, Abrams & Co. The firm then changed to Abrams & Robinson.

In 1893 J. R. Robinson purchased Mr. Abrams' interest and established the Robinson Machine Company. Soon after this he purchased the present site and erected new buildings. On May 29, 1902, the foundry and machine shop were burned to the ground but have been replaced by much larger buildings. In 1907 the plant was sold at public sale to the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke Company, and used as the company's shops. About 150 men are employed.





BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF MONONGAHELA IN 1883



SCENE ON MONONGAHELA RIVER



MONONGAHELA MEMORIAL HOSPITAL  
MONONGAHELA



MAIN STREET, MONONGAHELA



ALEXANDER BUILDING, MONONGAHELA





Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke Company Saw and Planing Mill—The Valley Saw and Planing Mill was originally built in 1850 by William and Joseph Brown. In 1851 Joseph purchased the interest of William and in 1854 Kiddoo & Pollock assumed control. The interest of Mr. Pollock was bought out by David Moore. The building was destroyed by fire in 1858 and a new one erected. In 1867 the plant was purchased by John Blythe, Charles E. Beach, James Neel and E. A. Foster. The mill was burned again in 1875 and a new one erected. Afterwards at different times the firm was changed to Foster, Blythe & Neel, and Neel, Blythe & Co. This mill has been purchased by the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal & Coke Company and is used for building coal barges. The company has two docks, one at Catsburg and the one at the foot of Fifth street.

The Monongahela Clay Manufacturing Company is situated on Pigeon Creek and the Ellsworth Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, not far from Monongahela City. The works were built in 1902 and H. B. Simpson became superintendent.

The material from which the bricks are made is obtained from the hill at this point. It is sifted, tempered with water and cut into desired lengths by machinery. The bricks are placed on trucks and dried in tunnels. There are ten of the tunnels each having a capacity for 7,000 bricks which are heated by natural gas.

The works have both square and round kilns, the latter being thirty feet in diameter and each holds 90,000 bricks. The capacity of the works is 70,000 bricks per day. These are of a superior grade owing to the material used and to the treatment, and are practically nonabsorbent.

Monongahela Glass Works—The Monongahela Glass Works were built in 1880. The firm originally consisted of H. L. Ihmsen, Gregor Fox, John J. O'Leary and James Beck, and was known as Ihmsen, Fox & Co. The firm was afterward changed to O'Leary, Beck & Co., and O'Leary Brothers & Co. The plant is not operating at present. It was considered an up-to-date enterprise in its early days.

Monongahela City American Window Glass Company—At some time before 1900 Thomas Whiteman built the Whiteman Window Glass Works. The works were afterwards sold to the American Window Glass Company, the present owners.

The Union Paper Mill is one of the important industries in this section of the state. Rope paper and paper sacks are manufactured. Twelve men are given employment. Dr. Samuel D. Culbertson established the Union Paper Mill in 1850. It was the first paper factory of its kind west of the mountains. In 1862 the plant introduced steam for drying. The mills were destroyed by

fire in 1864, but immediately rebuilt. In 1876 S. D. Culbertson and R. S. D. Hartick became proprietors. In 1901 the plant was again destroyed by fire. The Union Paper Mill Company was reorganized in 1902 and the present mill built. It has many advantages over the old mill, as it is more modern and fitted with the latest up-to-date machinery. When the company was reorganized L. C. Isler was elected president; B. S. Allen, treasurer, and C. D. Borland, secretary.

George Anton's Lamp Factory—The Anton Brothers, George and John, started the business of manufacturing miners' lamps about the year 1873. The first shop was in a little room in the mining village of Black Diamond, a short distance south of Monongahela City. The shop, after moving several times, finally located on Park avenue on the banks of Pigeon Creek. The plant is well equipped with labor-saving machinery and has a capacity of eight gross of lamps per day. As many as 20 people are employed. George Anton is the sole proprietor and manager of this enterprise.

C. L. Anton's Pit Lamp Works—The Liberty Lamp Factory, located on Finley street, near Anton avenue, is owned and managed by C. L. Anton, one of the four Anton brothers, noted for the manufacture of miners' lamps. C. L. Anton worked in the factory of his brothers until he patented a lamp of his own and began its manufacture.

Monongahela Granite and Marble Works—The business of the Monongahela Granite and Marble Company was originally established by R. M. Gee in 1852. He conducted the business alone until the year 1865 when his sons having become partners the first name was changed to that of R. M. Gee & Sons. In 1873 J. H. Weygandt became a member of the firm and its style was then changed to R. M. Gee, Sons & Co. Mr. Weygandt disposed of his interests in 1882 and the firm became known by the same title as formerly. When the founder of the firm died in 1890 the title was adopted of R. M. Gee Sons. All of the original partners except one have died, the sole owner being Samuel M. Gee. The works were situated on Pigeon Creek and were equipped with a compressed air plant and other modern devices. In 1907 William H. Isaac bought the marble works and changed the location to the corner of Cemetery and Main streets.

Monongahela City Macaroni Factory—L. Lazzari, the proprietor of the Monongahela City Macaroni Works, established his business in Monongahela City in 1902. At first the output of this institution was a half barrel of flour per day, but the business grew to such an extent that at present 25 barrels of flour are consumed per day. He was compelled to erect a four-story building on Second street to accommodate his fast increasing trade.



Later the Lazzari Brothers remodeled the McAlister Livery Building on Chess street between Second and Third streets and started another macaroni factory.

I. Shelby Crall Greenhouses—I. Shelby Crall, the pioneer florist, seedsman and gardener of the Monongahela Valley, established at Monongahela City in 1867 one small greenhouse. He saw the business increase and grow from the small beginning to 18 houses and 40 acres in vegetable gardens up to the time of his death in 1901. Since then the business has continued under the management of his two sons, Charles S. and James S. Crall and Harry M. Griffith under the firm name of I. Shelby Crall Co. Since 1901 four greenhouses have been added, making 63,000 square feet of glass.

James A. Keeney started a greenhouse business in Monongahela City in 1888. He cultivates all kinds of plants, flowers and vegetables.

Yohe Brothers, Contractors and Lumber Dealers—This company handles builders' supplies of every character. Special attention is given to factory work. Yohe Brothers have erected a number of fine buildings. The firm of Yohe, Carson & Co. was established in 1880. The members of the firm were Isaac, James L. and Lewis N. Yohe and Mr. Carson. The latter was succeeded by Edward Corrin in 1881. In 1901 Clyde C. Yohe was admitted to the firm.

Stephens Brothers is a contracting and building firm established by Charles E. Stephens in 1892. Afterward his brother, Henry B. Stephens, was admitted to the firm.

The Keenan & Piper Contracting Company started business a year or more ago and G. H. Piper having dropped out of the firm the business is now conducted by Samuel Keenan and the two former partners carry on separate businesses.

Monongahela City has many other manufacturing plants.

The Liggett Spring & Axle Works is just across the river from Monongahela. There are also a number of mines in the neighborhood of Monongahela City on both sides of the river and a large part of the miners and employes at the axle works live in or supply trade to Monongahela City.

Carborundum Works—Monongahela has the distinction of having been the home of the first carborundum works in the United States, and Washington County has the honor of being the birthplace of Edward Goodrich Acheson, the inventor of carborundum, graphite and other useful substances. He was born in the town of Washington in 1859. The works were established at Monongahela City about 1890 and after some ten years were removed to Buffalo, N. Y., and the property in Monongahela City sold to the Pennsylvania Railroad

Company. His inventions and discoveries were among the most useful and valuable of the past century.

Monongahela Milling Company—This company's plant was formerly located opposite the Pennsylvania depot. It was one of Monongahela City's most stable industries. The mill did a business of \$5,000 a month, and had a capacity of 150 barrels of flour per day. Their business was principally wholesale and most of the flour was shipped to the upper part of the Monongahela Valley. It also manufactured chop and cornmeal.

The mill was erected about the year 1845, and was owned at different times by Henry Shearer and John Sheplar, Beach & Co., George & Shaw, John L. George, James McGrew, A. R. Parkinson, and J. D. Hoon, J. B. Hayward and J. W. Hill, Jr. A few years ago it was sold to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the mill torn down and used for railroad yards.

Monongahela Foundry & Forge Company—Another of Monongahela City's industries was the Monongahela Foundry & Forge Company. This company occupied what was formerly the Graft Stove Works, but the company has been out of operation for two years.

In 1879 E. T. Graham built a foundry near Pigeon Creek. This foundry has now disappeared.

The Monongahela City Dock Company was established in 1865. Later William H. Barr purchased the dock and many barges, flats and boats were built. The dock has long since gone out of existence.

Prior to 1796 the history of education in Monongahela City is clouded in uncertainty. There were private schools and schools supported by general subscription held before that time. In the year 1796 school was opened in an old log house at Parkinson's Ferry, once used as a dwelling and situated in a grove of sugar trees, near the old Presbyterian Church, at the corner of Chess street and Church alley. The first teacher's name was Tilbrook, the next was Thompson, who was followed by Capt. Hughey Mitchell. The number of terms each taught is uncertain, but there is no doubt but that a school existed in this place for a number of years. For many years the Catsburg school, small brick building, was used and many of the present inhabitants of Monongahela City were given their education at this school.

Those who attended Belvidere School justly styled it the "Athens of the North," it was such an improvement over the "Old Brick" which stood on the Van Voorhis Place in 1854. Rev. Cyrus Black donated the ground on which the schoolhouse was erected. Some of the teachers were L. Hasson, W. Devore, S. Morrison, William Thompson, all of whom became soldiers

of the Civil War. Hasson and Morrison were officers of distinction, also William Thompson, noted for his bravery, was taken prisoner and sent to Andersonville prison; he was never exchanged and with many other noble men gave his life for his country. After these men came Mrs. Mary E. Burt (lately deceased), an excellent teacher, who afterward became principal of one of the Pittsburg schools. Miss Emily Burgit also taught part of a term.

No organized effort was made by the Legislature of Pennsylvania to establish a uniform system of schools until the year 1805 when the first tax was levied in Washington County for the education of the children. No doubt some of this money came to Monongahela. Two schoolhouses were soon built, one a double house, standing on what was known as the old Presbyterian Church lot on Chess street, and the other a single house, which stood on that part of the island which has now passed into the river. Mr. Prescott, Nimrod Gregg, Thomas Collins and Mr. Dunn were teachers in this house, while the teachers in the double house were Joseph S. Morrison, R. F. Cooper and Hon. T. R. Hazard. These buildings were soon inadequate and the present structure known as the Old Building was erected and opened for use in September, 1853. Andrew Brown and T. R. Hazard were the first teachers in this new building.

Graded schools were first organized in Monongahela City in 1854, with James H. Moore as principal and three assistants: Miss Webster, Miss Bebee and Miss Hodgson. Graded schools were bitterly opposed at first, but they soon won favor, and were pronounced a success by those who had opposed them. This Union School was one of the first in the county, and was the largest and best schoolhouse outside of Pittsburg.

The names of the principals of the Monongahela City Schools since then are as follows:

J. H. Moore, 1854-56; S. F. DeFord, 1856-57; J. N. Boyd, 1857-58; A. J. Buffington, 1858-61; William G. Fee, 1861-62; B. M. Kerr, 1862-63; Matthias Tombaugh, 1863-64; Joseph M. Milligan, 1864-68; J. N. Sights, 1868-69; J. P. Taylor, 1869-72; George E. Hemphill, 1872-76; Joseph Jennings, 1876-1888; E. W. Dalbey, 1888-97; A. L. Hope, 1897-1901; C. H. Wolford, 1901-1906; R. G. Dean, 1906.

Carroll Township was organized in 1834 and this city—or Williamsport as it was called—was embraced in Carroll Township, and consequently subject to its jurisdiction.

In April, 1837, Williamsport was incorporated as a borough by Legislature, under the name of Monongahela City, and thereafter the schools were under the supervision of the board of directors of the new district.

By act of Assembly, April 11, 1862, the Carroll districts of East Williamsport and Belvidere were included in Monongahela City district, and the old historic schoolhouse in Catsburg ceased to be used as a schoolhouse. In 1873 a city government was created by act of Assembly which enlarged the boundaries of the school district, and added to the school population so that more school room was necessary.

The present Central School building was dedicated July 1, 1881, containing ten school rooms, an office, and a school hall, capable of seating about 400 people. On March 2, 1883, this building was almost totally destroyed by fire, but it was promptly rebuilt and rededicated September 27, 1883. In 1896 the First Ward building was erected. It contains eight recitation rooms, office and a teacher's room. The first class was graduated from the Monongahela High School in 1878 and consisted of ten members. At present the High School enrollment is about 85. A class of 15 was graduated last Commencement. In all the present teaching force consists of a principal and 31 teachers. A third ward building is being built at present to accommodate the large number of school children.

In 1908 there were 26 schools in Monongahela City and school held in session nine months. There were three male teachers, the average salary of \$106.67 being received per month, and 27 female teachers receiving an average salary of \$62.50. There were 1,395 scholars enrolled, the cost per month of each being \$2.25. The number of mills levied for school purposes was eight and for building purposes three.

Monongahela might justly be called a city of churches. It has averaged one new church building a year for the last four years, a record without a parallel in the county, and probably in Western Pennsylvania. It has over \$325,000.00 invested in church property by eleven different denominations, each of which is active and progressive, steadily adding to its roll of membership. In addition to these, there are several congregations as yet unable to own buildings of their own, but which are rapidly progressing in that direction. The local branch of the Young Men's Christian Association is an effective organization, working out much good. It is an able, active and efficient force in its chosen field, not only taking advantage of every occasion to advance its principles, but making opportunities for its good work.

The Rev. James Finley was appointed by the Presbytery of Redstone to preach at Parkinson's Mill on the fourth Sabbath of March, 1784 and during 1785 one Sabbath at his pleasure. This is, perhaps the first Presbyterian service held in the limits of Monongahela. A church supplying this community was built three



and a half miles out toward Brownsville and called Horseshoe Bottom, prior to 1786. In 1807 the Presbyterian Church of Williamsport was organized and the Rev. Samuel Ralston was chosen pastor. He preached in a schoolhouse near the site of the first church building in the winter and in a tent in the summer. The first house of worship was built of brick on the old church lot on the hill in 1815. Dr. Ralston resigned to give his entire time to the Mingo Church in 1834. From 1834 to 1840 the church was ministered to by supplies. During this period the second house of worship was built that stands at present on the corner of Chess street and Linn alley, and was dedicated in 1836. The name of the church was also changed by the Presbytery of Ohio April 20, 1837, from the Presbyterian Church of Williamsport to the First Presbyterian Church of Monongahela City. On October 28, 1839, the Rev. John Kerr was called to the pastorate and during his long pastorate the church grew rapidly. He resigned in 1862. He was succeeded by the Rev. Silas G. Dunlap, who was pastor from April, 1862, to September, 1866. He was followed by the Rev. J. S. Stuchill from December, 1866, to April, 1870. On October 1, 1870, the Rev. W. O. Campbell was called, who after a long and successful pastorate resigned in July, 1885. During Dr. Campbell's pastorate the present church building was erected at a cost of \$35,000.00.

In February, 1886, the Rev. James M. Maxwell was called and continued the beloved and honored pastor, until failing health compelled him to resign in 1902. During the pastorate of Dr. Maxwell a new pipe organ was installed and the present handsome and substantial parsonage was erected.

The Rev. Leroy W. Warren began his pastorate April 1, 1903, and resigned April 1, 1906. Perhaps during no other time in the history of the church were so large additions made to the membership of the church as during the ministry of Mr. Warren. The present pastor, Rev. William F. McKee, began his pastorate on November 1, 1906. On September 29, 1907, a beautiful addition to the chapel and Sunday school rooms was dedicated at a cost of about \$12,000.00. During the week September 29, 1907, and October 6, 1907, the Centennial of the church was appropriately celebrated.

Methodist Episcopal Church—The beginning of Methodism in Monongahela may be traced back to 1812 when the Riggs brothers, local preachers, who lived near California, organized a class in the home of Samuel Baxter, of Carroll Township. In 1813 the Riggs brothers preached in Williamsport, now Monongahela, at the home of Mrs. Van Devore. Larger accommodations being needed a room was procured in the house of Robert Beebe on the river bank. Rapid growth soon

made another removal necessary, when a log house on Main street, formerly used as barracks for troops, was secured and fitted as a place of worship. Next the congregation worshipped in the "Old Log Schoolhouse," thence it migrated to the old union church, (built by general subscription) on the top of the hill. In 1826 the congregation purchased a large dwelling on the river bank which was changed into a house of worship. In 1834 a lot was donated by Mr. William Isham on which a brick church was erected and completed in 1835. In 1864 the present commodious and stately church was begun on Main street. The Sunday school room was opened for worship in 1867 and the audience room was completed in 1873, the entire church costing about \$45,000.00. During the pastorate of Rev. John Conner the elegant manse on Chess street at the rear of the church was erected. During the present pastorate in 1903 the auditorium was completely renovated at a cost of about \$2,000.00, besides a new pipe organ was installed, the gift of Mr. Andrew Carnegie. At present the entire basement is being improved, with new chairs, toilet rooms, carpets, etc. These improvements will cost about \$3,500.00.

The congregation was originally a part of the Greenfield Circuit, later a part of the Chartiers Circuit, but it became a station in 1833. The following pastors have been in charge since the erection of the present church building: Rev. Ezra Higeley, A. W. Butts, Hiram Miller, S. M. Hickman, Edward Williams, T. N. Boyle, William Lynch, R. L. Miller, W. D. Stevens, J. S. Bracken, I. A. Pierce, L. H. Bugbee, S. H. Nesbit, M. J. Sleppy, John Riley, T. F. Pershing, J. W. Baker, John Conner, D. L. Johnson and the Rev. R. S. Ross, appointed in 1902.

African Methodist Episcopal Church—The African Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1834 by Bishop Paul Quinn. The old meeting-place was in a building which stood on the corner of Sixth and Railroad streets. Subsequently its meetings were held in a brick house on Railroad street adjoining Yohe Bro.'s Mill, thence in a brick house opposite the bridge at Dry Run. Finally, in 1871, it moved into the handsome brick church that stands at the corner of Seventh and Main streets, the church seems to be taking on new vigor and life. A parsonage was erected on the rear of the church lot on Chess street in 1904.

The First Baptist Church was organized in the public school hall on February 9, 1860. On the 24th day of the same month in which it was organized it met in the Presbyterian house of worship and was unanimously recognized as a regular Baptist Church by a council duly called and constituted for that purpose. At that time it had 24 members. It was admitted into the fellowship of the Pittsburg Association in June, 1860. The

present church edifice in which the congregation worships was dedicated in January, 1871, and cost, with furniture, \$7,000.00. In 1900 a neat and commodious parsonage was built at a cost of \$1,700.

The following is a list of those who have served as pastors: David Williams, R. R. Sutton, O. L. Hargrove, Aaron Wilson, Lloyd Morgan, A. J. King, E. C. Baird, J. F. Collins, L. S. Colburn, D. S. Mulhern, J. W. Moody, S. V. Marsh, J. E. Darby, E. H. Stewart, Daniel Trick and the present pastor, Rev. W. H. Shawger, who has been pastor since 1905. This church maintains a mission in its chapel in the First Ward.

The first Protestant Episcopal Church service celebrated in Monongahela was conducted by Rev. R. H. Lee, of Washington, Pa., in the Presbyterian Church during the summer of 1860. Other services followed at intervals given by clergymen residing in Pittsburg. In July, 1862, the western convocations of the diocese of Pennsylvania met in the hall of the public school and appointed Rev. William TenBroeck to take charge of the work as missionary. On November 17, 1863, the western convocation of the diocese of Pennsylvania met here a second time, and during its session the organization of St. Paul's Church was effected. The Rev. Henry MacKay was called as the first rector of the newly formed parish. In 1866 the corner stone of the present St. Paul's Church was laid by the Right Rev. Bishop Kerfoot. The church was opened for Divine service about 1870. In 1870 Rev. John Linskea was appointed missionary to the parish. In 1872 the Rev. John P. Norman was placed in charge by the bishop. Dr. Norman resigned in 1875 and was succeeded by Revs. Percival Becket, Emelius W. Smith and Thomas White. In 1880 the Rev. John P. Norman was again placed in charge of the parish and continues rector until this day. During these years St. Paul's has been completed and consecrated by Bishop Whitehead of Pittsburg Diocese on June 29, 1882.

Church of the Transfiguration, Roman Catholic—The Rev. Father McGuire visited this region, doing missionary work prior to the year 1833. From this period mass was said by visiting clergy until the congregation was organized. The first house of worship erected under the pastorate of Rev. Father Dennis Kearney was completed in 1865 at a cost of about \$6,000.00. Father Kearney was succeeded by Revs. John O. G. Scanlin, William L. Hayes, M. J. Brazill, P. M. Garvey and Francis McCourt. During the pastorate of Father McCourt a fine priest's house was erected. Father McCourt was succeeded by Revs. J. J. Cuigley, C. M. Lyons and Thomas F. Walsh, who was followed January 28, 1900, by Rev. C. J. Poetz, the present pastor. The church has enjoyed a continuous and rapid growth. Long since the old building became too small for the

congregation and in May, 1904, the old church was removed to the rear of the parsonage to be used by the church societies. On May 30, 1906, the corner stone for a new church was laid by Right Rev. Monsignor Suehr and on February 23, 1908, the present handsome and elegant church building was dedicated by Bishop Canevin of Pittsburg. The present structure cost about \$75,000.00.

St. Anthony's Roman Catholic Congregation (Italian) was organized in May, 1904, by Rev. Father Cornelius Falcone. The present house of worship was erected through the energy of Father Falcone, on a lot in Park avenue, donated by Mr. G. Anton. On the 17th of December, 1905, this church was dedicated by the Rt. Rev. Regis Canevin, Bishop of Pittsburg. In January, 1908, Rev. Mr. Falcone was succeeded in the pastorate of the church by the Rev. Vincent Maselli, the present pastor. Pastor Maselli has devoted himself to his work and the church is making great progress. The congregation numbers about 250 families.

Lutheran Church—In 1841 Rev. George St. Clair Hussey organized a German Lutheran Congregation here. The English congregation was organized February 7, 1869. This church has had the following pastors and supplies: Rev. D. L. Ryder until 1872; Rev. H. H. Hall, 1872-77; Rev. H. B. Winton, supply 1877-1883; Rev. J. W. Breitenbach, supply, 1883-87, occasional supplies, 1888-1902. The congregation was re-organized August 14, 1902, and supplied by the Rev. Levi P. Young until 1903. In 1903 Rev. H. E. Berkey became pastor and from his arrival the church took on great activity. During his pastorate which closes in the early fall, the present beautiful church and commodious parsonage were built. The church was dedicated May 31, 1908. Other church buildings have been occupied by the congregation as follows: The first was located at the corner of Third and Chess streets, back of Alexander's Bank. The second in the First Ward was sold to the Baptists. The value of the present church is \$10,600.00. Rev. M. M. Allbeck has been called to become pastor on the retirement of Rev. Mr. Berkey.

The Second Baptist Church (African) was organized at a meeting held in the old schoolhouse by the Rev. R. H. Marshall, November 26, 1882. The right hand of fellowship was given the new organization by the Rev. Mr. Bayard, pastor of the First Baptist Church. Steps were at once taken to provide a suitable house of worship and the present church building was erected in 1883. The church has had a continuously prosperous growth. The present pastor, Rev. L. Campbell Garland, was called November 21, 1906. During the past year the church has purchased a cozy manse at No. 619 Lincoln street.



The Christian Church is an outgrowth of a Sunday school and Christian Endeavor Society that had been maintained for a number of years by a faithful band of that denomination, held in the old Markell Hall. These, with their recruits, were organized into a church on August 19, 1899, by Elder J. A. Bennett, 38 persons constituted the roll. The present building on Chess street was dedicated in October, 1900, during the pastorate of Elder O. S. Reed. His pastorate was followed by a period during which Dr. S. T. Dodd, now deceased, supplied the pulpit. In the autumn of 1903 A. A. Doak was called and was pastor for about a year. He was succeeded by John W. Kerns in July, 1904. In July, 1906, G. L. Cook became pastor and remained for one year. This church has enjoyed a great measure of prosperity. During the past year the church has not had a regular pastor: depending on supplies for its pulpit. On the first Sabbath of July, 1908, its present pastor, the Rev. Mr. Beckler, began his work.

United Presbyterian Church—On May 7, 1905, a United Presbyterian Sabbath school was organized in the Baptist Church. Preaching services were conducted in connection with the Sabbath school by the Rev. W. W. Reed, of Donora, until October. On October 24, 1905, the United Presbyterian Church was organized by the Chartiers Presbytery with a membership of 18. Mr. Joseph M. McCalmont acted as supply October, 1905, to April, 1906. In May, 1906, the congregation began to worship in Blankenbuehler's Hall with Mr. D. A. Russell as supply until October 6. On December 1, 1906, Rev. J. H. Miller became pastor of the church and did a great work among his people. The membership has been increased and a complete organization effected. A lot secured at the corner of Tenth and Chess streets upon which the present finely appointed chapel has been erected at a cost of \$5,300.00. The chapel was dedicated on March 1, 1908. Mr. Miller has recently resigned on account of ill health.

The Young Men's Christian Association—One of the institutions that Monongahela can be justly proud of is that of the Young Men's Christian Association. Organized on January 11, 1904, it has been an active force for good in our city for the past four years. Rev. L. W. Warren, formerly pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, was instrumental in showing the need of such an organization. After surmounting many difficulties and discouragements the efforts of those interested in such an undertaking were crowned with success and on October 11, 1904, handsomely equipped quarters were opened in the Towner Building. The first permanent organization consisted of the following men: Theodore M. Byers, president; William T. Corrin, vice president; William I. Jones, treasurer, and James C. Dodd, recording secretary. The above officers served for two years

and were succeeded by the following officers who are serving at the present time: Frank Bebout, president; Lewis N. Yohe, first vice president; Wilhelm F. Alten, second vice president; John F. Cooper, treasurer, and Harry H. Williams, recording secretary. Hon. J. B. Finley, Mr. Joseph A. Herron and John H. Jones aided considerably in the equipping of the rooms. A call was extended to W. T. Wertz, of Greensburg, Pa., to accept the general secretaryship for the promoting of the work. The association is in a flourishing condition at the present time with a membership of 225 men and a large boy's department, also a Ladies' Auxiliary of 125 ladies. Many departments of work are being carried on successfully.

Cumberland Presbyterian Church—In 1833 Revs. John Morgan and Alfred Bryan, who at this time traveled over the county organizing Cumberland Presbyterian Churches, came to Monongahela City and organized one at that point. A church was erected the same year and services held until 1845, when they ceased and the members joined other churches.

Wesleyan Methodist Church—The Wesleyan Methodist Congregation only existed for a comparatively short time. They occupied a church building in the First Ward which was afterward used in turn by the Lutherans and Baptists. The congregation disbanded on account of removal of members and lack of interest.

The Monongahela Cemetery—At a meeting of the citizens of Monongahela and vicinity held at the public house of Caleb Harvey, on Friday, the 3rd day of April, A. D. 1863, for the purpose of purchasing ground and locating a public cemetery, T. R. Hazzard was called to the chair and Joseph Wilson was secretary. After several meetings 31 acres were purchased from William McClure for \$1,040 and charter procured.

Adam Aughendoubler became superintendent July 10, 1865, at a salary of \$350 per annum, which position he continued to hold until his death in 1895. In 1894 the beautiful mortuary chapel was erected with Yohe Bros. as contractors and Frank P. Keller as architect. This building is most advantageous, having hermetically sealed vaults for deposits of bodies when death has come suddenly in the community and burial cannot be made, or for the repose of bodies from a distance. In the side of this building is a memorial to William Alexander, for his untiring efforts in behalf of the cemetery.

Some years ago there was also erected the imposing soldiers' section surrounded by the stone redoubt upon which is mounted cannons and the paraphernalia of war erected by Starkweather Post, No. 60, G. A. R. Fountains and beautiful walks and other improvements are constantly being added.

The present officers and board of managers are

Joseph A. Herron, president; Morton Black, treasurer; T. S. McCurdy, secretary, and Joseph A. Herron, Morton Black, Isaac Yohe, B. F. Bentley, M. H. Borland, Frank Bebout and T. S. McCurdy are the present board of managers.

Social and fraternal organizations are numerous in Monongahela and represent the best development of this important phase of American life. The Odd Fellows' building is one of the most imposing structures in the town, owned without incumbrance by the local lodge. Other orders, perhaps equally wealthy, have not thought it advisable to invest their surplus in buildings of their own, but have long term leases on desirable quarters, several of them fitted up in a most luxurious manner. Monongahela women have worked in harmony with these fraternities, organizing auxiliaries in many cases. In fact the women have played an important part in the social and material progress of the town. Their greatest work was in connection with the Memorial hospital, which institution probably owes its existence to the untiring efforts of Monongahela women.

There are 18 lodges in Monongahela City which are as follows:

The Nucleus Lodge No. 377, I. O. O. F., was organized September 14, 1849. The membership at present is 211.

The Henry M. Phillips Lodge No. 337, F. & A. M., was chartered March 5, 1860.

The Gen. Starkweather Post No. 60, G. A. R., was organized April 30, 1867, with 14 charter members.

The Arroas Tribe No. 253, I. O. R. M., was organized May 23, 1884. The present membership is 100.

The Monongahela Council No. 507, Royal Arcanum, was organized August 4, 1880, with 25 chartered members and now has a membership of 154.

The Star of the Valley Council No. 136 was organized in 1881. Its present membership is 358.

Knights of Malta. Organized March 11, 1905.

The Monongahela Lodge No. 455 of the B. P. O. E. of the U. S. of A. was organized December 12, 1898, with 39 charter members. The present membership is 211.

The Monongahela Aerie No. 532, F. O. E., was organized November 11, 1903, with a membership of 98.

The Turn und Gesang Verein Eintracht was organized September 28, 1890, with 20 chartered members. The present membership is 190.

The Monongahela W. C. T. U. was organized on June 10, 1884.

The Justice Lodge No. 395, K. of P., was organized in 1887.

The Household of Ruth No. 479 was organized in 1887.

The Order of Solon No. 33 established in 1889.

The Chieftains' League No. 20 was established in 1891.

Ringgold Castle No. 437, K. G. E., established in 1892.

Monongahela Tent No. 315, K. T. M., established December 8, 1897. The present membership is 40.

Monongahela Lodge, P. O. S. of A., was instituted in 1908 and has 104 members.

JOSEPH PARKINSON.

*The Founder of Parkinson's Ferry, Later William's Port, and Now Monongahela City.*

BY WILLIAM PARKINSON WARNE,  
Member of Washington County (Pa.) Bar.

The family name Parkinson is derived from Perkins or Parkins, a patronymic from Perkin, a diminutive of Peter. The surname of Simon Barjona, given him by Jesus Christ Himself, went everywhere with the spread of Christianity. Petros in Greek, Petrus in Latin ("the stone" from petra "rock") became Pietro in Italy, Pedro in Spain, Pierre in France, Pieter in Dutch, etc. From Peter we derive the "pet" name of Perkin, or Parkin, from which we get Perkin, Perkins, Parkinson, Parkin, Parkins, Parkinson, etc.

There are no Perkins or Parkins on the Hundred Rolls, and these names begin to appear first in Yorkshire and in the eastern counties of England about the year 1300.

From a consultation of the works on heraldry it is ascertained: First, a Parkinson coat of arms without any special reference otherwise. Second, a coat as borne by Richard Parkinson, Esq., of Kinnersley Castle, County Hereford. Third, a coat as borne by Mary Parkinson, of East Ravendale, County Lincoln, widow. Fourth, a coat as granted to the Rev. John Posthumus Parkinson, M. A. Fellow of Magdalene College, Oxford, on his marriage with the heiress of the late Rev. Dr. Parkinson, of East Ravendale, and assumption of her name. Fifth, a coat as borne by Parkinsons of Cadale Forest, Fairsnape and Blandhurst, County Lancaster and Wordgate. All these have also crests.

That the name Parkison or Parkinson is English and that the family is English there can be no doubt from the derivation of the name and the evidence from the records on heraldry. It is further proven that the Parkinsons were of Yorkshire English, and persons of prominence, refinement and education.

As to the correct spelling of the name to be given this family from which the subject of this sketch was descended it can only be decided from the evidence before us. An examination of the records of Washington County, Pennsylvania, shows a varied spelling of the name. It is spelled Parkison, Parkinson, Perkerson, Perkeson, and in one instance Parkins. The earlier



spelling was more frequently Parkison than otherwise, but at later dates and now it is nearly always spelled Parkinson. The name is found in all parts of the United States and in England and always spelled Parkin-son. All that is positively certain, however, is that the original name was Perkin, or Parkin, and the various families have come to spell the name in the different ways.

The earliest authentic date that it is known that the family of Parkinson was found in what is now Washington County, Pa., was in the years 1769 or 1770. It is family tradition that Joseph Parkinson first came to Fort Pitt as an Indian trader, and was at Fort Pitt in 1769, when the lands along the Monongahela River in the vicinity of where Monongahela City stands were first begun to be taken up by the early settlers of that region, among the first of whom were the Parkinsons.

William Parkinson, the earliest common ancestor of which we have any record, was a resident of Cumberland County, which was erected out of Chester County (one of the three original counties of Pennsylvania) in the year 1749, and included what is now Franklin, Adams, and in fact all the western territory claimed by the Penn's, and which now includes Washington County, etc., in Western Pennsylvania. William Parkinson had a large family of children, among whom were Joseph, William, Benjamin, Thomas and James, who removed from their home in Cumberland County, near Carlisle, about 1769 or 1770, to the mouth of Pigeon Creek, on the west bank of the Monongahela River, where Monongahela City is now located. The five brothers took up some 5,000 acres of lands among them in Washington County along the waters of Pigeon and Mingo Creeks from 1769 to 1791. For their day and time they were men of education and refinement and among the sturdy and brave pioneers who dared to settle in the then territory of the red man, where Indian outrages, the French and Indian wars, the Revolutionary War, the many bitter boundary contests between the adherents of Virginia and the Penns, and lastly the Whiskey Insurrection of 1794, required men of stout hearts to face the then trying times of this region.

It is tradition as well as a well authenticated fact that the Parkinsons came from the old Conococheague Settlement, a very early one, composed of the English, Scotch and German emigrants who first located there supposing their settlement lay wholly within the domains of Lord Baltimore. However, by a subsequent arrangement between them, the proprietors of the two provinces, the territory in which the Parkinsons found themselves, was within the boundaries belonging to the Penns. The Conococheague Settlement was a very early one, and as early as 1738 was an active old Presbyterian settlement, for in that year the numbers were

so large that it became necessary to divide the congregation into the East and West Conococheague Churches. The Conococheague Settlement was included in what is now Franklin County, Pennsylvania, and Washington County, Maryland.

As to the four brothers of Joseph Parkinson who were more or less identified with the settlement of the portion of Washington County, in and around the mouths of Pigeon and Mingo Creeks, we will speak briefly:

Benjamin Parkinson was a prominent farmer and owner of mills, and made himself famous as a leader of the Whiskey Boys during the insurrection in Western Pennsylvania in 1794, took up several tracts of land, finally settling on a farm on the Galdes Road between Dunningsville and Kammerer, on the old Washington and Williamsport Turnpike. He was captured and taken a prisoner during the Whiskey Insurrection and taken to Philadelphia among others who were tried and found guilty of high treason, but afterwards pardoned by President Washington. Benjamin was one of the first justices of Washington County, Pa., elected in 1781, and was one of the twelve justices that composed the first court of Washington County, one of whose number was elected President Judge.

Thomas Parkinson was a large owner of mills. He sold out and removed to near Ligionier, in what was later Westmoreland County, in 1791, and about the year 1804, sold his farms and mills in that place and moved his family to Brooke County, Virginia, (now West Virginia). About the year 1783 he married Margaret Latimer. The Latimers were English and came from Philadelphia. Mr. Latimer and his wife and their infant child (afterwards Mrs. Parkinson) were taken captives by the Indians, and subjected to a five days' march across the Ohio River into the wilderness. From this story and capture is based the story of Meg Latimer in Dr. McCooks tale of the Whiskey Insurrection, "The Latimers."

James Parkinson was a carpenter by trade and one of the most skilled millwrights of his day. He built a mill on Pigeon Creek which became known afterwards as the McFarland Mill, which he sold to his brother, Thomas Parkinson, who later sold to James McFarland. He also built the first brick house ever erected in that region in the year 1785, which still stands and is now known as the VanVoorhis Homestead. The workmanship of his own hands can be seen to this day in a good state of preservation, and the old colonial house is a model of good architecture that is worth copying yet. James Parkinson left Pennsylvania some time prior to the beginning of the nineteenth century and located in Virginia.

William Parkinson and his descendants were large

owners of lands and mills and took a prominent part in the navigation of the rivers and as owners of steamboats in later years. His son, Benjamin Parkinson, known as "Little Ben" to distinguish him from his uncle, Benjamin Parkinson, of the Whiskey Insurrection fame, on the 17th of March, 1801, bought from David Acheson a tract of land on the Monongahela River, including the mouth and both sides of Mingo Creek, upon which at an earlier date Paul Froman had erected the old Mingo Mill.

A deed is of record as follows which would indicate that the Parkinsons once owned slaves: Alexander Pool and Hagar, his wife, people of color, sold to Joseph Parkinson (probably a son of Thomas) all their right, title and interest left to them by will of "Mingo Dana, a man of color," beginning at lands of Charles Wells, now David Harveys, on the Virginia line. From the name "Mingo Dana" it could be inferred that the person so designated may have been a slave of the Parkinsons at the mouth of Mingo.

As an evidence of the prosperity of the Parkinsons the contents of the deed of Thomas Parkinson to James McFarland, dated October 21, 1791, whereby he conveys: All that his mills and plantation whereon the said Thomas resides, situate on Pigeon Creek, James Parkinson, Benjamin Parkinson et al, containing not less than 300 acres and as much more as it will measure according to the settled lines with the neighbors aforesaid. Together with the buildings, improvements. . . . "as also the screen and wind-mill to go with the premises—James McFarland covenants to pay the £1,010 at or before January 1, next—part now and security—£10 to be paid in Linen Cloth or Whiskey," etc.

From the standpoint of what might have been and knowing what we now know, if the five Parkinson brothers and their heirs had held on to the 5,000 acres of lands taken by them in the years from 1769 to 1791, until now the same would be worth several millions of dollars, so valuable have the same lands become owing to the rich coal veins underlying them. The Parkinsons seemed to have been men with a talent for selecting real estate as the lands taken up by them in every instance were the best as to soils, location and mineral deposits. Joseph seems to have had an eye for a town location, as he took the mouth of Pigeon Creek at its confluence with the Monongahela River and whose waters drained a great valley extended for miles into the rich territory along its banks. All the brothers selected their lands along streams of water where water power was accessible to run their mills. They showed much intelligence in those early days such as is useful in the selection of locations even at this day and date.

The first white man to erect a habitation at the mouth of Pigeon Creek on the west bank of the Monongahela

River was Joseph Parkinson. The only other known persons to erect a cabin in this locality were the Deckers along about 1758 at the point up Pigeon Creek about a mile from its mouth where James and Thomas Parkinson afterwards built their mills and lived until 1791, when they sold out to James McFarland. Joseph had come from Fort Pitt in 1769 or 1770 and taken up a tract of land at the mouth of Pigeon Creek and proceeded to build his cabin on the river bank within fifty yards east of the entrance to the new river bridge which was dedicated December 6, 1909, and continued to live therein until his death in 1834, or a period of 64 years, when he died in his 95th year.

From the early history of Western Pennsylvania we learn that immediately after the treaty of November 5, 1768, when the Indian title to lands comprising the southwestern counties of Pennsylvania, was extinguished, the proprietors, or heirs of William Penn began the sale of lands, and among those who then or very soon after obtained warrants for lands in this vicinity, were the Deckers, Fromans and Devors. From the Survey Books we take the following: "In pursuance of an order No. 3783, dated 26th August, 1769, the above is a draught of a survey of a tract of land called "Southwark," containing 70.5 acres, with the usual allowances of 6 per cent for roads, highways, etc., situated on the west side of the Monongahela River. Surveyed for Abraham Decker 26th October, 1769."

During 1770, Joseph Parkinson settled on the tract above mentioned, and ultimately laid claim to it and other lands adjoining to the amount of over 300 acres.

To pass over what is a long story, Joseph Parkinson became interested at a very early day, the exact date of which is not known, in a ferry across the Monongahela River near the mouth of Pigeon Creek, on the lands included in the survey called "Southwark."

Very likely the first person to conduct a ferry was James Devore, a pioneer, who must have settled on the east side of the Monongahela River, opposite the mouth of Pigeon Creek, at about the same date and engaged in conducting a store at that side of the river, and as the need required it commenced to conduct a ferry which is called "Deboirs Ferry" in Washington's diary at the time he crossed the same in 1771. Parkinson located on the west side and owned the land and the settlements were first made on that side of the river. A demand soon arose for a ferry and no doubt Parkinson, very soon after Devore commenced to operate a ferry from his side of the river, joined in the enterprise on his side. In some way or other the ferry was carried on from 1771 to 1785 by these two men. At a very early date the ferry became known as "Parkinson's Ferry" (as early at least as 1781) and was the first name of the place. It was the name of the first postoffice established



there, is well known in the annals of the Whiskey Insurrection where the Congress of the Whiskey Boys met. It was the name of the first postoffice established there, is well known in the annals of the Whiskey Insurrection where the Congress of the Whiskey Boys met.

Afterwards, in 1792, Joseph Parkinson laid out on his lands a plan of lots and advertised them for sale; but did not carry out his design until 1796, when he sold a large number of lots in his new town which he called "William's Port," after the name of his son, William. It continued to be known as William's Port until 1833, when the place was duly incorporated under the name it now bears, Monongahela City. The name Williamsport being the name of another town in Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna River, and to avoid two postoffices of the same name the first name of the place was dropped and the present name adopted. It ought to have been called Parkinson.

Joseph Parkinson was born in 1739 and died in 1834, aged 95. He was one of the first justices of the peace, elected in 1781. Was the first postmaster at Parkinson's Ferry. Besides the above, he was a trader on the rivers from Parkinson's Ferry to New Orleans, taking flat boats loaded with whiskey and other products of the region to New Orleans. He was employed under Col. George Morgan as a supply agent for the government at Fort Pitt from the time it was abandoned by the British until it ceased to be a fort at the end of the Revolutionary War.

On one of the trips he with eight others were captured by Indians led by Simon Girty and taken prisoner on Blennerhasset's Island in the Ohio River, and were all compelled to run the gauntlet, Parkinson being the only one to escape with his life, who was allowed to make his way back to the settlements on the Monongahela, deprived of his boats and their cargo of whiskey and flour. The above narrative is vouched for by Margaret A. E. McClure, a granddaughter of Joseph Parkinson, who died in 1902, at the age of 91 and was therefore 23 years old at the death of her grandfather, and had often heard him relate his daring experience with the savage red men at Blennerhasset's Island.

That Joseph Parkinson was employed as a supply agent at Fort Pitt during the trying times in Western Pennsylvania through the Revolutionary War is to his credit as a patriot. The question of supplies at Fort Pitt about the years 1778 and 1779 was one of extreme importance and it required men of diplomacy as well as bravery.

Joseph Parkinson was distinguished along with his wife, who was before her marriage to her husband in Carlisle prior to coming to the Monongahela Valley, Margaret Weaver, a descendant of the pure Dutch stock of that region, as the owner and keeper of Parkinson's

Tavern which was famed for its hospitality from Philadelphia to the most western settlements of the time; it being located on a main thoroughfare from the east to the west. Mrs. Parkinson was noted as one of the best cooks in all the country and her dinners were a thing of art in the culinary science of those days.

In connection with the Parkinson Tavern at Parkinson's Ferry was the garden managed and superintended by Mrs. Parkinson, the wife of the landlord. It was admitted to be one of the finest flower gardens west of Philadelphia, in the days of Parkinson's Ferry. It was laid out in walks traversing it in various ways. The beds were laid off in squares for the vegetable portion of the garden, from which Mrs. Parkinson gathered the products for the table for the entertainment of travelers who stopped with her husband. The flower beds were of nearly every form such as circles, anchors, half-moons, crosses, squares and triangles. A wide walk ran all the way around the garden, and one main walk extended from the hall door of the tavern down through the garden to the well, thence to the lower boundary of the same near the ferry, passing through a summer house, which was a perfect bower of beauty covered with flowering vines of many varieties. Another walk led from a summer house, which stood near the tavern, in a direction parallel with the main walk. In the garden were to be found all kinds of tulips, pinks, flags, lilies, hyacinths, blue bells, king's crown, many varieties of roses and all the flowers then cultivated in gardens. Besides the flowers, the garden was planted with all kinds of fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery.

The first thing a traveler did on arriving at this old tavern was to stroll through the garden that was talked about by everyone who ever came to Parkinson's Ferry.

As has been said, Mrs. Parkinson was a complete mistress of cookery and domestic sciences. She managed the care of her garden herself, and it was her particular pride to attend to its cultivation during her whole life as the hostess of the famous old tavern. It always gave her her greatest delight to walk out in the mornings and evenings with her guests to display the beauties of her garden and receive the deserved compliments of the eastern merchants and others then traveling from the more cultured and refined east.

It must not be supposed from the fact that Joseph Parkinson and his wife managed and conducted a tavern and ferry that they were the simple landlords of a small hostelry and the conductors of a ferry, and that Joseph Parkinson was a man who sat on the river bank looking for the occasional traveler. As a matter of fact, Joseph Parkinson was a very energetic and busy man from his early manhood to the time when age called him away from the activities of life. He engaged in trading for many years on the rivers as far

as New Orleans, taking flat boats with their cargoes to that distant city and returning oftentimes afoot to his home on the Monongahela, and risking his life among the then savages of the territory. He was for some years in the employ of his government as a supply agent at Fort Pitt, rendering his country a substantial service. His foresight and business acumen was evidenced further in laying out the first plan of lots which became Monongahela City. As to the many stories of the Whiskey Insurrection it may be said that Joseph Parkinson and none of his brothers, excepting Benjamin, were ever friendly to that movement against the government. While the public meetings connected with the adjustment of that difficulty were held on his lands at Parkinson's Ferry, yet it is a fact that General Lee made his headquarters at Joseph Parkinson's tavern. So that it is to be seen that he as a tavern keeper provided entertainment and accommodations for both the government's military officers as well as the citizens for and against the levy and collection of the much despised excise tax. It is a family tradition that neither Joseph, William, Thomas or James Parkinson ever engaged in any way in the manufacture of whiskey, or in any manner supported the insurrectionists.

The Parkinson families who lived at the several points on the Monongahela River and on Mingo and Pigeon Creeks were persons of considerable wealth, in fact rich for their day and time, and they lived in accordance. Many pieces of furniture and silver plate are still extant which show they lived in some luxury. The old mahogany sideboard used in the Parkinson tavern when General Lee and his officers were guests at the then hostelry in 1794 can be seen at the residence of a great granddaughter, Ella V. Warne, in Monongahela City, besides many other pieces of plate and furniture.

One instance of the many big dinners served at the old tavern is given in an old Washington County newspaper:

"Parkinson's Ferry, July 4, 1811.

"The Williamsport rangers, commanded by Captain James Warne, assembled at 10 o'clock a. m. After performing various military tactics, they dismissed until 3 o'clock p. m., when all met at the house of Mr. Joseph Parkinson and partook of an elegant dinner. General John Hamilton and Joseph Beckett, Esq., occupied seats at the head of the table, and thirteen toasts were given."

Joseph Parkinson was acquainted with all the early pioneers and knew them personally. He knew and had business with such men as Col. George Morgan, at Fort Pitt. He knew the Indian chiefs mentioned in the history of the early days. He was well acquainted to his sorrow with Simon Girty, the outlaw. He associated with the Deckers, Fromans, Devores, Wickerhams, Van Voorhises, Andrew and James McFarland, Daniel Depue,

Samuel Black, Van Swearengin, Paul Froman, the Bradys, and hundreds of others whose names made up the population of the territory around Fort Pitt in the days preceding and immediately following the Revolutionary war.

From the records of the Supreme Executive Council for August 24, 1781 (XIII. Col. Records, 38), is found the information that among the justices of the peace of Washington County, returned as elected is the name of Joseph Parkinson, as one of the justices from Nuttingame Township.

A petition was signed by many citizens of Washington County, in 1781, and forwarded to President Reed at Philadelphia, protesting strongly against the commissioning of some of the twelve men returned as elected as justices who should form the first Court of Washington County, and containing the names of certain citizens as more fit to serve in said capacity, among whom were, James Edgar, Judge, Danl. Leet, John Reid, Jos. Parkinson, John Armstrong, Abner Howell, and James Brice, all of whom were certified "to be more able to serve."

Thus we can realize that Joseph Parkinson was a man of many parts and exerted an influence in various ways and was prominent socially as well as in a business capacity.

As to his church relations the writer has no data; but it is to his credit that he donated to the Presbyterian Church its first location for a church and a small piece of land for a graveyard. And from the further fact that his family came originally from the old Presbyterian Settlement of the Conococheague Church, his leanings at least were Presbyterian, if not actually affiliated as a member.

On the death of Joseph Parkinson, the Monongahela Patriot of April 29, 1834, published in Williamsport, states:

"Died.—In this borough, on Monday night, April 28, 1834, at the advanced age of 94 years, Mr. Joseph Parkinson. Mr. Parkinson was well known to many as the original proprietor of this place, from whom it received the name of Parkinson's Ferry. Although his death was long looked for, it has cast a gloom over our citizens. The following testimony of respect from our town authorities, to the memory of the deceased, was handed in a few minutes before our paper went to press:

Tribute of Respect.

"Whereas, We have learned with deep regret of the death of our aged and esteemed fellow-citizen, Joseph Parkinson, the original proprietor of this town; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That as testimony of respect to the memory of the deceased, we will attend his funeral this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, and that it be recommended to our citizens generally to attend said occasion.

"By order of the council of the borough of Williamsport.

"JOHN BAUSMAN, Sec. AARON KERR, Pres."



In early life Parkinson was a tall, bony, muscular man dressed rather fashionably in the costume of his day, with knee buckles and shoe buckles. In his older days he wore side-whiskers, and the well known queue of the times.

The founder of Monongahela City was buried in the old grave-yard at the head of Church Alley near the old Presbyterian Church within the lines of a small tract of land which he himself donated to the church for a burying ground. The exact spot where lies the remains of all that is mortal of Joseph Parkinson and his wife Margaret is not known, as no tombstone was ever erected to mark the last resting place of the two persons whose lives were given to open up this country and establish the town in the wilderness, now a thriving and progressive little city. After all, is'nt it just as well. The grandeur of monuments and the massive walls of cryps will not keep a man's name green after him. But the name of Parkison will live as long as the foot of man shall tread the soil of the great Monongahela Valley. Some time we hope the people who will live to enjoy the things made possible by the old pioneer who built his cabin and dwelt among the scenes of nature as he

found them in 1770, in order that his part in the great scheme of God's plan might be carried out, will have enough local pride to erect a fitting marker to call the attention of the coming generations to the one who first cleared the way for the white man to set up the standard of Christianity and civilization on the banks of the Monongahela, where the 5,000 acres of lands once taken up by him and his brothers now pour their millions through its gates into the great water way that will soon lead to all parts of the world.

The only living descendants of Joseph and Margaret Weaver Parkinson residing in Washington County, Pennsylvania, at this time are the following: Miss Ella V. Warne, Matthew S. Warne and his children, and Mary E. Warne Stathers and her children, of Monongahela City; and A. Clark Warne, Boyd E. Warne, Esq., Howard R. Warne, Flore R. Warne and Mae Warne, and William Parkinson Warne, Esq., and the following named children: James Kemp Warne, Mary Elizabeth Warne, Thomas Parkinson Warne( William Dumm Warne, Richard Mastin Warne and Harry Millar Warne, all of Washington, Pa.







*J. L. Huston*

## Representative Citizens

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JOSEPH LONG THISTLE, M. D., comes of a notable Scotch-Irish ancestry, many of whom were pioneer settlers in the Ohio Valley at the beginning of last century, and all of them were thrifty and early acquired valuable real estate. His paternal grandfather, Sampson Thistle, after marriage near Cumberland, Md., brought his bride, on horseback, to a clearing and cabin which he had previously prepared, about two miles above Fishing Creek on the Virginia side of the Ohio, where they lived to a ripe old age and brought up a family of eleven children. Dr. Thistle at present owns one-half of these ancestral lands of nearly 900 acres.

Archibald Thistle, one of these children and father of the object of this sketch, entered his brother's store, as a partner, at the age of 18, and when 28 years old started in a general mercantile business at Sistersville, continuing uninterruptedly until his death at the age of 78. He was the wealthiest and one of the most respected citizens of his county. He was postmaster before, during and after the Civil War period, covering in all 25 years.

John McCoy, the maternal grandfather of Dr. Thistle, married Sarah Wells, one of the 22 children of Charles Wells, whose home was in what is now Brooke County, W. Va. To each of 20 of these children who lived to maturity their father gave a good river-bottom farm, most of which he secured by patent from the state; others he bought from prior owners. To his daughters, Sarah (Wells) McCoy and Ruth (Wells) Birkhead, he gave the northern half of a valley, just midway between Wheeling and Parkersburg. In course of time these sisters decided to lay out a town site, one-half of which should be upon either side of the line dividing their farms. After much discussion as to a name for the place Sarah suggested the appropriate and unique name of Sistersville, and so it is to this day. The said John McCoy was delegate to the legislature sitting at Richmond, Va., for five terms from the founding of his county of Tyler in 1815 until 1822. Sarah (Wells) Me-

Coy was one of the founders and ever a leading supporter of the Presbyterian Church in Sistersville, organized in 1842, (and then a part of Washington, Pa., Presbytery,) until her death in 1888, at the age of 94 years.

In the fall of 1872 Joseph L. Thistle came from Sistersville, W. Va., where he was born in 1855, to Washington and entered the preparatory department of Washington-Jefferson College, and pursued the regular classical course, intending to be a physician, until impaired health compelled him to leave college shortly before the graduation of his Class of '78. Less than two years after his arrival here he united with the First Presbyterian Church, of which he was ordained a deacon soon after becoming a resident of the town some years later. While in college he was a member of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity and of the Philo and Union Literary Society. After leaving college he was employed in surveying and engineering work, and in his father's store, until he entered Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia, September, 1884, after nearly two years of preparatory study, and received a diploma from this famous institution in 1886, together with a gold medal, awarded in competition, for "the best thesis on a subject relating to obstetrics."

In 1879 he married Sarah Olivia Bell, daughter of John E. Bell, who occupied the offices of treasurer and prothonotary of this county, and was collector of internal revenue at the time of his death. To Dr. Thistle and wife were born six children, four of whom are living,—Archibald, who conducts a jewelry business at No. 36 North Main street, and Helen S., Catherine R. and Mildred B., who reside with their father at No. 41 E. Beau street. For some years after marriage Mr. and Mrs. Thistle lived at Sistersville. But, immediately after completing some post-graduate work, following graduation from medical college he removed his family to Washington, Pa., and has resided here ever since. This was during the height of the oil excitement here and he soon had a good practice which he continued until



in the early nineties his father's failing health and added cares on account of oil and gas developments in Tyler County, compelled him to spend about one-half of the time away from home for the next ten years. His father died in 1896, leaving a considerable estate. After many years of great suffering from asthma, although relief was sought in many parts of the country, Mrs. Thistle passed to her reward in February, 1906. She was most relieved at Mt. Lake Park, Md., and here a comfortable home was established in 1897, where the family have spent most of the hottest months for the last 12 years.

In 1893 Washington-Jefferson College conferred upon Dr. Thistle the honorary degree of Master of Arts. He is a director in the Washington Trust Company, and in the Washington Electric Light and Power Company besides being a stockholder in several other banks and corporations of this and neighboring cities.

HON. JONATHAN ALLISON, deceased, who was one of Washington's most prominent citizens, formerly president of the Allison Land Company and vice-president of the Citizens' National Bank of Washington, for many years was active in the development of Washington County and its resources. He was born in Chartiers Township, Washington County, Pa., February 3, 1828, and was a son of Thomas and Mary (Johnson) Allison. His death occurred December 17, 1908. He was of Scotch descent, his ancestors having left Scotland for North Ireland at an early day because of religious persecution. His grandfather, James Allison, was born in Ireland and emigrated to America in colonial days, and was one of the very earliest pioneers of Washington County, settling in the woods in 1773, and was a very important factor in its early development.

Jonathan Allison received an elementary education in the district schools of Chartiers Township and this was supplemented by a course in Jefferson College, which institution he entered at the age of seventeen years. He continued his studies there for two years, when, on account of the death of a brother, it was necessary for him to return home and for a number of years afterward he devoted himself to agricultural pursuits. He purchased a farm of 148 acres from William Hopkins, which was situated about one mile from his birth place, and after a residence there of eight years, bought a part of his grandfather's old farm, from the Andrew Allison estate. It was on this farm that his grandfather, late in the eighteenth century, had discovered coal, which was the first found in Washington County, and he mined some for use in blacksmithing, hauling it a considerable distance and selling it then for twenty-five cents a bushel. It was not until some years later that it was used for house fuel, and not until the advent of the Chartiers

Valley Railroad, in 1872, that it was mined on an extensive scale. With the construction of the railroad, Jonathan Allison saw the opportunity of developing the rich underlying vein, and he soon had operations under way that supplied the borough of Washington with bituminous coal, sold quantities at other near points and also shipped to lake ports, even as far as Chicago. He continued his activities in the coal business until 1891, employing some fifty men at the mines and shipping millions of bushels per annum. In that year he sold out to J. V. H. Cook & Sons, of Canonsburg, Pa., and retired from the coal business. In 1887 he moved his place of residence to Washington, purchasing the old Acheson homestead at No. 101 South Wade avenue, where his widow now resides. He entered actively into the affairs of the borough, and in 1886 became identified with one of its most substantial financial institutions, the Citizens' National Bank, of which he was one of the original stockholders, and later its vice-president.

On April 7, 1857, Mr. Allison was united in marriage with Miss Margaret G. Gabby, and to them were born the following children: Mary, who died at the age of four years; Maggie, who died at Canonsburg, was the wife of William Dickson; Albert; Thomas, who is deceased; Edward and William, twins, the former of whom is a practicing physician, a graduate of the Pittsburg Medical College; John B., who is teller in the Citizens' National Bank of Washington; Ralph, who is a well known attorney at law, practicing at Butler, Pa.; and Jennie. Of the above family, William Allison was drowned in 1881, on his way home from school, by accidentally falling from a foot log while he was crossing a creek.

In his political affiliation, Mr. Allison was a Whig until the organization of the Republican party, since which time he was one of its adherents. He was elected to the office of school director the year he cast his first ballot and served in that capacity for many years. In 1872 and 1873, he served his township as justice of the peace, but resigned that office to accept that of State Representative, to which he was first elected in 1872, serving two terms in a manner which gained him the approval and good will of his constituents. During his tenure of office he was the only representative in the General Assembly from Washington County. He was long recognized as a man of exceptional ability and Washington County gladly accords him a place among her representative men.

WILLIAM ATEN, a prosperous farmer and life-long resident of Robeson Township, Washington County, Pa., with the heirs of his brother, John Aten, owns a farm of 123 acres, and comes of one of the old established families of the county. He was born March 1, 1842, a

son of Aaron and Mary (McMinn) Aten, who were the parents of six sons: William; Andrew and John, both deceased, were twins; Henry, Robert, and James, and a daughter, Elizabeth, who died when twenty months old. The parents of our subject, who were farmers by occupation, were members of the Presbyterian Church at Candor, where they were buried.

William Aten is of Holland Dutch extraction and his paternal grandparents were William and Jane (Smith) Aten, and the maternal grandparents were Andrew and Elizabeth McMinn. William Aten attended the common schools of the township for a short time and early in life began working on his father's farm, which was purchased by his grandfather, William Aten, in 1803, and after the death of his father, he and brother John, purchased the land from the other heirs. John Aten, brother of our subject, also resided on the farm until the time of his death, and was united in marriage with Margaret A. Bailey, a daughter of William and Mary Ann (Springer) Bailey. He is survived by his widow and five children: Mary Frances, Aaron, Earl Bailey, George and John, all of whom live on the farm with William Aten, our subject. Mr. Aten is one of the substantial farmers of the township, and possesses the esteem and respect of his fellow men.

HARRY T. GHRIST, funeral director and embalmer, who has been engaged in business at California, Pa., since 1901, is a native of this borough, born January 23, 1875, and is a son of Alfred B. and Allie V. (Phillips) Ghrist.

Alfred B. Ghrist was born and reared in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, and was a son of James Ghrist, of Jefferson Township, Fayette County. James Ghrist and his sons were all stone masons, brick masons and contractors, and in 1871 they came to California and in 1872 erected the dormitory of the State Normal School. Alfred B. Ghrist was married after coming to California, to Miss Allie V. Phillips, a daughter of Everett Oxley Phillips. She was born and reared in Greene County, Pennsylvania, and still survives. Alfred B. Ghrist died in March, 1909.

Harry F. Ghrist attended the borough schools and later the State Normal School at California, leaving this institution in 1892, in his junior year, and then learned the art of photography, in 1894 taking charge of the Rodger gallery here, which he conducted for two years. He then started to learn his present business and prepared for the same by an experience of six years with S. W. Craft. In December, 1901, in partnership with Frederick S. Gleason, under the firm name of Ghrist & Gleason, Mr. Ghrist went into undertaking and since 1905 has been alone, Mr. Gleason retiring in that year in order to accept the position of director of music in

the public schools of Schenectady, New York. Mr. Ghrist is a qualified embalmer and he has provided every necessity and facility for funeral directing. As an honorable business man he stands high in the estimation of his fellow citizens. He is the local health officer of the East Pike Run and Allen townships.

Mr. Ghrist was married to Miss Emma Aston, a daughter of Thomas Aston. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is identified fraternally with Pike Run Lodge, No. 491, Odd Fellows; with the F. O. E., at Brownsville; the Royal Arcanum, and Col. A. L. Hawkins Council, No. 334, J. O. A. M.

ROBERT R. HAYS, who is president of the Farmers' National Bank of Hickory, Pa., was born near Burgettstown, Washington County, Pa., and is a son of James S. Hays, who died at Burgettstown in 1907, in the eighty-second year of his age, and was interred at Fairview Cemetery, by the side of his wife, who had died two years previously. They were members of the First Presbyterian Church of Burgettstown.

Mr. Hays was educated in the Burgettstown schools, McDonald Academy and Washington and Jefferson College, graduating with the degree B. S. at the latter in the class of 1902. He then registered as a law student under the late Joseph Hays, at Pittsburg, and then assisted in organizing the Farmers' National Bank of Hickory, Pa., and settled at Hickory where he is engaged in banking. He is one of the town's substantial citizens.

On July 11, 1906, Mr. Hays was married to Miss Jennie C. McMurray, a daughter of Capt. H. B. McMurray, and they have one daughter, Evelyn Jean. Mr. and Mrs. Hays are members of the Presbyterian Church. In politics he follows in the footsteps of his father, being a staunch Democrat. He is identified with the Masonic fraternity and retains membership in his Greek letter society of college days.

W. K. GALBRAITH, deceased, was a prominent resident of Canonsburg for many years, where he served under several administrations as postmaster, for a long period was also a man of affairs in Washington County. He was born in Cross Creek village, Washington County, December 12, 1858, and was a son of James A. and Mary A. (Bebout) Galbraith, and a grandson of William and Isabella (Welch) Galbraith, the latter of whom came to Washington County after their marriage in Scotland and settled in Smith Township.

W. K. Galbraith was reared at Cross Creek and Burgettstown, his parents removing to the latter place when he was ten years old. He attended the graded schools and was graduated from the high school with the class of 1878, and then entered the recorder's office, his father being recorder of Washington County at that time.



After the expiration of his father's term he continued in the office as clerk for a year and then located at Canonsburg. There he conducted a tobacco store for eight years, after which he was in the employ of the Central Grain Elevator Company of Pittsburg until 1890. In that year he was first appointed postmaster at Canonsburg and later was made assistant county treasurer, in which office he served two terms. After retiring from the treasurer's office he was again appointed postmaster and was so serving when his death occurred on September 25, 1906. He was an honest and capable official and he was respected by his fellow citizens and esteemed by his friends.

On November 13, 1884, Mr. Galbraith was married to Miss Mary E. Munnell, a daughter of James Munnell, and they became the parents of the following children: James Lloyd, Katherine H., William K., Jr., Bella, Frank S. and A. Sheldon. Mr. Galbraith was succeeded as postmaster by his oldest son, James Lloyd, who was born September 21, 1885, and was appointed postmaster October 29, 1906. The late W. K. Galbraith was a member and liberal supporter of the United Presbyterian Church, to which his family also belong. He was a Republican. The family home is at No. 115 East College street, Canonsburg.

DAVID W. RASEL, president of the Farmers' National Bank of Claysville, Pa., and for many years a representative business man in Washington County, was born in West Bethlehem Township, Washington County, Pa., December 23, 1859, and is a son of Frederick Rasel, who was an early settler in West Bethlehem Township and spent the remainder of his life there.

David W. Rasel is in large measure, a self-made man. He enjoyed many educational advantages, but he provided the larger number of these for himself. He started to teach school when only sixteen years of age, leaving the home farm about that time, and he attended the Pleasant Valley schools, the State Normal School at California, Pa., and Thiel College, in Mercer County, succeeding in graduating from the latter institution in 1882. Thus prepared he devoted himself to educational work for twenty terms of schools and during this period was principal of the West Alexander High School for four years. In 1898 he entered into the mercantile business at West Alexander and later was bookkeeper for the South Pittsburg Iron Works at Claysville, since known as the Pennsylvania Bridge Company. In 1905 he embarked in a general hardware business at Claysville and in the same year became president of the Farmers' National Bank at this place, of which he was one of the organizers and has continued one of the directors. He is an able and astute business man and although his

interests are numerous, he holds them well in hand and enjoys to the fullest extent the confidence of his fellow citizens. He is active in the Democratic party and has served in local offices and for one year was president of the borough school board.

Mr. Rasel was united in marriage with Miss Jennie G. Hayburn, of Claysville, and they have one son, David M. Mr. Rasel is a member of the Presbyterian Church of Claysville and one of its elders. Mr. Rasel's promotion in life makes an interesting story because it tells how certainly industry, perseverance, courage and integrity are rewarded.

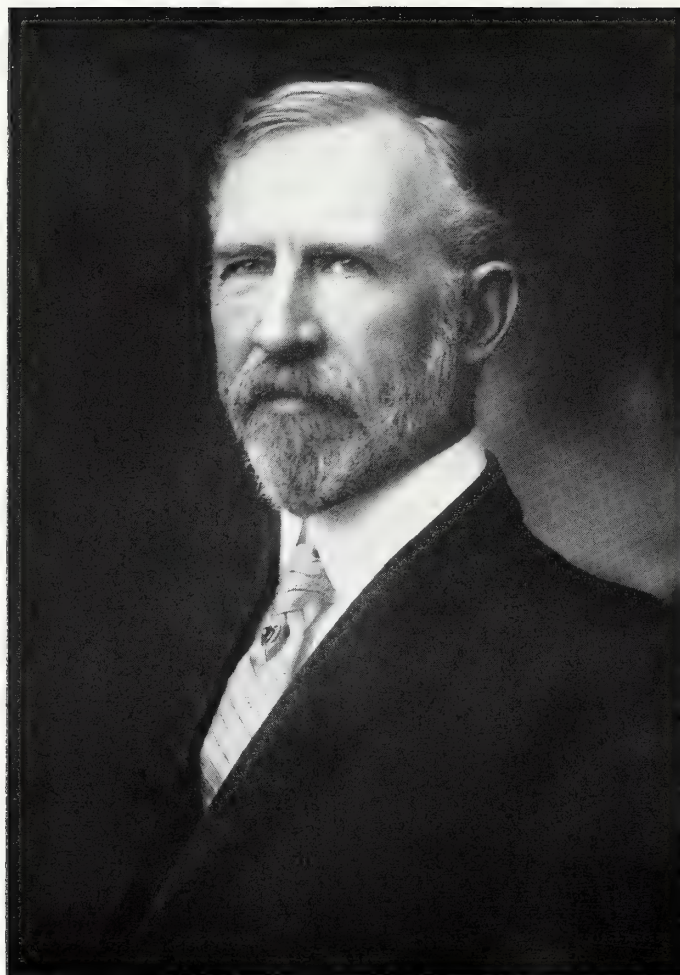
LESLIE G. MARPLE, a successful young business man of Canonsburg, who is a member of the well known grocery firm of Marple & Hamilton, was born in Wheeling, W. Va., August 10, 1884, and is a son of Benjamin and Hannah Jane (Van Eman) Marple, natives of West Virginia and for the past fourteen years residents of Canonsburg, Pa. Benjamin Marple, who has now reached his seventy-sixth year, has devoted his life to gardening. His wife is now fifty-five years old, and they have been the parents of ten children, namely: Monroe A., superintendent of the Ohio County Home, who married Nannie Garvin; Ella, deceased, who was the wife of Homer Little; George, who died young; John W., engaged in the mercantile business in Canonsburg, who married Mary E. Moore; Alvin, deceased; Melvin R., connected with the Philadelphia Gas Company, who married Margaret McCloy; Mary, who is the wife of Mr. Holmes, of Fairmont, W. Va.; James, deceased; Leslie G.; and Russell, who is a draughtsman for the Fort Pitt Bridge Works.

Leslie G. Marple received his education in the public schools of South Canonsburg, after leaving which he spent nine years in the employ of the Canonsburg Pottery, in the meantime learning the trade of pressman. On March 15, 1909, he succeeded his brother, John W. Marple, in the grocery firm, which since that time has been known under the style of Marple & Hamilton. This place of business is situated at the corner of College and Jefferson streets, and has a large patronage among the residents of the community. Both of the young partners are progressive and enterprising, and endeavor to give to their customers the full worth of their money, and as this manner of doing business is appreciated, the firm has prospered accordingly.

On August 17, 1905, Mr. Marple was united in marriage with Ida F. McCartney, daughter of Enoch and Mary McCartney, of Canonsburg, and one daughter, Florence E., has been born to the union. Mr. and Mrs. Marple are members of the First Presbyterian Church of Canonsburg. He is a Republican.







JOHN H. MURDOCH

JAMES P. BRADEN, attorney at law, with office at No. 108 South Main street, Washington, Pa., is a representative of one of the old families of Western Pennsylvania, one which has had many distinguished members. He was born at Washington, October 8, 1871, and is a son of John D. and Anna C (Ruple) Braden.

James P. Braden was educated in the Washington schools and Washington and Jefferson College and was graduated from that institution in the class of 1895 and was admitted to the bar December 31, 1900, having completed his law course after he returned from serving as a soldier in the Spanish-American War. For that service he enlisted in the Tenth Pa. Volunteer Infantry, as a private and was advanced to be sergeant of his company. After he was honorably discharged at San Francisco, August 22, 1899, he immediately returned to Washington. He has built up a very satisfactory practice and is numbered with the ablest of the younger members of the Washington bar.

Mr. Braden was married to Mrs. Anna L. Schaulis, and they have one little daughter, Rebecca. Their beautiful home is located at No. 218 West Wheeling street, Washington.

JOHN H. MURDOCH, president of the Union Trust Company of Washington, Pa., and a prominent lawyer at the Washington County bar, has been an important factor in the business activities of this borough. He is a member of one of the oldest families of the county.

John Murdoch, his earliest ancestor in this country, was born in Scotland, but just prior to the Revolutionary War was recorded as a resident of Carlisle, Pa. In 1778 he moved to North Strabane Township, Washington County, and from that time the name of Murdoch has been honorably connected with Washington County history.

Alexander Murdoch, third son of John, was born at Carlisle, Pa., in 1770, and was 8 years of age when brought by his parents to Washington County. In early manhood he purchased the Canonsburg mills, together with a large tract of adjoining land. He possessed the commercial instinct and even at that early day carried on business enterprises successfully that older men had not yet thought of. He conducted both a mill and saddlery and loaded flat boats which he floated down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers to New Orleans, where he found a market and then he returned on horseback, traversing hundreds of miles of wilderness. In 1809 he was appointed prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of Washington County, and then it was that he took up his residence in the borough of Washington, in 1822 erecting a house which in later years became a part of the Hotel Main. He served as prothonotary until 1819, after which he engaged in mer-

cantile pursuits until 1828, when, with his family, he moved to what was known as the Morganza Tract—400 acres of land situated two miles from Canonsburg—which he bought in that year. There he spent the remainder of his days, dying in 1837. His widow survived him until 1863, dying at Canonsburg. In 1803 Alexander Murdoch married Elizabeth Henderson, a daughter of Rev. Matthew Henderson, of Chartiers Township, and to them were born eleven children, of whom the following grew to maturity: Mary M., widow of Hon. J. L. Gow; John R., Mrs. Sarah B. Musser, Mrs. E. W. Wilson, Esther Ann, Alexander, Jr., and James.

Alexander Murdoch, the second, the father of John H. Murdoch, was a successful lawyer at Washington, and for some years was in partnership with his brother-in-law, Hon. J. L. Gow. In April, 1861, he was appointed United States marshal for Western Pennsylvania, by President Lincoln, and was subsequently reappointed and served two years. In March, 1869, President Grant appointed him to the same office, one which he filled with entire efficiency until he resigned it in December, 1872. He was a man of brilliant talent and was held in high esteem by his fellow citizens. He died April 14, 1903, in the 89th year of his age.

John H. Murdoch has been a resident of Washington all his life up to the present time. He is the third child of Alexander and Eliza Huey Murdoch. He was graduated from Washington and Jefferson College in 1869 and was admitted to the bar in 1874. Under the firm style of John H. Murdoch & Son, Mr. Murdoch is associated in the practice of law with his son, Edgar B., who was graduated from Washington and Jefferson College in 1896 and was admitted to the bar in 1899. The firm is a representative one at Washington and maintains offices at No. 86 North Main street. Mr. Murdoch has also many other interests, owning a large amount of valuable realty and serving as president of the Thorneycroft Land Company and treasurer of the Murdoch-Baldwin Oil Company. He has been president of the Union Trust Company since its organization, and is president of the Washington County Fire Insurance Company, having succeeded his father in that capacity at the time of the latter's death. He has been a member of the board of trustees of Washington Seminary for many years, taking an active part in its work. He is one of the directors of the Pittsburg Life & Trust Company of Pittsburg and a member of the finance committee of the company. He is also president of the Waynesburg Water Company of Waynesburg, Pa., and vice president of the Citizens' Water Company of Washington.

Mr. Murdoch was married January 8, 1874, to Martie Boyle, of Allegheny City, Pa., and their family consists of four children, viz.: Edgar B., May H. (married



to Rev. W. M. French), Anna V. and John H., Jr. Their home has been since 1874 at No. 313 North Main street.

Mr. Murdoch is a member of the First United Presbyterian Church of Washington, in which he has held the office of an elder for over 25 years.

SAMUEL FARRER, SR., one of the good, reliable citizens of Independence Township, who is cultivating an excellent farm of 172 acres, was born May 25, 1831, in Mt. Pleasant Township, Washington County, Pa., and is a son of Andrew and Eliza (Buchanan) Farrer.

Andrew Farrer, who was a blacksmith by trade, followed that occupation until 1850, in which year he commenced agricultural pursuits and continued until his death in 1866. He was buried at Upper Buffalo Cemetery, as was also his widow, who passed away in 1893. They were the parents of the following children: Samuel; Robert B. and David M., both of whom are deceased; Joseph A., who died when small; and Ezra L., residing in Missouri.

Samuel Farrer received his education in the common schools of his native locality, leaving school to learn the trade of blacksmith, which he followed until his father purchased a farm. On this he worked until 1856, in which year he was married, and after that event he became a tenant farmer in Buffalo and Hopewell Townships. In 1870 he went back to the home farm, of which he had charge for three years, then bought his present farm, which at that time consisted of 144 acres, and to this he has since added twenty-eight acres. He has carried on a general line of farming and has specialized in sheep raising. Although past seventy-eight years of age, Mr. Farrer is in the best of health and in possession of all his faculties, and is able to carry on his duties on the farm every day, attributing his present excellent physical condition to the fact that he has always lived a hearty, out-of-door life and has never indulged to excess in spiritous liquors. He is one of the prominent farmers of his section and a well-known member of the grange at Independence.

In 1856, Mr. Farrer was married to Mary Dunkle, daughter of John and Eleanor (McLaughlin) Dunkle, farming people of Hopewell Township, and to this union there were born children as follows: Ellen, and J. Addison, who reside at home; Nettie B., who married C. L. Grimes, a general storekeeper at Coon Island, Washington County; Andrew C., a leading merchant of West Middletown, who started in business in 1908 and now has a large trade; Abraham Lincoln, a successful merchant of Wolftown, Canton Township; John, a carpenter of Buffalo village; James, who died at the age of about eight years; Samuel, Jr., also a carpenter, residing at home; Martha, who married Ernest Smith, operates a farm adjoining that of Mr. Farrer in Independence

Township; and Emma, residing at home. The mother of these children died August 20, 1890, and was buried at West Middletown Cemetery.

Mr. Farrer is connected with the United Presbyterian Church at Mount Hope, in which for many years he served as trustee. A Republican in politics, he has been prominent in the ranks of his party, serving as county commissioner from 1894 to 1897, as justice of the peace from 1889 to 1894, as supervisor for one term, and as school director and judge of election for a number of years.

M. W. SCOTT, a representative business man of Burgettstown, carrying on a large trade in furniture, wall paper and carpets, was born in Smith Township, Washington Co., Pa., November 7, 1856, and is a son of Robert K. Scott.

M. W. Scott attended school in Burgettstown, during boyhood and youth, after which he assisted his father on the home farm in Smith Township, for some years. In 1887 he embarked in the furniture business at Burgettstown and has added to his original stock and now does a large amount of dealing, his patronage coming from the town and also from the adjacent country.

On January 18, 1888, Mr. Scott was married to Miss Sarah E. Dornan, a daughter of William Dornan, and they have the following children: William R. K., F. Donn, Pamela M., M. Burt, C. Denny, R. Lauretta, K. Leroy, Wylie F., Lila and Lena, twins, and Harry McKee. All survive with the exception of Lena, a large, healthy, happy, intelligent family. Mr. Scott and wife are members of the First Presbyterian Church at Burgettstown, of which he is one of the trustees. In politics he is a Democrat and was formerly a member of the town council and of the school board. He is also serving as one of the directors of the Union Agricultural Association.

JESSE Y. SCOTT, M. D., one of Washington County's prominent and able physicians and surgeons, has been engaged in active practice in the borough of Washington, for almost a score of years. He was born in Fallowfield Township, Washington Co., Pa., November 13, 1848, and is a son of Joseph A and Eliza (Sheplar) Scott, who long were honored and esteemed residents of Washington County.

From the common schools of Fallowfield Township, Dr. Scott, as an ambitious youth, took up the higher branches of study in the Southwestern State Normal School, at California, Pa., and in 1870 commenced his medical studies. These he pursued under the supervision of Dr. J. H. Leyda, of Bentleyville, and when sufficiently prepared, he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia. With hon-

orable mention he was graduated from that institution in 1875, and immediately thereafter started into practice at Centreville, Washington County. He remained two years at Centreville, practiced one year at Pittsburg and eleven years at Bentleyville, and then came to Washington. His success has been exceptional both from the standpoint of professional achievement and in a financial way. Associated with him is Dr. Donehoo, and they maintain a fine suite of offices at Nos. 211-213 Washington Trust Building. He is a director of the Washington Trust Company, the Washington Electric Light and Power Company, and is financially interested in other successful business enterprises of the borough.

On June 16, 1881, Dr. Scott was married to Miss Ella M. McLean, a daughter of Henry B. McLean, of Bealls-ville, who formerly served in the office of county commissioner. Dr. and Mrs. Scott have a beautiful home, their residence being located at No. 498 East Maiden street. They are active members of the Central Presbyterian Church. In politics, Dr. Scott is a Republican. His fraternal connections are with several medical organizations and with the order of Heptasophs.

J. HARPER WALLACE, one of Washington County's prominent citizens, residing on his valuable farm of 163 acres, which is situated in Canton Township, adjoining the corporation limits of Washington, is president of the Dunbar-Wallace Company, of Washington, and president of the Crafton Builders' Supply Company, of Crafton, Pa. Mr. Wallace was born in North Fayette Township, Allegheny Co., Pa., January 19, 1849.

Mr. Wallace was afforded excellent educational advantages in his youth, receiving academic training in several well known institutions. In 1889 he purchased his present farm in Canton Township and has made it his home ever since. He takes an interest in fine stock, particularly horses, and is credited with having one of the best driving teams in the county.

In 1870, Mr. Wallace was married (first) to Miss Louise Donaldson, who died in 1871, leaving one son, Joseph D. At the time of his decease, he was a physician of high standing and was professor of anatomy in Jefferson Medical College. In 1873, Mr. Wallace was married (second) to Miss Jennie B. Oliver, of Allegheny County, and to this marriage six children were born, namely: J. W., who is secretary and treasurer of the Dunbar & Wallace Lumber Company and of the Crafton Builders' Supply Company; O. C., who is connected with the Dunbar & Wallace Lumber Company; John H., who is a graduate of Princeton University, is manager of the Crafton Builders' Supply Company; Robert, who is interested in the management of the farm; Frank M., who is a student in Washington and Jefferson College; and Alice, who resides at home. Mr. Wallace and family

are members of the Second Presbyterian Church at Washington. Fraternaly he is an Elk.

WILLIAM V. CALDWELL, who resides on his fine farm of ninety acres, in Hopewell Township, Washington Co., Pa., was born on a farm, about two miles east of Buffalo village, October 27, 1855, and is a son of Robert S. and Caroline (Vance) Caldwell.

The Caldwell family is a very old one in Washington County, Samuel Caldwell, grandfather of William V., being an early resident of Hopewell Township. Robert S. Caldwell was born in Hopewell Township, December 9, 1820, and lived on a part of the same farm until he retired and moved to Buffalo, where he died, December 7, 1903, and his burial was in the Upper Buffalo Cemetery. The children born to Robert S. Caldwell and his wife were: Hannah J., who married Robert G. Maxwell; Margaret, who is the widow of John W. Stewart, of Buffalo Township; William V.; Samuel, who died aged twenty-four years; and Carrie, who was six months old at the time of her death.

William V. Caldwell attended the public schools until old enough to take on himself the management of the home farm and he has continued in agricultural pursuits ever since. He is executor of his father's estate. He remained on the home place until 1906 when he moved to Buffalo village. He located on his present farm adjoining the village in April, 1909.

Mr. Caldwell was married December 3, 1885, to Miss Allie M. Patterson, a daughter of Moses and Grisella (McComb) Patterson, of Cross Creek Township. The father of Mrs. Caldwell died February 7, 1906, the mother having passed away May 27, 1872. Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell have one son, Robert Vance Caldwell, who was born October 1, 1894. Mrs. Caldwell has one sister and one brother: Lettie, who is the wife of J. C. Blaney, of Buffalo; and James W., who resides at Coon Island, Washington County. Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell are members of the Upper Presbyterian Church of Buffalo and Mrs. Caldwell belongs to the church missionary society. Mr. Caldwell takes no active interest in politics and cares for no political favors. He casts his vote with the Republican party and has served on the township election board. He is one of the stockholders in the Buffalo Telephone Company.

JOHN I. CARSON, who, for many years has been prominently identified with the affairs of Washington, Pa., is a representative member of the Washington County bar and is a leading factor in Republican politics. He was born in Ohio County, W. Va., October 21, 1853, and is a son of Joseph and Anna (Brown) Carson.

John I. Carson was reared to school age on the home farm, and after completing the common school course



near home, entered West Alexander Academy, and when sixteen years old, Waynesburg College. After leaving college he taught school in Ohio and Marshall counties, West Virginia, and then in Peoria County, Illinois. In 1875 he returned to his old home and was married in that year and after that settled down to farming in Chesterfield County, Virginia. He continued there some five years and then moved to Philadelphia, where he was employed for one year as a clerk in a commission house. In 1882 he became principal of the public schools of West Alexander and as an educator became well known. In July, 1891, he came to Washington Borough, where he entered into partnership with J. W. Murray, in the insurance, real estate and loan business. In the meanwhile he prepared for admission to the bar of Washington County under Attorney James Q. McGiffin and subsequently was admitted to practice. He maintains his offices at Rooms 208-209 in the Brown building, Washington.

Mr. Carson, however, is a man of versatile talents and has not confined himself to the practice of his profession. He is an enthusiastic Republican and many times has been elected to important offices on the Republican ticket. In 1887 he was elected a justice of the peace at West Alexander and served in that capacity until 1892; during 1892-1893, he was secretary of the Republican county committee; and on January 1, 1893, he was appointed deputy collector of internal revenue for the 23d district, having charge of the 7th division, which embraces Washington, Greene and a part of Fayette counties. In 1900, Mr. Carson was elected prothonotary of Washington County, at which election he led the ticket, and was re-elected to that office in 1903 and again led the ticket, with an increased majority, and served with marked efficiency through his second term, retiring on January 1, 1906.

On November 25, 1875, Mr. Carson was married to a native of his own county and State, Miss Josephine M. Whitham, a daughter of Perry Whitham. They have had the following children: Ross Milligan, Glenn Pere, Murial Joy, Salome and Denton B. The youngest son was accidentally killed by the railroad in 1908. Mr. Carson and family reside at No. 121 LeMoyné avenue. They are members of the First Presbyterian Church.

WILLIAM BAILEY, who passed out of this life January 27, 1880, was for many years one of the most prominent and substantial farmers of Robeson Township, and was a son of Joseph and Mary (Ackleson) Bailey. Mr. Bailey was a man of public spirit and enterprise. During his early life, politically he was a Whig, but later a Democrat, and served in various township offices, including assessor and treasurer, and was for twenty-two years constable. He was married in 1848 to Mary Ann Spring-

er, a daughter of Joseph and Mary Ann (McMurtrie) Springer, and to them were born three children: Margaret, who is the widow of John Eaton, is the mother of the following children: Mary, Aaron, Earl, George and John: Joseph S., our subject; and Rachel Jane.

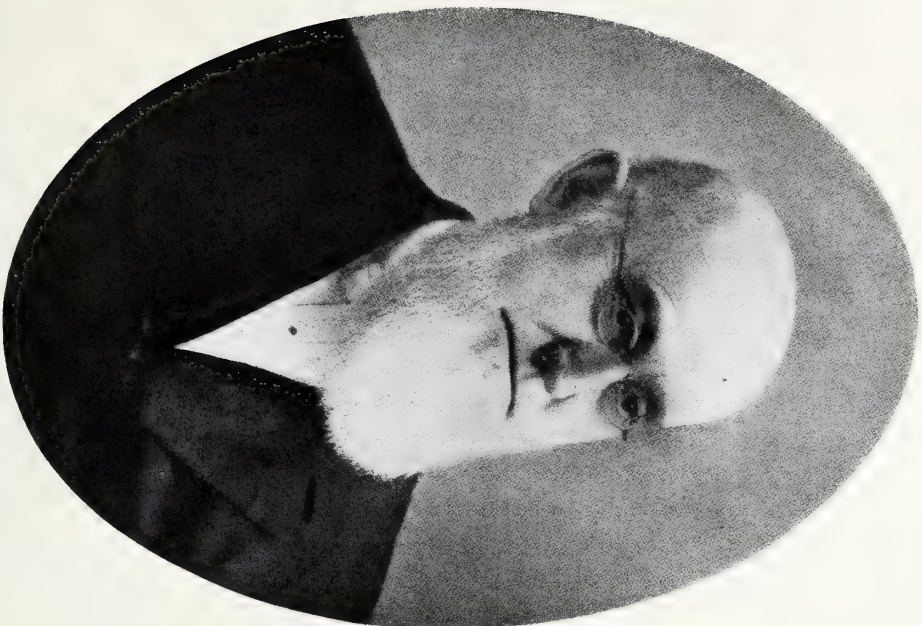
Joseph S. Bailey was born on his present farm in Robeson Township, November 28, 1850, and since completing his education in the common schools of the township, has always engaged in agricultural pursuits on the home farm in Robeson Township, where he and his sister Rachel have spent their entire lives. The farm, which consists of 102 acres, was inherited by the three children of William Bailey, who still own the land between them, and they also inherited another farm of forty-two acres from the father. Joseph S. Bailey is engaged in dairying in connection with his farming interests and ships his produce to Pittsburg from Midway. He keeps about twenty head of cattle and makes a specialty of raising Holstein cattle.

Mr. Bailey is politically a Democrat and has served nine years as auditor, his present term in that office expiring in the spring of 1910, and he has also served as judge and inspector of elections.

JAMES I. BROWNSON, member of the firm of Donnans, Brownson & Miller, one of the leading law firms of Washington, Pa., has been in practice in this city throughout his professional career and has a wide acquaintance through the county. He was born at Washington, Pa., in 1856, and is a son of Rev. James I. Brownson.

Rev. James I. Brownson was a native of Franklin County, Pa., and in 1849 moved to Washington to accept the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church, and he filled the pulpit of that church continuously for a period of 50 years, resigning Jan. 1, 1899. His death occurred July 4, 1899. He was an able, scholarly and conscientious man and lives in the memory of the people of this community.

James I. Brownson, Esq., was reared in Washington and was educated in the public schools and in Washington and Jefferson College, from which institution he was graduated in 1875. He registered as a law student with Alexander Wilson and was admitted to the bar in 1878, since which time he has been in continuous practice at Washington and with eminent success. He is a member of the Washington County and Pennsylvania State Bar Associations. He was president of the council of South Washington before it became a part of the city, and also served several terms as solicitor for Washington County. He is a director of the Washington Trust Company; a member of the board of trustees of Washington and Jefferson College; a member of the Archaeological Institute of America; of the National



REV. JAMES I. BROWNSON



JAMES I. BROWNSON





Geographical Society; and of the American Forestry Association. In religious attachment, Mr. Brownson is a member of the First Presbyterian Church and is secretary of the Sunday school.

CHARLES FRANCIS LINN, M. D., superintendent of the Monongahela Memorial Hospital, is a native of Washington, Pa., where he was born August 20, 1874, and is a son of Alonzo and Rebecca E. (Fulton) Linn.

Prof. Alonzo Linn, the father of our subject, who was born in Butler County, Pa., came when a boy of twelve years to the vicinity of Monongahela where he was reared and later became an instructor in the Washington-Jefferson College, in which capacity he served until the time of his death, September 24, 1901, at the age of seventy-four years. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Rebecca E. Linn, a resident of Washington, and four children: George Thomas, Andrew M., Harry H., and Charles Francis, our subject.

Dr. Charles F. Linn was reared in Washington, where he attended the Washington Preparatory School, later graduating from the college with the class of 1895. He then took a medical course at the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1898 and spent the following year in the hospital at Pottstown. In October, 1899, he came to Monongahela City, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession, in which he has been highly successful, his office being located on Main street. He is a member of the Washington County, and the Pennsylvania Medical associations, and in politics, is an adherent of the Republican party.

On November 15, 1908, Dr. Linn was joined in marriage with Henrietta L. McKennan, who is a daughter of Dr. Thomas McKennan, of Washington, and their residence is located on the corner of Chess and Third streets.

DAVID M. McCLOSKEY, one of the leading attorneys and city solicitor of Charleroi, Pa., who has been a resident here for the past seven years, was born March 6, 1879, in Elk County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Frank P. and Jennie L. (Poland) McCloskey, both natives of the Wyoming Valley, near Wilkesbarre, Pa. The father of our subject is the manager of the Charleroi Real Estate and Insurance Company, and is one of the prominent business men of the city.

David M. McCloskey was born in Elk County, Pennsylvania, where his parents were visiting at that time, but was reared at Lock Haven, Pa., where he attended the common schools and graduated from the high school at the age of seventeen years. He graduated from the New York University with the degrees of L. L. B. and L. L. M., was admitted to the bar of New York City, and for one year engaged in the practice of his pro-

fession in that city, but for the past seven years has been a resident of Charleroi, where he has been successfully engaged in the practice of law. He has for three years been city solicitor of Charleroi, is attorney for and director of many corporations, including the First National Bank of Charleroi, the Charleroi Savings & Trust Company, Mercantile Bridge Company, Charleroi Lumber Company, Walton Lumber Company, and others. Mr. McCloskey has his offices on Fifth street. He is affiliated with the Elks, is a Knight Templar, Mason, and belongs to the Mystic Shrine, and is identified with the University and the Duquesne clubs, of Pittsburgh. His religious connection is with St. Mary's Episcopal Church of which he is one of the Vestrymen.

HON. JOHN BIRCH, deceased, was once one of Washington County's most prominent citizens, serving in many offices of responsibility and ably representing his district in the State Legislature of Pennsylvania. He was born near Shippensburg, Cumberland Co., Pa., August 5, 1810, and was a son of William and Elizabeth (Mitchell) Birch.

The paternal grandfather was John Birch and he was born in Ireland, but was of Scotch descent. He served twelve years as a soldier in the British Army. In his native country he married Jane Bright and in 1801 they emigrated to America, settling first in Cumberland County, Pa., but later moving to Amwell Township, in Washington County. By trade he was a weaver and during his lifetime it was a fairly profitable one. His children bore the following names: William, Valentine, James, Jane, John, David, Thomas and Ann.

William Birch, the eldest of the above family, became the father of John Birch. He was born at Belfast, Ireland, February 3, 1788, accompanied his parents to America thirteen years later and completed his school attendance in Cumberland County, Pa. He learned to weave and in his early business life was associated with a Mr. Campbell in the manufacture of cloth. In 1818 he moved with his family to Amwell Township, Washington County, settling on a farm but removing two years later to a farm in Canton Township, four years later to Buffalo Township, and in 1835 to Holmes County, Ohio. After the death of his wife, in 1844, he moved to Fulton County, Ill., but returned to Ohio and resided at Birmingham until his decease, April 20, 1879. In politics he was an Old-line Whig and in religion he was a staunch Presbyterian. He married Elizabeth Mitchell, who was born in Cumberland County in 1791, a daughter of John Mitchell, who, like John Birch, was of Irish birth but of Scotch ancestry. To William and Elizabeth Birch were born the following children: John, Mary, William, David, George Bright, Thomas L., Drusilla, Margaret J., Mitchell, Joseph and Elizabeth.



John Birch obtained his education in the common and subscription schools and when sixteen years old was apprenticed to John Sharp, a neighboring tanner, with whom he worked four years as an apprentice and one year as a journeyman. In 1832 he went to Claysville and after working for a short time for a local tanner, he opened a tannery of his own and conducted it for more than fifty years, at the end of that period retiring from active business. In politics he was a Jacksonian Democrat. Being a man of sterling integrity and possessing intellect and education above the majority of his neighbors, was frequently called upon to accept official duties. In 1848 he was elected a county commissioner and served three terms in that office; in 1860, was census enumerator in his section; served five terms as a justice of the peace and finally was elected to the State Legislature by a majority of more than 100 votes, and that in a strong Republican county.

On May 5, 1835, Mr. Birch was married to Miss Harriet Reed, a daughter of James Reed. She was born October 15, 1815, in Amwell Township, and died June 14, 1877. To this union were born the following children: George W. F., born February 26, 1837, is a graduate of Washington and Jefferson College and is a Presbyterian minister; Francis A., born April 26, 1840, a graduate of Washington and Jefferson College, died September 13, 1863; William T., born September 2, 1842, died February 4, 1864; Edward P., born February 1, 1845, died in 1847; Henry B., born January 9, 1849; John M., born July 7, 1851, was educated in Washington and Jefferson College; Elizabeth M., born June 1, 1854, married Rev. J. J. McCarrell, of McKeesport; Thomas F., who is a prominent attorney at Washington; and Harriet J., who was born January 9, 1860, and married Frank T. Wray. On February 28, 1882, John Birch was married (second) to Miss Elizabeth Todd, of Beaver Falls, Pa. She was a daughter of Dr. Samuel P. and Susan (Kerr) Todd. Dr. Todd was a native of New York and his wife of New Jersey. He was a successful medical practitioner in New York for many years. Mr. Birch was a member of the Presbyterian Church and was a member of the board of trustees.

Thomas F. Birch, the youngest son of the late Hon. John Birch, was born May 18, 1856. After completing the classical course at Washington and Jefferson College, he prepared for the law and was admitted to the bar and has been identified with a large amount of the important legal business in the county courts for years. His offices are 208-210 Washington Trust Building.

THOMAS SCOTT, one of the prominent agriculturists of Donegal Township, now operating an excellent farm of 102 acres, has been a resident of this township since 1888, and comes of an old and honored family of Scotch

extraction. He was born in Hopewell Township, Washington Co., Pa., March 16, 1846, and is a son of Archibald and Margaret (Carlisle) Scott, the former a native of Hopewell Township and the latter of Carroll County, Ohio.

Thomas Scott, the grandfather of Thomas, was a native of Lancaster County, Pa., from whence he came in 1812 with his parents to Washington County, settling in the woods of Hopewell Township, where his life was spent in agricultural pursuits. His son, Archibald, who died in May, 1908, also devoted his active life to farming and stock raising, and was a prominent man in his day, serving as road supervisor and constable for a number of years. Of the children born to him and his wife the following survive: Thomas; Rachel A., widow of Lemuel Liggett, of West Middletown, Pa.; Elizabeth J., widow of John Shaler, of Donegal Township; Isabella, wife of John A. Kerns, of Pittsburg; James A., of Canton, Ohio; and Sarah M., of Wheeling, W. Va. Two children, Mary and Alvina, are deceased.

Thomas Scott received his education in the district schools of his native township, and as a youth worked on his father's farm. His entire life has been spent in agricultural pursuits, and since 1888 he has carried on operations in Donegal Township, having located on his present fine farm in 1903. He has been successful in his efforts, and is ranked among the leading farmers of his township.

Mr. Scott was married to Clara A. Barr, who was born in Buffalo Township, Washington Co., Pa., daughter of the late James Barr, formerly a well known citizen of Buffalo Township. To Mr. and Mrs. Scott the following children have been born: Joseph W., of Claysville, Pa.; Anna B., the wife of W. M. Rice, of Claysville; Fannie L., the wife of George Shaler, of Donegal Township; William C., of Claysville; Rosa, wife of Alva Garrison, residing in Ohio County, W. Va.; Mary J., wife of Clinton Curtis, of Donegal Township; James A., residing in Ohio County, W. Va.; Robert W., also of Ohio County; Ella, wife of Frank Howard, of Donegal Township; Ruth A., wife of Thomas Scott, of West Finley Township; and Adda, deceased.

Mr. Scott has served two terms as school director in Donegal Township, and is known as a very public-spirited citizen. He is a member of Hopewell Lodge, No. 504, I. O. O. F., at Claysville, Pa., and he and his wife belong to the Christian Church. Mr. Scott was born on the farm on which the first Christian church in the United States was built, on Brush Run, Hopewell Township.

HAROLD ALEXANDER HAMILTON, a progressive and enterprising young business man of Canonsburg is the junior member of the grocery firm of Marple & Hamilton, one of the newer business concerns of the city.

He was born at Linden, North Strabane Township, Washington Co., Pa., and is a son of James A. and Anna R. (Sumney) Hamilton.

James A. Hamilton, father of Harold A., was born in 1857, in Nottingham Township, Washington County, and is a son of James A. and Lucy (Bushyager) Hamilton, who were originally of Butler County. James A. Hamilton the second, is a prosperous farmer in North Strabane Township. He married Anna R. Sumney, a daughter of William B. and Ruth (Gamble) Sumney, and they have five children, namely: Eva A., who is the wife of Philip Templeton, of Oakmont; Harold Alexander; Wallace G., who is a farmer in North Strabane Township, married Angelina L. DeVore; and Hallie W. and James Wray, both of whom reside at home.

Harold Alexander Hamilton received a good public school education, leaving his books in 1902, after graduating from the Washington Business College. He worked on the farm and at the carpenter trade for some eighteen months and then turned his attention to merchandising, on March 15, 1909, becoming a partner with Leslie G. Marple, under the firm name of Marple & Hamilton, the two young men succeeding John W. Marple. The business is in a prosperous condition and the up-to-date manner in which it is conducted, together with the fine line of goods carried, has secured the liberal patronage of the public. Politically, Mr. Hamilton is a Republican. He is a member of the Fairview Presbyterian Church. He belongs to a family noted for its longevity, his paternal grandparents living to be eighty-two and eighty-one years, respectively, and his maternal grandparents to be ninety and eighty-two years.

HUGH LEE, SR., a highly respected retired citizen of near Burgettstown, Pa., who formerly carried on large agricultural operations in Cross Creek Township, where he still retains the ownership of two valuable farms aggregating 220 acres, was born in Cross Creek Township, Washington Co., Pa., in the residence now occupied by his brother, W. Craig Lee, July 11, 1837. His parents were Maj. William and Jane (Craig) Lee.

The first of this branch of the Lee family was Hugh Lee, who came from Ireland to America in 1789, and they first settled in the vicinity of Canonsburg. He later purchased 219 acres of land of William McFarren in Cross Creek Township, this land being known as Holmes' Victory. James Holmes made settlement in 1774, and received a Virginia certificate in 1780. A part of the tract was sold in 1808 to William McFarren, and he sold it to Hugh Lee as above related, and this tract is still owned by the Lee descendants. This pioneer lived here until his death about the year 1815, and his remains lie in the old burying ground at Cross Creek. He and his wife Mary had a family of five sons and three daughters,

one of whom, a son, Hugh Lee, who was born in Ireland, was three years of age at the time of the arrival of the family in this country. He was the only one of the children to remain at home and at their deaths he became the owner of the home farm. He married in 1804, Hannah Orr, who was from Hollidays Cove, W. Va., and they had a family of ten children. He remained on the home place until his death in 1837, and was survived many years by his widow who died in 1882, in the ninety-fifth year of her age. She was the last of the original members belonging to the Church of Cross Creek at the settlement of Rev. John Stockton, D. D.

Maj. William Lee was born on the home place in Cross Creek Township, in 1807, and his entire life was passed on this place, engaged in agricultural pursuits. He held a commission as major in the State militia from Gov. David R. Porter. He was an elder in the Cross Creek Presbyterian Church from 1858 until his death, his father and grandfather also having been elders of that church before him. He was married in 1836, to Jane Craig, eldest daughter of Hon. Walter Craig, of Cross Creek. They became parents of six children, three sons and three daughters, namely: Hugh Lee, subject of this record; Elizabeth Mary, widow of Hon. John N. McDonald; West Anna, deceased wife of R. V. Johnson, of Washington, Pa.; W. Craig Lee, who lives on the old home place; Hannah, widow of Samuel Sturgeon; and John S., who lives in Cross Creek Township. The death of Maj. William Lee occurred in 1888, and he was buried in the cemetery in Cross Creek, as was his widow, whose death occurred in 1890. Their golden wedding anniversary was celebrated in 1886.

Hugh Lee, the direct subject of this sketch, attended the district schools and then took a business course in Duff's Commercial College, at Pittsburg, where he was graduated. From the age of twenty-two years he has been interested in farm pursuits. For many years he gave much attention to the sheep industry and found it profitable. He was one of the organizers of the Washington National Bank at Burgettstown and is a large stockholder. In his early political life he was a Whig, but when the Republican party was organized he became identified with it. On many occasions, Mr. Lee's fellow citizens honored him by electing him to responsible township offices and he frequently served as a member of the board of education, as supervisor and judge of elections and for four years was school treasurer.

In October, 1868, Mr. Lee was married to Miss Marian E. Stockton, who died in 1892. She was a daughter of Rev. Dr. John and Nancy (Clark) Stockton, of Cross Creek Township. They had two children: Nancy E. and Alvin C. Mr. Lee's only daughter resides at home. She attended school at Pittsburg and is a graduate of the Hollidaysburg Ladies' College, where she excelled in



drawing and painting. The only son is one of the leading physicians and surgeons of Mansfield, Ohio. He attended the district schools and Grove City College, where he was creditably graduated and then entered Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, where he graduated with honors and was selected by his class as class poet. He remained as an interne in the Philadelphia Hospital for a year, and then took a post-graduate course in surgery. In 1900 he located at Mansfield and his advancement in his profession has been steady and substantial. He there married Miss Hattie Niman and they have a little daughter of three years with the name of Marian. Mr. Lee and family attend the Presbyterian Church.

MAJ. ANDREW GARDNER HAPPER, a prominent resident of Washington, who has an honorable record for service in the Civil War, has been extensively engaged in the real estate and insurance business in that borough since 1871. He has been closely identified with the important interests of the county, has a wide circle of acquaintances, and stands high in the estimation of his fellow citizens. He was born in Union Township, Washington Co., Pa., August 15, 1839, and comes of a family which has long been established on American soil and in Washington County. He is a son of John Arrell and Violet (Gardner) Happer, and a grandson of Baptist and Ann (Arrell) Happer.

John Happer, great-grandfather of the gentleman whose name heads this sketch, was born in 1745, and died August 25, 1818. He was married March 17, 1778, to Margaret Patton, who was born in 1753 and died May 12, 1839. They had the following children: Andrew, born February 15, 1779; Agnes, born February 21, 1781, died August 23, 1850; Baptist, born July 15, 1783, died July 4, 1833; John, Jr., born January 14, 1786, died August 8, 1808; Jane, born May 16, 1789, died November 24, 1791; Samuel, born June 14, 1791, died April 30, 1812; and Jane, the second of the family to bear that name, was born September 11, 1793, and died November 26, 1819.

Baptist Happer was married September 27, 1808, to Ann Arrell, who was born in Pennsylvania, February 9, 1784, and died at Mt. Hope, January 19, 1848. Their children were: Sarah, born September 11, 1809, became the wife of Rev. Thomas Galt and lived in Sangamon County, Ill.; John Patton, born March 16, 1811; Samuel, born April 13, 1812, married Sarah Curry; John Arrell, born October 1, 1816; Andrew Patton, born October 20, 1818, married Elizabeth Ball; James Edward, born February 2, 1821, married Mary Gardner; and Mary Jane, born June 12, 1823, married David Breeding Arrell.

John Arrel Happer was married May 10, 1838, to Miss Violet Gardner, who was born March 24, 1818, and they

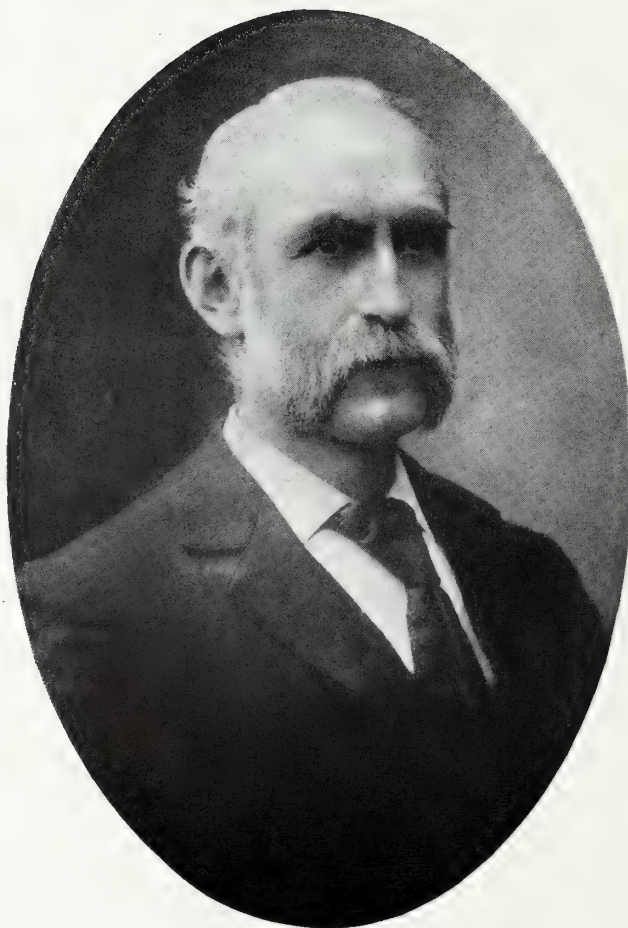
lived in Union Township, Washington County, on the old homestead until their respective deaths, he dying in 1890. The issue of their union was: Andrew Gardner, our subject; Anna Margaret, born October 14, 1841, who became the wife of Rev. John J. Beacom, a Presbyterian minister of Allegheny County, Pa.; Mary Belle, born October 12, 1843, became the wife of Dr. George Chessman also of Allegheny County; James Breeding, born June 25, 1846; Francis A., born January 10, 1848, married Emily Foster and lives in Mobile, Ala.; Oliver Paulinus, born May 22, 1850; Sarah Elizabeth, born March 12, 1853; John Wilner, born January 23, 1858; and Ella Blanche, born February 19, 1860.

Maj. Andrew G. Happer received a superior educational training in the district schools and Washington and Jefferson College, in which he matriculated in 1859. Before the completion of his college course, his patriotism led him to forego his ambitions as a student, and in August, 1861, he enlisted in Co. K, 1st Pa. Vol. Cav. He was mustered into the service as a private, September 6, 1861, and on March 11, 1862, was transferred to Co. G, 11th Pa. Vol. Inf., with the rank of first lieutenant; was promoted to captain of Co. I, of the 11th Pa. Vol. Inf.; and was honorably discharged November 7, 1865, with the rank of major. He was in many of the most important engagements of the war, and throughout his service was with the Army of the Potomac. Among the most important battles in which he participated may be mentioned the following: Thoroughfare Gap, Second Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, the Wilderness, each one of which claimed its hundreds of victims. At Antietam, Maj. Happer was slightly wounded but nevertheless kept in the ranks, but was more seriously injured at the battle of the Wilderness, on May 5, 1864, when he was not only taken captive by the enemy but received a wound from a bullet which his body carries to the present day. Upon receiving his honorable discharge from the army he returned to Washington County and shortly afterward was appointed assessor of internal revenue, and, during his period in office, from 1866 until 1871, he resided in Monongahela City. He then returned to Washington where he has since lived, engaging at that time in the real estate and insurance business which he has continued and at present is the largest dealer in realty in Washington County. He is a director in the Washington Trust Company and has other interests, having been active in developing the oil fields in the vicinity of Washington, and has always done his full share and more in advancing the welfare of the community.

In 1878, Maj. Happer was married to Miss Matilda M. Watson, a daughter of James Watson, deceased, who for many years was a resident of Washington. Maj. and Mrs. Happer occupy one of Washington's finest resi-







THOMAS JEFFERSON DUNCAN

dences, a magnificent structure of Cleveland stone, which he erected at No. 130 East Wheeling street. In politics, Maj. Happer has been a consistent Republican. Credit is given him for the success that has attended the Western Pennsylvania Agricultural Association, of which he was secretary for many years and in which he was deeply interested. He is an honored member of Templeton Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and of the Loyal Legion.

ROBERT STEVENSON, an enterprising farmer and dairyman residing on a farm of sixty acres in Robeson Township, Washington Co., Pa., was born July 16, 1837, on his present farm, and is a son of Robert and Sarah (Geary) Stevenson, and a grandson of William Stevenson. The parents of our subject followed farming all their lives, and died on the home farm and were buried at Candor Cemetery. They were the parents of two children, Sarah, who makes her home with her brother, Robert, who is the younger.

Robert Stevenson attended the district schools of Robeson Township until fifteen years of age, when he went to work on the farm and has since been engaged in farming and dairying on the old home place.

Mr. Stevenson was married April 8, 1869, to Martha Aten, a daughter of William and Sarah (Russell) Aten, who were well known farmers of Washington County, Pa., and the parents of the following children: Martha; Rachel, deceased; Jane, the deceased wife of Ephriam May, 1908, was born January 16, 1881, in Washington, Voegle; Henry, who lives at Midway; and Elizabeth, deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson are the parents of the following children: Marietta, who lives at home; Sarah; Martha, married Charles Farrar and has one child, Robert; and John A., who is engaged in farming in Washington County, Pa.

Mr. Stevenson is a Republican in politics, and served one term as assessor of the township. The family attends church at Candor.

HUGH E. FERGUS, a well known and able attorney of Charleroi, Pa., who has been a resident here since Pa., and is a son of Samuel P. and Margaret (Weir) Fergus.

The Fergus family originally came from Scotland and settled in Huntington County, Pa., where they attained considerable prominence. Samuel P. Fergus was born in Washington County, east of Washington, and was a son of Thomah Fergus. He was for many years one of the prominent farmers of the county, but subsequently removed to Washington, where he engaged in the oil business until the time of his death in June, 1900. His widow is still living and a resident of Washington, Pa.

Hugh E. Fergus obtained his educational training in

the public schools of Washington and the Washington-Jefferson College, from which he graduated in 1900. He then entered the law department of the Western University of Pennsylvania, now known as the University of Pittsburgh, and graduated in law in 1907, and in July of that year, embarked in the practice of law at Washington, where he continued until May, 1908. He then came to Charleroi, and has since been located at No. 511 Fallowfield avenue.

Mr. Fergus is one of the able and rising members of the legal profession of Charleroi, and possesses to the fullest extent the confidence and esteem of his fellow men.

THOMAS JEFFERSON DUNCAN, whose activity in the affairs of Washington, Pa., during the 34 years of his residence in that city, has made him a prominent figure in the eye of the public, is a man of many parts. As an educator, lawyer and financier he has been successful, displaying those qualities of leadership and character which mark the highest type of citizenship. He is, at the present time, (A. D. 1910), senior member of the well-known law firm of Duncan, Chalfant & Warne, with office at No. 80 South Main street, and is president of the Real Estate Trust Company.

Mr. Duncan was born at Bridgeport, Fayette County, Pa., Feb. 11, 1845, and is a son of Hon. Thomas and Priscilla (Stevens) Duncan, both of whom were of pioneer families in that county. His paternal grandfather, Arthur Duncan, was of Irish birth, but of Scotch descent, and after being engaged in the struggle for Irish freedom against England, left his native land for America late in the 18th century and took up his residence in Fayette County, Pa., where he was employed at his trade as an iron worker at the forge of Dr. Stevens. There Hon. Thomas Duncan was born and in said county lived through a long and honorable career. He was, in early life, active as a politician and frequently was called into service as a public official, serving some years as commissioner of Fayette County, and for ten years as one of the judges of its courts. The declining years of his life were spent at the old home at Bridgeport, where he died at an advanced age. He married Priscilla Stevens, whose death occurred in 1873 at the age of about 66 years. Her father, Dr. Benjamin Stevens, emigrated from Maryland to Fayette County, Pa., at an early date and occupied a position of prominence in the community. In addition to caring for a large practice, he established and operated an iron forge. Thomas and Priscilla Duncan became parents of the following children: Sophia, deceased wife of W. H. Laning; Elizabeth, widow of William Worrell; Dr. W. S. Duncan, a physician and surgeon of wide repu-



tation, who died in 1892; Arthur Duncan, who died in early manhood; and Thomas Jefferson, whose name heads this sketch.

Thomas Jefferson Duncan attended the graded schools of his native town, after which he studied under the tutelage of E. N. Hartshorn, a gentleman of scholarly attainments, who afterward became a professor in Mt. Union College, at Mt. Union, Ohio. At the age of 18 years our subject began teaching school in Wharton Township, a mountainous region of Fayette County, and after one season thus engaged entered Mt. Union College to continue his intellectual training. The year of 1864 marked a bitter contest in that institution between faculty and students as to the authority of the former over the literary societies, and the result was some of the undergraduates were dismissed from the institution. Others, resenting the summary action of the faculty, voluntarily withdrew, and among the number was young Duncan, who with a friend, now the Rev. John H. Hartman, entered Vermillion Institute, at Haysville, Ohio, a flourishing academy under the guidance of Rev. Sanders Diefendorf. Before the completion of his second year in the academy, his health failed and he was obliged to return to his home and recuperate. In the spring of 1866 he was sufficiently recovered to enter Washington and Jefferson College, at Washington, Pa., from which institution he was graduated with the Class of 1868. During his senior year he had served as teacher in the preparatory department of the college, and upon graduation was asked to accept a position as one of the instructors in the institution, but declined. His class was one of the largest ever sent out by his alma mater, and its enrollment included the names of many who attained distinction in the various walks of life, among them: Prof. D. J. McAdam, Hon. H. J. Eckly, S. B. Fisher, James S. Moorhead, Rev. T. J. Sherrard, Rev. L. M. Gilleland, and Hon. W. B. Sutton. Upon leaving college he was chosen superintendent of schools in his native town, and during the two years he served in that capacity displayed such ability as an instructor and executive as to attract attention and gain for him recognition in more important and remunerative fields. He was next elected to the office of superintendent of schools at East Liverpool, Ohio, and while there effected a complete reorganization of the school system. The success of his work during the two years he remained there added largely to his reputation, but he resigned in order to prepare himself for the legal profession, his studies along that line having been begun while in college, in the office and under the direction of I. Y. Hamilton, Esq. The fall of 1872, however, found him back in the ranks from which he had so recently withdrawn; this time located at Pittsburg as principal of the schools of the 15th and 17th Wards of that city. The progressive

system of instruction he employed the decorum of his pupils in the various school rooms, and the success of his methods, were such as to excite comment and admiration and to bring many visitors from other schools. He was an enthusiast in all that pertained to educational matters, became an active member of the College of Principals, a frequent instructor of Teachers' Institutes of Pittsburg and surrounding counties, a lecturer at the Teachers' Association, and an occasional contributor to the press on educational topics. Notwithstanding the great demand on his time by the duties of his position, Mr. Duncan, during his four years in Pittsburg, continued his preparation for the profession of law and in the fall of 1875 was admitted to practice in the courts of Washington County. He subsequently was admitted to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and the various courts of the United States, as his business demanded. He embarked in practice at Washington, Pa., in 1876, and almost immediately gained public recognition by his activity on the stump during the memorable campaign in which Tilden and Hayes were rival candidates for the presidency. A forceful speaker, alert, resourceful and of discriminating mind, he appealed to the reason of his audience, which he never failed to impress. The zeal and energy expended in the interests of his clients brought success and a more extensive clientage, and the condition soon existed where he was retained, on one side or the other, in much of the important litigation which came before the courts of the county. He has a large and well selected library of legal lore, works so essential for the preparation of briefs in appealed cases, a branch of his professional work in which he has been unusually successful. Although he has always been active in political campaigns, working hard for the success of his friends, he has steadfastly refused to run for office since the first year of his practice, when he was Democratic nominee for district attorney. In 1888, he was strongly importuned to run for Congress and in his refusal went to the extent of telegraphing the Democratic Convention of the 24th Congressional District. After a two days' session in which his wishes were disregarded, he was nominated amid great enthusiasm of the delegates who believed his candidacy would bring party success at the polls. A committee of notification was appointed, consisting of James H. Hoover, of Fayette County; Joseph A. Skelly, of Allegheny; James Smith, of Greene; and John P. Charlton, of Washington. Notwithstanding the flattering outlook for his election, Mr. Duncan, upon meeting with the committee, again voiced his refusal to accept the honor, assigning reasons of a personal and private character arising chiefly from a desire to devote his energies to the welfare of his family and business affairs. He prepared a letter of declination which was widely published and

quoted from, in which he gave utterance to some of the political principles for which he stood. Among other things he stated that "among his party associates he did not recall a single individual toward whom he entertained the slightest feeling of political animosity or whose advancement he would willingly impede in the least; that he united with unabated interest in the efforts of the people to maintain their liberties against the encroachments of power unjustly exercised whether manifesting itself in the form of monopolizing combinations and trusts, corporate aggregations or official usurpation; that he was uncompromisingly opposed to legislation in the interest of favored classes, to the squandering of the public domain, to oppressive and unnecessary taxation direct or indirect, and to the tendency during the past few years to a centralization of power in the administration of governmental affairs; and that he adhered to the principles of just government administered wisely and economically for the peace, safety and prosperity of its citizens as a whole, without preference or favor as to class, location, race, or other basis of distinction."

Although his professional duties have claimed his attention first and foremost, Mr. Duncan has devoted much time to various business, benevolent and charitable organizations. He has served as director and vice-president of the Farmers and Mechanics National Bank of Washington; as a member of the Board of School Directors; trustee and chairman of the finance committee of the Dime Savings Bank of Washington; chairman of the Board of Examiners of the Courts of the county; trustee of the Young Men's Christian Association; president of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and Children; curator and treasurer of the Citizens' Library Association; president of the Real Estate Trust Company, in which capacity he now serves; and in various other positions of trust and responsibility.

In July, 1880, Mr. Duncan was united in marriage with Miss Eleanor Morris, a lady of high educational attainments and superior accomplishments. She was born in West Brownsville, Washington County, Pa., Dec. 11, 1856, and is a daughter of Benjamin F. and Sarah J. (Miller) Morris. Paternally, she is of Quaker stock through both the Morris and West strains; and, notwithstanding their religious faith and consequent antipathy to bloodshed, numerous members of those families attained distinction in the Revolutionary struggle. The Morris family in America dates back to the early colonial days when David Morris emigrated from Wales, some time prior to 1685, at which date he married Mary Phillipine. Their home was on the west bank of the Delaware River, below Philadelphia, and they reared a family of five children: David, Isaac, Elizabeth, Mordecai and Jonathan, to whom many of the present day

Morris trace their lineage. The first of the family to locate in Washington County, Pa., was Jonathan, grandson of David, first mentioned. He came shortly after the close of the Revolutionary War and took up his residence among the Quakers in East Bethlehem Township. He brought his family with him, having previously married a sister of the celebrated early painter, Benjamin West, and a relative of Jonathan West, from whom was descended Judge William West, the famous blind orator of Ohio. Jonathan Morris died in 1788, and was survived by four sons, three of whom, it is alleged, were in the Revolution. They were: Joseph; David, for many years proprietor of the widely-known Globe Inn at Washington, Pa.; and Jonathan, who bore the rank of captain in the Continental Army, and is said to have organized and equipped a full company of soldiers at his own expense. He was wounded at the battle of Brandywine, and died at Fredericktown, Washington County, in 1838. Jesse, who was born in 1771, was the fourth son and the grandfather of Mrs. Duncan. On Apr. 12, 1789, Jesse Morris married Sarah Blackmore, who lacked one day of being 17 years old at that time, and they became parents of eleven children: Rebecca, Elizabeth, Mary Ann, Sarah, David, Almira, Martha W., Benjamin F., Cynthia, Adelia M. and Jesse J.

Benjamin F. Morris, father of Mrs. Duncan, was born in Washington County, May 3, 1809, and was for many years well known as a steamboat pilot and captain on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. His career on the river was terminated about the time the Civil War started, and at the time of his death, June 18, 1882, he was a resident of Fredericktown, in Washington County. A blue military cloak, which had been willed him by his uncle, Capt. Jonathan Morris of Revolutionary fame, and for which he had a peculiar affection, was at his request made his burial shroud. Capt. B. F. Morris was married Aug. 15, 1842, to Miss Sarah J. Miller, who was born in February, 1825, and was a daughter of W. H. Miller. Her father was born in Barren County, Ky., in 1800, and died in Hart County, of that state, at the age of 82 years. His wife, Elizabeth, died at Louisville, Ky., in 1857. Mr. and Mrs. Miller were parents of five daughters: Mary E., Emily, Louisa, Julia and Sarah J. Capt. Benjamin F. Morris and his wife, Sarah, had the following offspring: Jesse J., who married Nancy E. Sharpneck; Mary E., who married first Leroy Hiller, and, after his death, W. W. Reeves; Adelia M., who died at the age of 2 years; Sarah Louise, wife of John Crumrine; L. Franklin, deceased, who married Jennie Cowden, and after her decease, Victoria Hendrix; William B., who died in infancy; Samuel, now deceased, who married Annie Reece; Eleanor, wife of Thomas Jefferson Duncan; and Lorena M., who was the wife of John V. Stathers, and died Sept. 21, 1883.



Eleanor Morris (Duncan) was two years of age when her parents moved from West Brownsville to Fredericktown, where she was a pupil in the public schools until their removal to Pittsburg in 1869. There she attended school in the 17th Ward, and there formed the acquaintance of Mr. Duncan, her future husband, who at that time was principal of the school. After completing her course in that school, she, at the age of 17 years, became a teacher in one of the schools of the 31st Ward of Pittsburg, and later in the 15th Ward, where she continued until her marriage in 1880. During this time she held a professional certificate, received a teacher's permanent certificate from the state, and was elected a member of the Pittsburg Academy of Teachers. She is a woman of great breadth of mind, a deep reader and well posted on current events, and an entertaining conversationalist. Possessed of artistic talent, she devoted some time to art studies with a view to her own pleasure, and has produced a number of oil paintings of merit. Mrs. Duncan was honored by appointment to the Ladies' Auxiliary Committee of Pennsylvania for the World's Columbian Exposition, held at Chicago in 1893, and rendered efficient service in that capacity.

Mr. and Mrs. Duncan reside in a beautiful home at No. 214 East Wheeling street, in Washington. They have but one child, a daughter, who married John H. Donnan, Esq., a son of John W. Donnan, an attorney of Washington, who is president of the Washington Trust Company and of the Citizens' National Bank of Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Duncan have been active in the work of the First M. E. Church, of which they are members. Mr. Duncan serves as a member of the board of trustees of this organization and was for many years custodian of its funds.

JAMES DALLAS HOON, whose insurance and real estate office is located in the Alexander Bank building at Monongahela City, Pa., has been a resident of this city since 1889, and is identified with various enterprises of this locality. He was born on a farm in Butler County, Pa., August 23, 1845, and is a son of Samuel and Mary E. (Shanor) Hoon.

Samuel Hoon was born in the eastern part of Pennsylvania and when quite young came with his parents to Butler County, where he was reared on a farm and learned the carpenters' trade, at which he worked for many years. He erected many large barns through this section of the country and died in Butler County at the advanced age of ninety years. He married Mary E. Shanor, a native of Butler County, Pa., and a daughter of Daniel Shanor, who was one of the early settlers of that county. She died at the age of eighty-two years. Samuel and Mary Hoon became the parents of twelve children, as follows: Maria Ann, is the widow of Jesse

Dutter; Mrs. Isabella Manda Burns is a widow; Edward L., who was a member of the 13th Pa. Reg., in the Civil War, which was reorganized and was known as 102d Pa. Reg., lost a leg at the second battle of Williamsburg; Matilda E., married John Dick; James Dallas, the subject of this sketch; Mary E.; L. S., lives in Butler, Pa.; Harriet A., died aged thirteen years; Henry, whose death occurred in 1909, served in the Spanish-American War; Sarah, married Edward Seckler; George W., who died aged seven years; and Olive D., who is the wife of O. Fish.

James Dallas Hoon spent his boyhood days on his father's farm in Butler County, where he learned the carpenter's trade, and in 1865, in the last year of the Civil War, enlisted in Co. I, 78th Pa. Reg., under Capt. Boggs and served until September of that same year. After the close of the war he was stationed a short time at Nashville, Tenn., then went to Ohio, where he first located at Warren and followed carpenter work and subsequently settled in Cleveland, where later he entered the employ of the National Milling Company, and in the second year was made head miller. He also operated a mill at Minerva, Ohio, for three years and in 1889 came to Monongahela City, where for one year he had charge of the mill for George & Co. Then, in partnership with J. B. Hayward he rented and operated for 18 years the mill owned by George & Co., and when the railroad bought the property from the mill-owners, he embarked in the insurance and real estate business, opening his present office in the Alexander Bank Building. Mr. Hoon and Mr. Hayward also operated a coal mine near the Driving Park, where they owned a tract of 35 acres. Our subject later purchased his partner's interest in this business, and now has the land laid out in lots. Mr. Hoon is president of the Standard Real Estate Company of Donora, Washington County, is interested in oil lands in Butler County and owns stock in other enterprises of this locality.

Mr. Hoon was married Sept. 2, 1869, to Maggie C. Shaffer, of Warren, Ohio, a daughter of William and Catherine Shaffer, both deceased. Of their union were born two children, Jessie May, who died aged 10 years, and Leroy M., a student in the medical department of the University of Pa., at Philadelphia. Mr. Hoon and family hold membership with the Baptist Church in which he is a deacon. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Jr. O. U. A. M., Royal Arcanum and the G. A. R., Stark Weather Post No. 60, of Monongahela City, of which he is quartermaster. He is a Democrat in politics and has served in the city council.

ROBERT HORACE McCLAY, a director of the First National Bank of Washington, Pa., and a well-known citizen, for many years was interested in farming, but

has now practically retired from business and occupies an exceedingly comfortable home which is situated at No. 204 Jefferson ave., Washington. He was born in Canton Township, Washington Co., Pa., Jan. 12, 1850, and is a son of John and Jane (Welch) McClay, and a grandson of Samuel and Sarah (McClellan) McClay, the latter of whom were born in Ireland and were early settlers in Canton Township, Washington County.

Robert H. McClay was reared on the old homestead in Canton Township. In his boyhood his educational opportunities were somewhat limited, but later he acquired a good education through a course of reading and of absorption from those with whom he came in contact, who had enjoyed more advantages than had been afforded him. He followed agricultural pursuits during many years and resided on his well improved farm in Canton Township until he removed to Washington. In addition to his farming interests he has been concerned in successful business undertakings, has made wise investments and is a stockholder and a director of the First National Bank of Washington. Mr. McClay has always evinced public spirit and has given active support to measures and enterprises which have been calculated to be of permanent benefit to borough and county. He is a man of integrity and kindness of heart and the majority of his acquaintances may be numbered with his friends.

On Jan. 11, 1876, Mr. McClay was married to Miss Rachel A. Wright, a daughter of William Wright, of Buffalo Township, Washington County, and they have three children: Annie A., who married Samuel J. T. Hough, of Washington, Pa., and they have three children—Samuel Sheldon, William Robert and Sarah Margaret; John W., who married Anna Jeannette Knox, of Canton Township, and they have one daughter, Mary Jeannette; and Maggie M. The whole family holds membership in the United Presbyterian Church. Mr. McClay is a Republican, with a tendency to be independent in his views on public questions.

**WILLIAM J. MEHAFFEY**, a representative citizen and prominent farmer and stockraiser in Donegal Township, Washington Co., Pa., is one of the largest land owners in the county, having 775 acres, 670 of these being in one tract, comprising the home farm. He has been a life-long resident of Donegal Township, born here May 25, 1868, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Sawhill) Mehaffey.

The father of Mr. Mehaffey was born in Donegal Township, Washington County, where he died in 1908. His father, Robert Mehaffey, was born in Ireland, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and came early to what is now Donegal Township, where he died in 1824. The late

John Mehaffey was a man very highly respected. He carried on farming and stock raising all through his active life and then retired to Claysville. He married Elizabeth Sawhill, who was born in Blaine Township, in what was then a part of Buffalo Township, Washington County. The one survivor of their children is William J. They were worthy members of the United Presbyterian Church.

William J. Mehaffey attended the schools of Donegal Township and also Duff's Commercial College at Pittsburgh, from which he was graduated in 1890. From youth he has been interested in agricultural pursuits and he owns enough land to satisfy his desire to raise bountiful crops and hundreds of head of cattle together with from 800 to 900 head of sheep, and at the same time to come into the market as an extensive grower of fine fruit. All his operations are carried on with the help of modern machinery and according to the very best known methods.

In politics, Mr. Mehaffey is a Republican. He is serving in his fourteenth consecutive year as a school director in Donegal Township and is secretary of the board and is also secretary of the Board of Road Supervisors. For many years he has been a member of the United Presbyterian Church at Claysville and is one of the church trustees. He is a man who deservedly enjoys the esteem and confidence of his fellow citizens.

**DANIEL WILSON CRANE**, a well-known citizen of Canonsburg, which has been his place of residence since 1877, was born in Peters Township, Washington Co., Pa., June 22, 1852, and is a son of Caleb and Margaret (McLoney) Crane.

The father of Mr. Crane was born in Allegheny County, Pa., a son of Amos Crane. In association with two brothers, he worked at the ship building trade, constructing many of the steamboats plying on the waterways of Western Pennsylvania. Caleb Crane was married in middle manhood to Margaret McLoney, a daughter of Luke McLoney, of Washington County. Her death occurred at Carnegie, Pa., in 1906, when aged 74 years. Caleb Crane died almost a quarter of a century before, in Cecil Township, Washington County. His first marriage was to a daughter of Enoch Holland, of Allegheny County, who left one daughter at death, Mary Catherine, who married William Weaver. Ten children were born to his second union and the eldest of the family was Daniel Wilson Crane, of Canonsburg. The others were as follows: William Park, who resides at Carnegie; Esther Elizabeth; John, who died when 5 years of age; Sadie Edith, Jennie Florence and Annie, all deceased, never married; David P., who resides on the old home place in Cecil Township, married a Miss



Manes; James Luke, who was accidentally killed by a railroad train at Canonsburg, left a widow; and Glenn Dickson, who resides at Carnegie, Pa., has a family.

Daniel Wilson Crane attended the district schools in Peters and Cecil Townships. He is a well driller by trade and does a large amount of business all through the county. For more than 20 years this has been his main avocation. For two years he supplied Washington and Canonsburg from a drilled well which he discovered on his property at Canonsburg. This well is 200 feet deep and the chemist of the Board of Health of Pittsburgh, on analyzing it, declared its water the purest in the State of Pennsylvania. Naturally this water is in great demand. Mr. Crane owns several properties and is one of the borough's substantial citizens.

In 1877, Mr. Crane was married (first) to Miss Uretta Hickman, who died in June, 1899. She was survived by three children: Margaret Edith, a highly educated and accomplished lady, formerly taught school at Canonsburg and is now connected with the schools of Wilksburg; Nancy Gail, who married Harry McConnell, of Canonsburg; and Howard Wilson, who is a student at Grove City College. In 1902, Mr. Crane was married (second) to Miss Jennie Norris, who was reared in North Strabane Township, near Canonsburg. One son, Norwood Norris, has been born to the second marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Crane are members of the First Presbyterian Church of Canonsburg, in which he is an elder.

S. C. CUMMINS, postmaster at Cross Creek village and a prosperous business man of the place, belongs to an old family of Washington County. He was born in Cross Creek village, Sept. 17, 1854, and is a son of Alfred and Mary A. (Hay) Cummins.

Mr. Cummins was educated in the village schools and has always resided here. He learned the business of painting and paperhanging and has continued in that line, finding his time sufficiently engaged with his business and his duties as postmaster, the latter of which he assumed in September, 1909. The business of this office is constantly increasing and Mr. Cummins is a man well qualified to handle it.

In 1880, Mr. Cummins was married to Miss Margaret Wherry, who is a daughter of William Wherry. Their one child is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Cummins are members of the Cross Creek Presbyterian Church. In politics Mr. Cummins is in accord with the present administration, but he lays no claims to being a politician. He is a good citizen in all that the word implies and as such is a representative man of Cross Creek Township.

GEORGE A. DOUGHERTY, M. D., deceased, was one of Washington's eminent physicians and surgeons.

He was born in County Derry, Ireland, Dec. 15, 1839, and died at Washington, Pa., Mar. 12, 1909, where he had been in continuous practice for 41 years. His parents were Edward and Lillie (Allender) Dougherty.

The parents of Dr. Dougherty came with their children to America in 1840 and resided at Washington, Pa., until 1859, when they returned to Ireland. About the time of the close of the Civil War, Edward Dougherty came again to the United States, and in 1866 his wife, son and daughter, Annie, joined him at Washington. All died here, the death of the daughter occurring Dec. 8, 1908.

George A. Dougherty had already made some progress in his medical studies and had received excellent literary training in the public schools and Washington College when he accompanied his parents back to Ireland. Shortly after his return to his native land came up the question as to where he should complete his medical training, and the great Glasgow University was chosen. In the classic shades of an institution which was established in 1450 and is an acknowledged repository of the learning of ages, Dr. Dougherty spent four full years and gained his coveted degrees of M. D. and C. M., graduating with the class of 1865. Taking advantage of both hospital and dispensary training, Dr. Dougherty remained one year longer at Glasgow, and then returned to Washington, as noted above.

Dr. Dougherty was married on Jan. 14, 1880, to Miss Rebecca M. Clokey, and they had two children, a daughter and son, of whom the former, Anna E., survives. She is the wife of W. G. Edmonds, of Washington, Pa. They have four children: Clarence George Dougherty, Margaret Rebecca, Walter Roy and Charles Raymond. In 1906 he erected his handsome, modern dwelling, which stands on the old homestead lot which was his place of residence during his whole life at Washington. At his office at No. 127 North Main street, he had a valuable library, in the selection of which he took much interest, and which contains many rare old English volumes, together with the apparatus generally utilized by the progressive men of science at the present day, to which class Dr. Dougherty belonged. With his family he was a member of the Second United Presbyterian Church at Washington. He belonged to the Washington County Medical Association, and with his thorough training, his years of experience and his continued enthusiasm for his science, he easily stood in the front rank among the medical men of Western Pennsylvania.

SIMON WHITE, a leading representative of the business interests of Claysville, Pa., and the senior member of the firm of White & Son, manufacturers of paving material and of granite and marble monumental work, with the main plant at Claysville and a



GEORGE A. DOUGHERTY, M.D.











JOSEPH BRADFORD JOHNSON

branch at Wheeling, W. Va., was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, Sept. 24, 1844. He is a son of Alexander and Minerva (Renhart) White.

The father of Mr. White was born also in Washington County, but the mother was a native of Waynesburg, Greene County. For a number of years Alexander White engaged in the manufacture of head stones and monuments at Claysville, having learned the business from his father, also Alexander White. The first Alexander was the real founder of the business at Claysville and has been succeeded in the business by three generations of his descendants.

Simon White was about four years old when his parents brought him from Ohio to Claysville and here he attended school. When 18 years of age his father died and he took the responsibilities of the business on his shoulders and has continued in the same line ever since, making some changes and many improvements. The plant as it now stands was established at the present location many years ago and Simon White has been the practical head ever since. Constant employment is afforded 16 experienced and skilled workmen, and this is without doubt the most extensive business of its kind in this part of Pennsylvania.

Mr. White was married (first) to Miss Elizabeth Bane, a daughter of Jesse Bane, of Washington County. This wife was survived by one son, William A. Mr. White was married (second) to Miss Mary A. Daugherty, who was born at Claysville, a daughter of the late Samuel Daugherty, and they have three children: Samuel, who is in partnership with his father, manages the business at Wheeling; Lorena J., who is a teacher residing at Homestead, Pa.; and Harry L., who is employed as a drug clerk, at Washington, Pa. In politics, Mr. White is a Democrat and he has served as a director in the Claysville Independent School District. He is identified with Claysville Lodge No. 447, F. & A. M.

ROBERT G. JEFFREY, one of Cross Creek Township's leading citizens and enterprising and successful farmers, was born on his present estate of 172 acres, situated in Cross Creek Township, Washington Co., Pa., Sept. 26, 1855, and is a son of Robert and Eliza (Russell) Jeffrey.

The father of Mr. Jeffrey was a substantial farmer of this section for many years. He was a man of quiet life and industrious habits and enjoyed the respect of his neighbors. He married Eliza Russell, who was a daughter of Andrew and Ann (McClelland) Russell, of Chartiers Township, and they had the following children: Anna Jane, widow of William Glass, lives in Mt. Pleasant Township; Mary Belle, deceased, was the wife of Matthew Acheson, of Smith Township; Sarah

Elizabeth, wife of J. M. McKittrick, of Cambridge, Ohio; Martha Agnes, deceased, wife of Samuel A. McCalmont, of Houston; Andrew Russell and Robert Graham.

Robert G. Jeffrey attended the public schools of Cross Creek Township with more or less regularity when farm work did not prevent, until he was 20 years of age, after which he cultivated the homestead farm for his parents and later obtained possession of it by purchase. For years he has engaged in raising sheep and general farming, and during the past two or three years has also engaged in dairying, shipping to Pittsburgh. Mr. Jeffrey has other investments and is a stockholder in the Hickory Telephone Company.

On Jan. 1, 1879, Mr. Jeffrey married Miss Jennie McCalmont, a daughter of John and Mary Ann (Moore) McCalmont, of Mt. Pleasant Township, and they have five children, namely: Bessie D., who married C. M. Marquis, has a pleasant home in Cross Creek Township, and John R., Howard G., Clarence D. and Verner Lee, all reside at home. Mr. Jeffrey has given his children all the advantages in his power and his eldest son, John R., spent five terms at Grove City College, taking the engineering course. Mr. Jeffrey and wife are members of the Hickory United Presbyterian Church, of which he has been a trustee for a number of years. Like his father, he is a Republican and he has frequently been elected to township offices and has served acceptably as an election inspector, as a school director and as road supervisor.

JOSEPH BRADFORD JOHNSON, a leading citizen of Canonsburg, whose fine brick residence is located at No. 248 West Pike street, was born in North Strabane Township, Washington County, Pa., Sept. 26, 1842, son of John and Rebecca (Van Eman) Johnson.

John Johnson, father of Joseph B., was born in 1802, in North Strabane Township, where his father, Richard Johnson, had been a very early settler. A large part of John Johnson's life was spent at Canonsburg, where he died in 1884. He married Rebecca Van Eman, who survived him for about two years, dying at the age of 76. Her parents were Joseph and Mary (Logan) Van Eman. To John and Rebecca Johnson three sons were born, namely: Richard Van Eman, who served in the Civil War and now resides at Washington (he married Anna Lee, a daughter of William Lee of Cross Creek Village); Joseph Bradford; and John Gibson, now deceased, who is survived by his widow and three sons, who reside in Canonsburg.

Joseph Bradford Johnson had just completed his sophomore year at Jefferson College when, in 1862, he enlisted for service in the Civil War, entering Co. G, 140th Pa. Vol. Inf., and was attached to the Army of



the Potomac. He participated in the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, and in October, 1863, was transferred to the Signal Corps, in which division he served until he was captured by the Confederates, Oct. 28, 1864. The next three months and ten days of his life were passed most unpleasantly in the notorious Libby Prison, where he shared the hardships and sufferings of his unfortunate comrades who were confined there. Although paroled Jan. 22, 1865, he was unable to leave on account of ice in the river, and was thus compelled to remain until Feb. 5, 1865. He was then taken to Annapolis, Md., where he was given a furlough of 30 days. On its expiration he returned to the front, but by that time Gen. Lee had surrendered and the war was virtually at an end. He was honorably discharged at Washington City. He had escaped death and wounds, but during his imprisonment he contracted scurvy, which gave him trouble for a long time.

Mr. Johnson resumed his old occupations after he returned home and followed farming until 1900, purchasing his grandfather's farm half a mile above Houston, this county. This farm he bought from William Quail, who had purchased it from Jefferson Patton, who had secured it from Mr. Johnson's grandfather.

In 1867 Mr. Johnson was married to Miss Hannah Jane Crothers, a daughter of Samuel J. and Jane (Brownlee) Crothers. Three children were born to this marriage, namely: Ella Maud, who became the wife of Rev. Charles G. Williams, a Presbyterian minister, now in charge of the Hyde Park Church of Denver, and who has two children, Bradford Ralston and Jay; John Tracey, who still operates the home farm; and Charles Crothers, who is president of the Citizens' Trust Company, of Canonsburg, and who married Miss Grace Henderson.

Mrs. Hannah J. Johnson died in October, 1897, and Mr. Johnson married Miss Anna M. Harper, April 4, 1900. Mrs. Johnson is a daughter of Robert J. and Elizabeth R. (Henderson) Harper. Her father, who resides in Canonsburg and is now 80 years old, was during his industrial period an engineer in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Mrs. Johnson's mother was a daughter of Matthew and Mary (Hutchison) Henderson, and a great-granddaughter of Rev. Matthew Henderson, a pioneer Seceder minister, who was among the early settlers of this section, coming here in the days of the Rev. John McMillen, or about the last decade of the 18th century. Mrs. Johnson's maternal grandmother, Mary (Hutchison) Henderson, was a daughter of John Hutchison, one of the early settlers of Canonsburg, the west end of the present town occupying the site of his farm. Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Harper had ten children, four of whom grew to maturity: Anna, Elizabeth, Ella and

Eva, the last mentioned being the wife of C. W. Campbell, of Canonsburg.

The subject of this sketch is a member of Chapter No. 1, of the Union Veteran Legion, at Pittsburg. He is interested in several business enterprises and is a director of the Citizens' Trust Company, of Canonsburg. For many years he has been united with the Central Presbyterian Church and is now serving as one of its elders. His opinions on public questions make him a strong supporter of the Republican party.

JOHN McCLAY, deceased, once a substantial farmer and respected resident of Canton Township, Washington Co., Pa., was born there in 1809 and was a son of Samuel and Sarah (McClellan) McClay.

Samuel McClay was born in Ireland and from that country he came to America in boyhood, making the long voyage in a sailing vessel. He found a home and employment in Chester County, Pa., where he subsequently married Sarah McClellan, who was also a native of Ireland. Some years after their marriage they came to Washington County and established their home in Canton Township, where Samuel McClay died in 1838 and his widow in 1842.

John McClay grew up on the home farm in Canton Township. His schooling was limited, there being few advantages offered the children in Canton Township at that day. He was, however, gifted with a large amount of practical good sense, had the energy that enabled him to overcome many obstacles and in the course of years he became one of the township's most prosperous citizens. He was for many years a director in the First National Bank of Washington. Mr. McClay was married (first) April 26, 1838, to Miss Jane Smith, who died shortly afterward. He was married (second) Sept. 15, 1841, to Miss Jane Welch, a daughter of Robert Welch, and they became the parents of four children, namely: Sarah, widow of W. A. Morrison; and William W., John H. and Robert H. In 1857 he married Sarah Taggart and after her demise, he was united to Margaret Brownlee, who was a daughter of James Brownlee, a pioneer of Washington County. He was identified with the Covenanter Church until 1858, when he became connected with the United Presbyterian. Early in life he was a Whig, later became a Republican, but in the closing years of his life the cause of Prohibition claimed his allegiance. He died in January, 1895, on his farm in Canton Township.

J. B. HENDERSON, proprietor of the Valley Stock Farm, which contains 236 acres, situated in Smith Township, Washington County, was born in Chartiers and is a son of James L. Henderson.

Mr. Henderson's early school days were passed in Chartiers Township and Canton Township, both in Washington County, and later he took a commercial course in Duff's Business College at Pittsburg, after which he settled down to farming with his father. After marriage, in 1892, he located in Washington and began to deal in stock and finding profit in the business has continued until the present. In 1901 he settled on his farm in Smith Township, where he made all the improvements which became necessary when he went extensively into the stock business. He has two sets of farm buildings and erected one set after taking charge of his property. This is known as the Valley Stock Farm, where Dorset sheep and Holstein cattle are bred from imported stock. He exhibits his fine stock at different points yearly and made a noted showing at the Chicago International Exposition in 1905.

In November, 1892, Mr. Henderson was married to Miss Lulu Buchanan, a daughter of J. S. Buchanan, of Hickory, Washington County, and they have one son, James Raymond, who is attending school in Smith Township. Mr. Henderson and family are members of the First United Presbyterian Church at Burgettstown, in which he is an elder. In politics he is a Republican and at different times he has been elected to important township offices, serving at present as commissioner and formerly was a justice of the peace. He is one of the county's best known representative and reliable citizens. In his efforts to improve the grade of stock in Washington County, he has benefited all those who do business in the same line.

GEORGE W. RISBECK, Burgess of Charleroi, Pa., who deals in real estate in a general way, and has charge of a large insurance agency, has been a resident of Charleroi since 1902. He was born Oct. 25, 1869, on a farm near Brownsville, Fayette Co., Pa., and is a son of John M. and Nancy J. (Hess) Risbeck.

George W. Risbeck was reared on his father's farm, and after completing his education, which was obtained in the district schools and the Merrittstown Academy, he taught the district schools of that locality for nine years. He then worked four years in a hardware store in Brownsville, Pa., and since coming to Charleroi in 1902, has been engaged in the real estate and fire insurance business, having established a business of his own three years ago, making a specialty of fire insurance, although he also handles life, health and accident insurance. He represents the Pittsburg Underwriters; the Westchester Fire; the Williamsburg City Fire; the Hamburg-Bremen and the Travelers' Insurance Company, a life, accident and health company. Mr. Risbeck has been a notary public for about four years,

and his offices are located at No. 427 McKean avenue. In politics he is a Democrat, and has been burgess of Charleroi since March 1, 1909.

Mr. Risbeck was married in 1895 to Annie VanKirk, of Fayette County, Pa., and they have one child, Hallie, who is 13 years of age. He is fraternally, a member of Charleroi Lodge No. 494, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and has been secretary of his lodge for the past five years, and is also a member of the Royal Arcanum and the Maccabees.

GEORGE T. WALKER, a member of the firm of Walker & Slater, is one of Washington's representative citizens, identified with many of her large business enterprises and for years prominent and useful in public life. Mr. Walker was born at Washington, in 1854, and is a son of Thomas Walker and a grandson of George Walker.

George Walker was born in Ireland and came to Washington County among the hardy early pioneers. His son, Thomas Walker, was born in Washington County, in 1822, and was one of the early contractors and earnest politicians of Washington, and through his energy and public spirit, became a man known over a wide territory.

George T. Walker was reared and educated at Washington, graduating from her High School in the class of 1870, following which he attended Washington and Jefferson College for two terms. After he completed his education, he learned his trade with his father and in 1885 was admitted to partnership, under the style of Thomas Walker & Son, this being terminated by the death of his father in the following year. In 1887 the present firm was established, C. M. Slater becoming a partner, and this is now the oldest and one of the most prominent contracting firms in Washington, in the general line of mill work. Mr. Walker is a director in the Union Trust Company; is president of the Washington Ice Company; is treasurer of the Capitol Paint, Oil and Varnish Company, and is a stockholder in several other enterprises. Mr. Walker has been very active in local politics for a number of years and his usefulness and efficiency have been proved during the time he has held public offices. He has served acceptably on the School Board, in the city council, of which he has been president, and also served one term as burgess. He is a Thirty-second degree Mason and belongs also to the Elks. For a number of years he has been united with the First United Presbyterian Church.

THOMPSON MARTIN DOUGLASS, a representative business man of McDonald, now conducting and managing a milk, butter and egg business at this place,



was born near Venice, Washington Co., Pa., Mar. 9, 1848, and is a son of Robert and Nancy (Thompson) Douglass.

Robert Douglass was a citizen of Washington County all his life. He was a stone mason by trade and assisted in the construction of many buildings, walls and bridges all over this section. He married Nancy Thompson and they had four children, namely: Eliza Jane, who is now deceased; John Allen, deceased; Sarah, who was the wife of William Scott, is also deceased; and Thompson Martin, the youngest and the only survivor. The parents were members of the United Presbyterian Church.

Thompson Martin Douglass attended school until he was about 14 years of age, when he learned the trade of a stone mason and Mr. Douglass followed this trade for about ten years. He then went into the bakery business at McDonald, in which he continued until 1900, when he retired for four years.

In 1905 he entered into the milk, butter and egg business, in which he has since been engaged.

On Oct. 18, 1871, Mr. Douglass was married to Miss Julia McCausland, a daughter of James and Elizabeth (Flake) McCausland. The McCauslands came from Butler to Washington County and they were parents of the following children: Beatrice, deceased, was the wife of L. B. Quinn; and John, Catherine and Julia. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Douglass, three of whom died in infancy. The survivors are: Robert, a foreman for the Nocola Building Company of Pittsburgh; John A., who is engaged in the practice of medicine at McDonald; Bessie, who is the wife of M. S. Moorhead, a furniture dealer at McDonald, and Leon, who is a druggist. Mr. and Mrs. Douglass are members of the First United Presbyterian Church at McDonald. In his views on public questions, he is a Prohibitionist.

Dr. John A. Douglass of the above family, was born at Allegheny City, Jan. 12, 1874. He was educated in the public schools at McDonald and Ingleside Academy, going from there to Duquesne College and in 1892 entered Hahnemann Medical College, at Philadelphia, where he was graduated in 1896. He has built up a very substantial practice at McDonald.

HARRY BROWN SIMPSON, who is secretary of the Monongahela Clay Manufacturing Company, extensive manufacturers of various kinds of brick, has been identified with the business interests of Monongahela City since 1902. He was born Feb. 20, 1877, at Pittsburgh, Pa., and is a son of James M. and Sarah C. (Brown) Simpson, the former of whom died in 1902, at Pittsburgh, where for many years he was engaged in the real estate business. The mother is still living.

Harry B. Simpson grew to manhood in Pittsburgh,

where he obtained his educational training in the common schools, after which he entered the employ of H. Lloyd & Sons Company, who were the pioneer iron manufacturers of Pittsburgh. He was subsequently engaged with the Shoenberger Steel Works of Pittsburgh, which position he resigned in 1902, when he came to Monongahela City as secretary and manager of the Monongahela Clay Manufacturing Company, which concern was organized by a Pittsburgh company which sold the plant in 1903 to the present company, of which Samuel M. Downer is president; F. K. Alexander, treasurer, and H. B. Simpson, our subject, secretary and manager. The plant, which is finely equipped with the latest devices and machinery for brick-making, covers a tract of 14 acres, and is located about one mile south of Monongahela City on the M. W. branch of the P., V. & C. R. R. The company, whose offices are located in the Alexander Bank Building, employ an average of 50 men at the plant, where they produce 60,000 brick per day, manufacturing face brick, hollow brick and paving brick.

Mr. Simpson was united in marriage Nov. 25, 1895, with Bessie J. Hughes, a daughter of W. L. Hughes, of Pittsburgh, and of their union have been born three children: Harold, Kenneth and Mildred. Mr. Simpson and family reside in a pleasant home located on the corner of Meade and Coal streets. Mr. Simpson is fraternally affiliated with the B. P. O. E. of Monongahela City, and his religious connection is with the Presbyterian Church. He is politically identified with the Republican party.

LODOWICK MCCARRELL, deceased, for many years was a prominent member of the Washington County bar. He was born in Mt. Pleasant Township, Washington Co., Pa., Feb. 2, 1842, and was a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (McConaughy) McCarrell.

His paternal grandfather, Lodowick McCarrell, was a native of Ireland, who, coming to America, in 1780, secured a large tract of wild land lying in what is now Mt. Pleasant Township, Washington County, his place of residence being near Ten-Mile and Hickory. Here this pioneer ancestor of our subject rounded out a long and useful life, dying in 1851, after he had passed his 84th birthday. A large part of his land had been cleared and made tillable by his own industry. Lodowick McCarrell was an elder in the Seceder Church. He married Martha Leman, who was a daughter of that old pioneer, John Leman, who shared with Andrew Eagleson, the honor of being the first settler in Canton Township. They had seven children, namely: John, Thomas, James, Andrew and Leman, all of whom died in mature life; Isabella, who was the wife of Isaac Hodgens, of Buffalo Township; and Elizabeth, who was the wife of John Cockins, of Mt. Pleasant Township.







*G. M. Linley*

Thomas McCarrell, second son of Lodowick and Mary (Leman) McCarrell, was born in Virginia, in 1801, but the greater part of his life was spent in Washington County, Pa., where he became a man of prominence. He was elected a county commissioner on the Democratic ticket in 1853. For five years he served also as associate judge and for seven successive terms was a justice of the peace in Mt. Pleasant Township. He was thrice married: first, to Esther McNary, who died in 1831; second, to Elizabeth McConaughy, who died in 1859; and for the third time, to Margaret Martin, in 1863, who survived him many years, dying in 1890. The children of his first union were: Martha, who died at Hickory, in 1893; Margaret, who married Joseph Cowden and died in Cecil Township, near Venice; John, a physician at Wellsville, Ohio, who died in January, 1891; and James, who was a practicing physician at Allegheny, Pa. The children born to the second marriage were the following: David M., who was a physician and died in 1894 in Hickory; Leman, who resides on the old homestead; Alexander D., who is a minister in the United Presbyterian Church located at Trafford City, Pa., and Lodowick. Thomas McCarrell died in 1872. Like his father he had been active in the affairs of the Seceder Church.

Lodowick McCarrell, the direct subject of this sketch, spent his boyhood on his father's farm, attended the country schools, and later entered Washington and Jefferson College, where he completed the classical course. His father's prominence in public affairs served as a stimulus to his own ambition, and early in his school career, he decided to take up the study of law. Accordingly on leaving college in 1867, he entered the law office of Montgomery & Wilson, and in 1869 he was admitted to the bar of Washington County, in the following year opening his law office in the borough of Washington. He was soon recognized in the profession as a man of marked ability and his subsequent success was uninterrupted, his name being associated for years with much of the important litigation in the courts of the county. He was possessed of an engaging personality, which contributed much to his popularity both in his profession and in business and social circles. Although an active supporter of the Democratic party he took greater interest in the successful practice of law than in the strife for political honors. In the midst of his usefulness, he was called away on April 23, 1902, and was laid to rest in the Washington Cemetery.

On July 25, 1876, Mr. McCarrell was married to Miss Lida Jackson, a daughter of Robert Jackson, and to them one son was born, Robert Lodowick. The latter is a prominent figure in the financial circles of Washington, having served for several years as assistant cashier of the First National Bank, and being at the present time auditor of the Washington Trust Company,

an office he has filled since May 18, 1908. He married Miss Elizabeth McClane, a daughter of Wilson McClane, a resident of Washington County. They have one daughter, Jane Dinsmore. They reside in one of Washington's handsome residences, at No. 345 East Wheeling street.

WILLIAM F. WHITHAM, president of the West Alexander National Bank at West Alexander, Pa., is one of the representative men of Washington County, where his interests are numerous, and he is also a veteran of the great Civil War. He was born in Ohio County, W. Va., Oct. 11, 1843, and is a son of George D. and Rachel (Faris) Whitham.

The Whitham family is of English extraction. Joseph Whitham, the grandfather, was deemed an old resident of Ohio County, W. Va., when William F. was a youth, and both his parents were born and reared there.

From the schools of his native place, William F. Whitham became a student in what was known as the West Alexander Academy, and then entered into an agricultural life. His father died in 1861, and on Aug. 14, 1862, Mr. Whitham left the farm and enlisted in Co. D, 12th West Va. Vol. Inf., and served until his honorable discharge in June, 1865. During much of this time he was attached to the Army of West Virginia, which later became the Army of the James, and during the whole winter before the surrender of Richmond, he was with his regiment in front of that beleaguered city. He is a valued member of James Noble Post No. 348, G. A. R., at West Alexander, of which he had the honor of being elected the first commander. Mr. Whitham returned to his farm industries and for a number of years gave much attention to raising fine stock and in particular to breeding sheep for wool. In 1902 he came to West Alexander and since August, 1907, has been president of the National Bank at this place, which is regarded as one of the sound and solid financial institutions of the county.

On June 2, 1892, Mr. Whitham was married to Miss Nina Armstrong, who was born in what is now West Finley Township, Washington Co., Pa., and is a daughter of the late William Armstrong. Mr. and Mrs. Whitham are members of the Presbyterian Church at West Alexander, in which he is a ruling elder. In his views on public questions he is somewhat independent, although nominally a Republican.

FRANCIS MARION FINLEY, a highly esteemed member of one of the prominent old families of Union Township, Washington County, Pa., now lives retired at Finleyville, a pleasant town which was named to do honor to Gen. Robert Finley, an uncle of Dr. Finley, who was its founder and first postmaster. Dr. Francis



M. Finley was born in Union Township, on the banks of the beautiful Monongahela River, Mar. 7, 1833, and is a son of Levi and Rachel (Neal) Finley, and a grandson of John Finley.

John Finley was probably born in Ireland and he came very early to Allegheny County, Pa., where he acquired large tracts of land and also much land in Union Township, Washington County. He married Margaret Roland and they had sons and daughters, the former bearing the following names: Robert, James, William, John and Levi.

Levi Finley, father of Dr. Finley, was born in a log house on his father's farm in Allegheny County, and he, like his father, led an agricultural life. He came to Washington County in early manhood and is accorded the credit of being the first coal miner in this valley, taking the coal from a mine of his own, at Limetown, and later he became a coal operator on a much larger scale. After the death of his eldest brother, Robert Finley, he moved to the home in Finleyville, which is now the property of Dr. Finley. He married Rachel Neal, who was reared at McKeesport, Pa., and they both died in Finleyville and were interred at Mingo. They had the following children: Melissa, who is the widow of Capt. H. B. Wallace; Miranda, who married Rev. W. W. Lavery and both are deceased; John, who is now deceased; Francis M.; and Rachel, who is deceased, was the wife of John Collins.

Francis Marion Finley was small when his parents moved to the Huston farm in Union Township, and from there to Finleyville, and here he attended school and later went to Washington College, from which he was graduated in 1854. He decided to study medicine and prepared for college under Dr. C. W. Townsend, of Union Township, entered Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and was pursuing his studies there when his father died. This recalled him home and he then took charge of the home farm of 250 acres, and to its cultivation he devoted the remainder of his active years.

In September, 1869, Dr. Finley was married to Miss Emeline Thompson, who died in 1907. They had one son, Frank H. Following in the footsteps of his honored father, he also studied medicine and is a graduate of the college of Physicians and Surgeons, at Baltimore, Md., but he has never entered into active practice. His home is with his father and he is interested in the management of the farm. Dr. Finley, the elder, is identified with the Republican party.

JAMES F. SPEER, a leading citizen of Canonsburg and an honored soldier of the late Civil War, who has served two terms as commander of Thomas Paxton Post, G. A. R., and has also been post quartermaster for six years, has had his home in this section of Washington

County almost all his life. He was born in Chartiers Township, Washington Co., Pa., three miles from Canonsburg, and is a son of Robert and Nancy (Harsha) Speer.

The father of Mr. Speer was born in Peters Township, Washington Co., Pa., Sept. 18, 1806, and was a wool carder by trade. One of his brothers, Thomas Latta Speer, was a minister and preached at the Cross Roads Presbyterian Church. Another brother, James, lived and died in the old homestead in Peters Township. One sister, Mary, married Paul Matthews, another sister, Jane, married Richard Black and she died in Pittsburg, while the third sister, Deborah, married a Mr. Wells. He married Nancy Harsha, who was born in Chartiers Township, Washington County, May 3, 1813, and died Feb. 17, 1903. She was a daughter of Thomas Harsha, who was a very early settler in Chartiers Township. At that early day one of the common farm industries was distilling and Mrs. Speer remembered that in her girlhood she could stand on the porch of her home and count the smoke going up from 13 distilleries. She was one of a family of 13 children and became the mother of seven. Thomas Speer, born Oct. 5, 1839, died Nov. 19, 1861. Jennie Speer, born Aug. 3, 1841, married William Patterson, Aug. 22, 1860, and they reside in Cecil Township. James F. Speer, born Aug. 12, 1843, resides at Canonsburg. Robert Speer, born July 14, 1845, enlisted in Co. G, 140th Pa. Vol. Inf., and died in the service, during the Civil War, Feb. 19, 1865. Stewart Speer, born Apr. 15, 1847, went to Missouri and there married a Miss Barmer and died there Apr. 14, 1873. He is survived by two sons, Stewart and Edward, the former of whom lives at Carthage, Mo., and the latter at Kansas City. Alexander Speer, born Aug. 22, 1849, married Eliza J. Wallace and resides at Canonsburg. Catherine Speer, born May 13, 1852, married Joseph Templeton and resides in North Strabane Township. The father of this family died June 11, 1853.

James F. Speer attended the old Fee School in Chartiers Township, which was a typical pioneer temple of learning, having slab seats, puncheon floor and plenty of ventilation. During one winter, when he was about nine years old, he attended the McNary subscription school. He remained on the farm until the opening of the Civil War, when in answer to the call of the President every town, village and country side sent its quota to swell the ranks of a loyal people. The Speer family contributed two sons, Robert and James F., both of whom were wounded and only one of whom ever returned.

Mr. Speer enlisted in 1861 in Co. B, 85th Pa. Vol. Inf., enlisting for three years. At the battle of Fair Oaks, a struggle covering seven days, he was first wounded, and at Deep Bottom, he was shot through the shoulder, and all through the whole period of service until he was honorably discharged on Aug. 16, 1864, he

bore himself in the face of daily danger, as a brave and loyal soldier. He participated in many of the severest struggles which subsequently brought about the triumph of the Union arms and crushed rebellion and a recital of these brings to the mind of every student of history and true American citizen, the terrible price that was paid for the present peace, the fruits of which are enjoyed not only by the descendants of the old veterans who fought for it, but also by those who often seem forgetful how it was secured. Mr. Speer took part in the battles of Fort Wagner and Fort Gregg, Yorktown, Fair Oaks, Seven Pines (seven days of battling) Jones Ford, Harrison Landing, Suffolk, Black Water, South West Creek, Kingston, White Hall, Goldsboro, Folly Island, Morris Island, White Marsh Island, Charleston, Bermuda Hundred, Strawberry Plains, Chapin's Farm, Deep Bottom, Petersburg and Appomattox. He was corporal, sergeant and sharp-shooter.

Mr. Speer returned to Washington County and learned the bricklaying trade and followed the same until 1901. In 1881 he erected his present handsome residence at Canonsburg where he is one of the representative citizens. He has been a life-long Republican. At different times he has been elected a member of the town council and during one term was president of the same.

On Dec. 10, 1868, Mr. Speer was married to Miss Rebecca E. MacMillan. She is a daughter of John and Mary (Mitchell) MacMillan, a granddaughter of John and Mary MacMillan, and a great-granddaughter of the noted Dr. John MacMillan. Her parents were married January 1, 1835. The father died Aug. 23, 1890, aged 79 years. The mother of Mrs. Speer died in November, 1890, aged 80 years. The father, John MacMillan, was married (first) to Elizabeth Fulton, in March, 1833.

The grandfather of Mrs. Speer was also John MacMillan and the grandmother was Rebecca Anderson. He was married three times and was the father of ten children. Grandfather John MacMillan was born in North Strabane Township, Washington County, in 1787.

Rev. John MacMillan, the grandfather of Mrs. Speer, was a man very prominent in the history of Washington County. He was one of the earliest pioneer preachers to push westward and take upon himself the hardships of a preacher's life in the wilderness beyond the Allegheny Mountains. He was born at Fog Manor, N. J., Nov. 11, 1752, and graduated from Princeton College in the fall of 1772. He was licensed to preach in 1774 and came to Washington County and settled in North Strabane Township in 1778, but owing to the hostility of the Indians at that time, was not accompanied by his family, but they subsequently joined him. He died in 1833 at the age of 82 years. He married Catherine Brown. His parents were William and Margaret (Rea) MacMillan, the former of whom was born in 1717 and

died July 2, 1792, and was buried at Chartiers Hill Presbyterian Church. The first wife of William MacMillan died in 1768 and he married the mother of Samuel Miller, the latter of whom was associated for several years with Rev. John MacMillan in conducting Jefferson College. Mrs. Speer has one sister, Mrs. H. H. Bebout, residing at Canonsburg.

Mr. and Mrs. Speer had six children born to them, namely: Mary Loretta, who was born Sept. 27, 1869, married William P. McConnell, of North Strabane Township, and they have three daughters and one son—Myrtle, Agnes, Gaynes, Hazel and Earl; William L. Speer, who was born Sept. 13, 1871, resides at Allegheny City, married Etta Glass and they have one son, Howard; Minnie Orella, who was born Oct. 25, 1875, married John E. Hill, and they live at Azusa, Cal., and have one son, Speer Hill; Nancy B., who was born May 29, 1878, died Aug. 19, 1880; John Mack, who was born Mar. 30, 1881, resides with his father, married Annie O. O'Roak, and Cora P., who was born Mar. 25, 1884, married Thomas McKowan and they reside in Canonsburg. They have one son, Thomas McKowan. Mr. Speer and family belong to the First Presbyterian Church at Canonsburg.

PERRY LIGGETT, one of Hopewell Township's most respected citizens, who has resided on his farm of 15 acres for the past 46 years, was born in Independence Township, Washington Co., Pa., Sept. 5, 1837, and is a son of Jesse and Hanna (Westlake) Liggett. The parents were farming people. They had the following children: William A., deceased; Elizabeth, wife of Fletcher Westlake; Lemuel, deceased; Perry, Mary Jane (Cunningham), and Albert.

Perry Liggett attended the public schools in his boyhood and has devoted his whole life to agricultural pursuits and still takes an interest in cultivating his farm. In 1862 he married Miss Rachel Vance, a daughter of James and Susan (Walker) Vance and they have had the following children: Elmer, who resides in Hopewell Township, married Ola Craft and they have seven children—Charles Vance, Deana Blanche, Quentin P., Perry B., Rachel G., Matthew B. and Minnie Ola; Frank, who carries on business in Ohio, married Lucy Liggett and they have a son, Charles C.; and Ray, who resides at home and is engaged as a teamster. He married Maggie Burkhart, and they have seven children: Hilda M., Ralph P., Fred V., Ashley C., Stanton R., Beatrice and Virginia B.

Mrs. Liggett is a member of one of the old county families. Her brother, Robert Vance, is deceased, but her sister, Elvira, survives and is the wife of James Dodds. Mr. and Mrs. Liggett have lived here almost a half century and they have seen many changes take place, many old families wiped out and many modern



improvements made, such as were never even imagined in the early days. They have a wide circle of friends. Mrs. Liggett is a member of the United Presbyterian Church at West Middletown.

ROBERT W. IRWIN, senior member of the prominent law firm of Irwin & Wiley, with offices at Nos. 415-418 Washington Trust Building, Washington, Pa., is a leading member of the Washington County bar. He was born in West Finley Township, Washington Co., Pa., Apr. 25, 1858, and is a son of Ephraim and Margaret (Richey) Irwin.

Both paternal and maternal grandparents of Mr. Irwin were born in North Ireland and they came to Washington County early in the nineteenth century. Ephraim Irwin, father of Robert W., was born in Washington County, followed agricultural pursuits and lived a long and honorable life. He married Margaret Richey and they became the parents of the following children: Elizabeth, who married W. J. Meloy; Esther A., who married Jonas Mills; William R., J. B.; Robert W., Sadie M. and an infant son, deceased.

Robert W. Irwin was reared until his 16th year in West Finley Township, working on the farm and attending the district schools. He then accompanied his parents to Buffalo Township, Washington County, and two years later to Cross Creek. In 1877 the family settled permanently in Hopewell Township. Although Mr. Irwin cheerfully performed the duties required of him on the home farm during youth and early manhood, the end he kept constantly in view was the acquisition of knowledge and the subsequent entrance into professional life. He commenced to teach school in the fall of 1875 and while his winters were thus employed, his summers were usually given up to study. He attended the Claysville and Alexander Normal Schools and also paid some attention to the classics. It is remembered that he was especially interested in the debating societies and excelled the other earnest and serious-minded young men of his class in his lucid reasoning and his powers of oratory. These gave indication of the success which has so notably advanced him in his profession, for probably the Washington bar has no more eloquent pleader than Mr. Irwin.

In November, 1877, Mr. Irwin entered upon the study of law in the office of Attorney Boyd Crumrine, and was admitted to the bar on June 15, 1881, since which time he has been continuously engaged in practice at Washington. Upon the retirement of Judge Acheson from the bench, at the latter's request a partnership was formed with Mr. Irwin and during the several years' continuance of the firm of Acheson & Irwin, the combination was considered one of the strongest in the county. Later Mr. Irwin associated with him James

A. Wiley and A. T. Morgan, both being men of recognized legal standing. Mr. Irwin has met with much success in his practice which has been general in character, and his name has been identified with a large amount of the litigation of importance in the county for a number of years.

On Dec. 24, 1884, Mr. Irwin was married to Miss Carrie N. Fowler, a daughter of William Fowler, of Westmoreland County, and a niece of William Smith, a prominent citizen of Smithville, Washington County. To Mr. and Mrs. Irwin were born the following children: Nellie May, Earl Wilson, Ray Wilson, Frances Margaret, Leona, Edith and Robert, the survivors being Nellie May, now being Mrs. A. B. Loucks; Frances Margaret and Edith. Mr. Irwin and family have an attractive home, its location being No. 85 Highland avenue. They are members of the First Presbyterian Church. Fraternally, he is an Elk and a Knight Templar Mason. He is a leading Democrat of Washington County.

CULBERT M. GREER, of Canonsburg, Pa., who is connected with the real estate department of the Pittsburgh Coal Company, at Pittsburgh, was born on Squirrel Hill, Allegheny Co., Pa., Mar. 20, 1853, and is a son of Wesley and Mary Jane (Manes) Greer.

The father of Mr. Greer was born in Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, and died when aged 62 years. The mother was born in Elizabeth Township, Allegheny Co., Pa., and survived her husband for a long period, passing away in January, 1906, when in her 80th year. They had two sons, Culbert M. and Wesley. The latter married Miss Annie Foster, of Bridgeville, Allegheny County, and they reside at Canonsburg.

Culbert M. Greer left school when 18 years of age, having attended Jefferson Academy and Washington and Jefferson College. He then left the home farm and for the following eight years was engaged in a hardware and implement business, and when he disposed of that, he returned to the farm in Cecil Township, where he went into the registered stock business. He became a well-known and reliable breeder of Holstein and Guernsey cattle and also trotting and draft horses, and owned some of the finest stock in Washington County. In 1899 he began optioning coal for the Pittsburgh Coal Company, and perhaps has purchased more valuable coal properties than any man ever connected with the company. His business judgment is almost faultless and his tact and diplomacy are also recognized factors. Mr. Greer owns a large amount of property located in different sections, valuable farm land in Chartiers Township and realty in Canonsburg. He has been a resident of Washington County since he was 10 years old, and he has lived in the vicinity of the borough of Canonsburg since 1862. His business interests are many, varied and

important and his name will seldom be found identified with any enterprise that is not solidly financed.

Mr. Greer married Miss Margaret S. Clark, a daughter of James and Mary Jane (Dickson) Clark, and she was born in Buffalo Township, Washington County. To Mr. and Mrs. Greer three children have been born, two daughters and one son: Lucile, who is the wife of Dr. Charles L. Harsha, of Canonsburg; James Clark and Alice. Mr. Greer is a member of the Greenside United Presbyterian Church, of which he has been a trustee for 21 years. In his political views he is a Republican.

ADDISON F. BURNS, a highly respected and well-known resident of McDonald, Pa., where he lives, practically retired from business activity, has been largely identified with oil production for a number of years and still owns eight valuable oil wells, together with a one-fourth interest in 12 other wells and a one-twelfth interest in 24 more. He is also an honored veteran of the Civil War and is secretary and treasurer of the Survivors' Reunion Association of Capt. Easton's Light Battery A, 1st Pa. Reserves. Mr. Burns was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, Nov. 25, 1846, and is a son of William and Mary Jane (Sergent) Burns.

William Burns was engaged in the lumber business for a number of years, but later turned his attention to the oil industry and continued to be associated with that until his death, which occurred in 1893. He married Mary Jane Sergent, who died in 1889, and they had the following children: Olive Jane, who married William F. McCullough; Addison F., Delay F., who died in 1900; Sarah Ann, who married Henry Camp; and Harriet R. and Charles N. The paternal grandparents were David and Elizabeth Burns, and the maternal were Jesse and Elizabeth Sergent.

Addison F. Burns attended the district schools until he was 14 years of age and then began to be useful to his father on the home place and worked for him until he went into the army, becoming a member of Capt. Easton's Light Battery A, 1st Pa. Reserves. After his period of military service was over he returned home and went into the lumber business with his father until 1872 and then gave his main attention to dealing in real estate until 1877, at which time he became interested in oil production and that was actively pursued until 1898, when he came to McDonald, where he has lived somewhat retired for a few years.

Mr. Burns was married (first) in 1867, to Miss Sarah E. Undercoffer, who died June 15, 1878. They had five children: Harry, Forest E., Ora I., Cressie and Naomi. Ora I. is the wife of L. W. Gibbs. Cressie died in 1881 and Naomi died in 1907. Mr. Burns was married (second) to Miss Lida Pike, a daughter of William and Eliza Pike, who were natives of St. John's, New Found-

land. William Pike was a sea captain, who lost his life at sea in 1868. Richard Pike, a cousin of Mrs. Burns, commanded the ship Kite in the Greeley expedition to search for the North Pole. William Pike and wife had three children: Anna, who married Frank Lott; Elizabeth, who is deceased; and Lida, who is the wife of Mr. Burns. Mr. and Mrs. Burns have four children: Charles A., Lillian, Robert W. and Leroy F. The family attends the Presbyterian Church. In politics, Mr. Burns is a Republican.

JAMES C. CORRIN, a retired grocer of Monongahela City, Pa., who has been a resident here all of his life, was born Mar. 25, 1856, and is a son of William and Eleanor (Hudson) Corrin.

William Corrin, who was born on the Isle of Man, off the coast of England, came to America about 1848, and located at Monongahela City, Pa., where for many years he followed building and contracting. He died here in 1883 at the age of 70 years, and his wife, who was also a native of the Isle of Man, died in 1896 at the age of 76 years. They were the parents of ten children, the six oldest of whom were born on the Isle of Man, namely: Catherine, who is the wife of John Sutman; William; Edward, who died at the age of 65 years; Anna, who married H. Underwood; John T.; Ella, who is the wife of James Yohe. The four born in America are: Joseph H., Alfred B., James Calvin, the subject of this sketch; and Emma, who is the wife of George Walker.

James Calvin Corrin attended the public schools, and when a young man learned the plasterer's trade with A. T. Gregg. He subsequently followed contracting for 16 years and about 1892, engaged in the grocery business with James Skillen, with whom he was associated in that business for 11 years. He first located on Fourth and Main streets, on the present site of the First National Bank, and after his nephew purchased Mr. Skillen's interest in the business, the firm was known as Corrin & Corrin. They employed ten clerks in the store and had an extensive trade until 1908, when the firm disposed of the business, since which time Mr. Corrin has been living in retirement, and his nephew, W. T. Corrin, went to Denver in search of health. Beside his residence property, located at No. 520 Chess street, Mr. Corrin owns considerable other real estate, and he and H. C. Sutman laid out North Charleroi, disposing of their land there in a few years.

In January, 1897, Mr. Corrin married Mrs. Maggie E. (Wickerham) Penrod, a daughter of Adam Wickerham, and the widow of Noah Penrod, who left one son, Charles Edgar Penrod. Her great-grandfather laid out the lower portion of Monongahela City, and her father is the oldest living native of Monongahela City.

Politically, Mr. Corrin is an adherent of the Demo-



cratic party, is a member of the Democratic County Committee, and is serving his fourth term as a councilman from the Third Ward. He is fraternally a Mason, and past worshipful master of the Henry M. Phillips Lodge of Monongahela City, and is also a member of the B. P. O. E.

JOHN G. HALL, county recorder of Washington County, Pa., is one of the county's representative men, with the public affairs of which he has been identified almost continuously since he reached manhood. He was born at Washington, Pa., Apr. 27, 1872, and is a son of James Add and Anna (Martin) Hall and a grandson of the late Gen. John Hall.

After graduating from the public schools of Washington, John G. Hall entered Washington and Jefferson College, leaving there in order to accept a proffered clerkship in the Washington postoffice. Later he was appointed deputy sheriff of Washington County and served in the office with efficiency and in 1903 he was first elected county recorder. His subsequent re-election was proof sufficient as to his capacity and popularity. He possesses much of the geniality that contributed greatly to the success of his late grandfather, Gen. John Hall, in his long and successful public career. Mr. Hall is a prominent factor in Republican politics, is an earnest worker for his party and has served as secretary and chairman of the Republican County Committee. His place of residence is at No. 252 Locust Avenue, Washington.

WILLIAM R. DICKSON, M.D., physician and surgeon at McDonald, Pa., where he is a leading and representative citizen, was born in Allegheny Co., Pa., Aug. 28, 1868, and is a son of William A. and Elizabeth R. (McBurney) Dickson.

The father of Dr. Dickson was a farmer in Allegheny County where his death occurred. His widow survives and resides at Crafton, Pa. Their parents were: William and Margaret (Glenn) Dickson, and Robert and Elizabeth (Welch) McBurney. They had the following children: Margaret Glenn, Elizabeth R., Robert M., Anna, William R., Agnes J., Walter E. and Bertha L. Of the above family, Anna is the wife of Rev. W. E. Barcus. Walter E. is engaged in the practice of dental surgery at Burgettstown. Bertha L. is deceased.

William R. Dickson attended the public schools and Ingleside Academy, later Westminster College and subsequently the Western Pennsylvania Medical College, now the University of Pittsburgh, where he was graduated in medicine and immediately located at McDonald, where he has a large and substantial practice. He is a very active citizen, taking a deep interest in all that promises to be beneficial to the city. He has served as a member of the

school board for five years and was in the city council for four years. In politics he is a Republican.

Dr. Dickson was married Mar. 29, 1898, to Miss Jane E. Donaldson, a daughter of Rev. J. B. Donaldson, of New Wilmington. Mrs. Dickson has one sister and two brothers: Frances, who is the wife of Dr. A. A. Aiken; and Thomas I. and John, the latter of whom is a physician. Dr. and Mrs. Dickson have three children: Frances Elizabeth, Robert Glenn, and William R. Dr. Dickson and wife are members of the First United Presbyterian Church at McDonald. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and is identified with the Blue Lodge at McDonald and the Council, Chapter and Commandery at Pittsburgh. He belongs also to the Knights of Pythias, the Heptasophs and the Royal Arcanum, all at McDonald.

HON. JOHN A. McILVAINE, president judge of the courts of Washington County, 27th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, and president of the board of trustees of Washington and Jefferson College, at Washington, Pa., was born in Somerset Township, Washington County, Apr. 13, 1843. His parents were William and Matilda McIlvaine, and he is a grandson of Greer McIlvaine, who settled in Somerset Township about 1789, coming from the eastern part of the state.

Judge McIlvaine acquired his elementary education in the common schools of his native township. On Sept. 19, 1860, he entered the junior preparatory department of Jefferson College, Canonsburg. Here he proved his natural ability and taste for work by doing double duty, and was rewarded by being admitted to the Freshman class at the beginning of the fall term of 1861. In 1865 he was graduated with the second honor of his class, which consisted of 36 members, and delivered the Latin salutatory on Commencement day. This was the last class graduated at Jefferson College before its union with Washington College, the two institutions forming thereafter Washington and Jefferson College, the noted educational center at Washington.

Making choice of law as his profession, Mr. McIlvaine entered as a student the law office of Hon. Boyd Crumrine, at Washington, and was admitted to the bar at the August term of 1867. For two years following he was clerk in the office of the county treasurer. He then went to Wichita, Kan., where he served for one year as clerk of the District Court. Called home in July, 1872, by the illness of his father, he saw and embraced a favorable opportunity for opening an office in Washington. During the remainder of that year and in 1873, he served as secretary of the Republican County Vigilant Committee. In 1874 he was elected district attorney for Washington County and was subsequently elected for a second consecutive term, serving in all for six years.



HON. JOHN A. McILVAINE



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The impression he made as incumbent of this office is well reflected in the comment of one of the leading newspapers of the county, which, although of opposite politics, said: "Mr. McIlvaine has been the chosen officer to represent the people in all criminal prosecutions in this county for the past six years, and we but echo the sentiment of all conversant with the facts, when we say that he has discharged the trust with great ability and fairness. He is a hard worker and always had a knowledge of the facts, and was fully prepared to present them in a methodical and convincing way. Although a vigorous prosecutor, he was fair; and no defendant had just cause to complain of any undue advantage having been taken of him."

While serving in the office of district attorney, Mr. McIlvaine formed a law partnership with M. L. A. McCracken and the firm soon obtained a gratifying share of professional business. This connection lasted until Mr. McIlvaine's election, on Nov. 4, 1886, to the office of President Judge of the 27th Judicial District, for a term of ten years. To this office he was re-elected in 1896, and again for a third term, in 1906. Owing to the great development in the oil and gas industries of this county, the volume of legal business has largely increased since Judge McIlvaine first took his seat on the bench, but it is the universal opinion among his brethren of the bench and bar that he has been fully equal to the responsibilities which have devolved upon him. But seldom have his rulings and decisions been reversed in the Supreme Court. Before his election to the third term a desire was expressed on many sides for his appointment to the Supreme Court Bench of the State, but he declared himself better satisfied to continue in the position he now so ably fills.

On Dec. 17, 1874, Judge McIlvaine was married to Miss Ada C. Shaw, of Philadelphia. No children have come to complete his household. He is an elder in the Second Presbyterian Church at Washington. He has been closely identified with educational movements and for many years was a member of the board of trustees of the Washington Female Seminary. He is a man of kind and genial manner and his unvarying courtesy is no mere mask, but the outward expression of a kind and generous heart, which finds pleasure in deeds of charity and benevolence.

JAMES C. RUSSELL, general farmer and dairyman, who has lived on his present fine farm which contains over 171 acres and is situated in Smith Township, Washington Co., Pa., for the past 35 years, was born in this township, Nov. 5, 1847. His parents were John S. and Jane (Simpson) Russell.

John S. Russell, father of James C., was a native of Ohio, but for many years he followed agricultural pur-

suits in Smith Township, Washington County, where he died Sept. 15, 1879. His first marriage was to Jane Simpson, who died in 1853 and was buried at Raccoon Center. They had eight children: Eleanor, Cynthia, Margaret, Ophelia, W. S., Agnes, James C. and D. A. John S. Russell was married (second) to Mary A. Vincent and they had two children: Alice Jane and John V. The second wife is also deceased.

James C. Russell obtained his education in the common schools of Smith Township and afterward assisted his father on the home farm until he was 25 years of age. In 1874 he settled on his present farm, where he has done a large amount of improving, including the erection of all the buildings now standing. In 1888 he started into the dairy business, prior to that having been a large sheep grower. He operates his dairy with thoroughbred Jersey cows, securing 50 gallons of milk daily, all of which he has shipped to the same Pittsburg firm for the past 13 years. There is one gas well on the farm.

On November 21, 1872, Mr. Russell was married to Miss Eliza Jane Brimmer, a daughter of James Brimmer, and they have three children: John V., M. Jane and J. S. Mr. Russell and family are members of the Raccoon Presbyterian Church, of which he is treasurer. In politics he is a Democrat. He is an interested citizen of his township, pays a great deal of attention to the public schools and has served six years as a school director.

WILLIAM B. MURDOCH, who is associated with his brother in a wholesale florist and nursery business at Canonsburg, and is engaged in carrying on an enterprise which was established at Pittsburg, prior to 1840, by his late father, James Murdoch, this being one of the oldest florist and nursery houses in western Pennsylvania. Mr. Murdoch was born in the city of Pittsburg, Pa., July 29, 1871, and is a son of James and Margaret (Bleakley) Murdoch.

James Murdoch was born in Ireland and was a child when his parents brought him to America. He was reared and spent his life at Pittsburg. In partnership with his brother, William Murdoch, he founded the business to which his sons, William B. and James B. Murdoch, succeeded. James Murdoch died at Pittsburg, January 25, 1893, when aged seventy-five years. He married Margaret Bleakley, who was born in Lawrence County, Pa., who still survives and resides at Coraopolis, Pa. To James and Margaret Murdoch there were born three sons and two daughters: James B., who resides at Canonsburg, married Sarah Sneathen; Frank C., who resides at Coraopolis Heights, married Anna Patterson, and is now a capitalist there, having formerly been a florist; Margaret, who is deceased; Esther, who is now deceased, was the wife of David K. Murdoch; and William B., subject of this sketch.



William B. Murdoch attended the public schools at Pittsburg and then entered the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, where he was graduated in the class of 1896. He immediately went into the florist and nursery business, in partnership with his brother and they have developed it into one of the largest enterprises of its kind in this section. The firm was originally only a retail one, dealing mainly in cut flowers, with greenhouses on Squirrel Hill and two stores in Pittsburg, but since coming to Washington County a wholesale business has been done exclusively. In the spring of 1902 they moved the business to Van Eman, where they have four steel-frame, modernly-constructed greenhouses with dimensions of 30 by 400 feet, together with three smaller structures, this firm and one other being the only florists in western Pennsylvania to utilize the steel frame for their buildings. In addition to the large business done in the line mentioned, the firm is interested in oil production in both Washington and Allegheny counties, while the three brothers have large real estate interests in Pittsburg and own also a farm of sixty acres.

At Sewickley, Pa., Mr. Murdoch was married, September 21, 1899, to Miss Florence S. Murdoch, a daughter of Hugh J. and Rachel (Hutton) Murdoch. The father of Mrs. Murdoch was the publisher of the United Presbyterian for many years, being a member of the well-known publishing firm at Pittsburg, of Murdoch, Kerr & Company. He died May 20, 1903, at the age of sixty-nine years, his wife having passed away January 29, 1898, aged sixty-two years. To Hugh J. and Rachel Murdoch the following children were born: James H., who is a physician engaged in practice at Allegheny, Pa.; Hugh, who is a printer, resides at Pittsburg; David K., who is also a printer, lives at Sewickley; J. Floyd, who is a physician, resides at Sewickley; Frank S., who is an electrician, lives at Sewickley; Annie K., who is the wife of J. W. Arrott, Jr.; William E., who is deceased; Susan J., deceased, who was the wife of Dr. S. F. Shannon, formerly of Pittsburg; and Florence S., who is the wife of William B. Murdoch. Mr. and Mrs. Murdoch have one son, William B., Jr. They are members of Greenside United Presbyterian Church.

GEN. JOHN HALL, one of Washington County's most distinguished citizens, was born in Morris Township, Washington Co., Pa., in 1832, and died in his native county, October 20, 1906. He was one of seven children born to Thomas and Catherine (Rainey) Hall. His father was born in County Down, Ireland, and emigrated to America early in the nineteenth century, settling first in Virginia and later removing to western Pennsylvania.

John Hall received the education obtainable in the country schools of the time and later learned the tailor's

trade, going into business with his brother, James Hall, at Dunningville. Some years later he removed to Williamsport (now Monongahela City) and engaged in the grocery business. In 1851 he was elected county treasurer of Washington County and removed to Washington in 1852. From 1855 to 1856 he was in the employ of the Portage Railway Company (now the Pennsylvania) as a wood agent, having charge of the purchase of wood then used as fuel for the locomotives. During the years 1857-8-9 he was proprietor of the Fulton House in Washington, which stood on the corner of Main and Beau streets, and was at that time one of the best known hostleries in western Pennsylvania. In the winter of 1859 he turned the hotel over to his brother, Thomas M. Hall. In the same year he was elected transcribing clerk of the House of Representatives of the State of Pennsylvania and was also appointed brigadier-general of the State militia. On 1861 he enlisted in the United States Army and went to Washington, D. C. During the last six months of 1861 he was President Lincoln's private secretary. Later he was commissioned commissary of subsistence by President Lincoln and assigned to Gen. Wessell's brigade, remaining in the service until the close of the war, in 1865, when he resigned.

After the war, President Grant appointed Gen. Hall deputy United States marshal for western Pennsylvania. He served for three years and succeeded the Hon. Alexander Murdoch as marshal. President Grant reappointed him, in his second term, and he was successively appointed to this position by both Presidents Arthur and Hayes, serving in all twelve years as marshal and deputy marshal. During the administration of President Hayes, on one occasion when Gen. Hall was the guest of honor at a reception and dinner given by President and Mrs. Hayes, he was accorded the honor of escorting Mrs. Hayes out to dinner. Gen. Hall and President Hayes were united closely in the bonds of friendship.

After his retirement from public service, Gen. Hall engaged in farming and breeding fine Shorthorn cattle, on the old Wiley and Montgomery farms in Canton Township, near Washington. He was tendered the nomination for governor of Pennsylvania by the late Senator Quay and "Bob" Mackey, who were then in control of State politics, but declined the honor, and Gov. Hoyt was nominated and elected. Later, Gen. Hall disposed of his farm and, following the death of his wife, formerly Miss Nancy Jones, of Somerset Township, lived a retired life at the home of his daughter, Mrs. W. C. Wiley, where his death occurred.

Gen. Hall was an earnest, consistent Christian and for many years was a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Washington, having borne an active part in the construction of the splendid edifice on East Beau street occupied by the congregation. At the time of his

death he was president of the board of trustees. To Gen. Hall and wife were born four children: J. Add, John A., Robert T., and Belle, who became the wife of W. C. Wiley. At the time of his death his daughter, Mrs. Wiley, and one son, J. Add, were living.

During his long term in public office, Gen. Hall was brought into contact with hundreds of people, both in a business and social way, and it is probable that no man of his time had more friends. His genial manner, his strict integrity, his uniform courtesy and his ever present desire to aid those who required assistance, so stamped his personality upon all people who knew him, that it may be safely said that he was one of the most highly esteemed men of his time.

SAMUEL H. JACKSON, postmaster at Claysville, Pa., a very popular government official, has served in this capacity since 1897, having been appointed during the first administration of President McKinley. Mr. Jackson was born at Claysville, Pa., April 10, 1851, and is a son of Oliver P. and Louisa (Cooper) Jackson.

The father of Mr. Jackson was born in Bedford County, Pa., and later lived in Somerset County, coming from there to Claysville in the early thirties. He married Louisa Cooper, who died in 1873, whom he survived until 1889. Her father, Samuel Cooper, operated one of the first blacksmith shops at Claysville. Postmaster Jackson has one brother and two sisters residing in Claysville, namely: Chester B.; Alice A., wife of Buchanan Allendar; and Nora, wife of Oliver Martin.

Samuel H. Jackson obtained his education in the public schools at Claysville and his subsequent life has been spent in associations which have largely contributed to the broadening of all his faculties. From early manhood he has been more or less connected with public affairs in his county and State and in his own city has served in municipal bodies and has been president of the school board. His first government office was that of store keeper and gauger and for a time he was stationed at Monongahela City and Allenport. In 1890 he was the choice of the Republican party as its candidate for county clerk but failed of election. In 1885 he was elected a jury commissioner of Washington County and served with the utmost efficiency for three years. He has always been an active Republican and wields a large amount of influence. In 1892 he was elected to the office of justice of the peace, and subsequently was elected for a succeeding term. Owing to his appointment as postmaster, October 1, 1897, he did not serve out his second term as justice.

The Claysville postoffice is carefully conducted and the rights of the patrons and their convenience acknowledged and consulted. Mr. Jackson has as his assistant,

his daughter, Mrs. James Smith, a lady who enjoys with him the esteem and good will of the public.

Mr. Jackson married Miss Mary A. Litle, a daughter of William Litle, of Washington County, and formerly of Buffalo Township, and they have had nine children born to them, namely: May, who is the wife of E. E. Lindley, of Homestead, Pa.; Blanche E., who is the wife of Edward Clem, of Indianapolis, Ind.; Gertrude, who is the wife of Homer Griffith, of East Finley Township; Cecelia, who is the wife of James Smith, of Claysville; William O., who resides at Pittsburg; James R., who lives in New Orleans, La.; and Eva and Winifred, both of whom reside at home; and Mrs. Melvin, of Claysville. Mr. Jackson and family are affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he is serving as a trustee. The handsome new church edifice of this denomination was dedicated July 4, 1909, and Mr. Jackson was chairman of the building committee that so satisfactorily attended to the financial affairs during its construction.

ANDREW RUSSELL JEFFREY, a public spirited and substantial citizen of Cross Creek Township, where he owns a valuable farm of 172 acres, for many years carried on large agricultural operations there and then moved his family into Washington. He was born in Cross Creek Township, Washington Co., Pa., March 17, 1853, and is a son of Robert and Eliza (Russell) Jeffrey.

A. R. Jeffrey obtained a district school education. When twenty years of age he became a farmer and continued in agricultural pursuits for a number of years, paying considerable attention to stock raising, making a specialty of hogs and sheep. He divides his time pleasantly between his city and his country homes.

On September 30, 1880, Mr. Jeffrey was married to Miss Clarinda Hutchinson, a daughter of Joseph and Mary (Jobs) Hutchinson, residing near Taylorstown. They have had four children, all of whom were afforded every educational advantage. Anna Louethel, the eldest, resides at home, and is the capable bookkeeper for the Washington Glass Manufacturing Company. Elsie M. is deceased. Bertha G. and Hazel also live at home. The former is one of the four qualified pharmacists from Washington County, who passed the examination held at Pittsburg, in the fall of 1908.

Mr. Jeffrey and family attend the Third Presbyterian Church at Washington, having formerly been members of the United Presbyterian Church at Hickory, in which Mr. Jeffrey was a trustee at different times. He has been a Republican ever since he cast his first vote. On many occasions he was nominated to different township offices, but his liberal views on public improvements and his known advocacy of good roads and superior schools, prevented him being supported by the majority



of the tax payers. He has the satisfaction, however, of knowing that his standards are those recognized by the most worthy type of good citizens.

JAMES FINDLEY BOYD, oil producer, with interests in Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia, has been identified with the oil industry since 1889. He was born near Sandy Lake, Mercer Co., Pa., September 30, 1865, and is a son of Barber and Isabel (Burrows) Boyd, and a grandson of Thomas and Nancy Boyd and of George and Mary Burrows.

The father of Mr. Boyd was a farmer through all his active years and he and wife still live in Mercer County. In politics he is a Democrat and both he and his wife are worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They reared the following children: Guy F.; Sylvester B.; James Findley; Nannie, who married George Eckles; Mary, who married M. D. Haggarty; Walter F.; Lina E., who married Frank Osborne; and Newton G.

James Findley Boyd went from the public schools of Mercer County to McElwaine Institute, a preparatory school at Lebanon, Pa., and after four years of close study was most creditably graduated there. Later he attended the State Normal School at Edinboro and subsequently taught school for five terms in Mercer County. He then turned his attention to the oil industry, a business which was assuming large proportions in Pennsylvania, and after spending two years in Warren County he came to Washington County, in which he has ever since made his home. Formerly he was rig-builder and also forman for the South Penn. Oil Company, but is now individually interested.

On September 14, 1899, Mr. Boyd was married to Miss Marian Oldfield, a daughter of Joseph and Marian (Simpson) Oldfield, who are residents of McDonald. Mr. and Mrs. Oldfield have the following children: Thomas, Robert, Emma, Marian, Elizabeth and Joseph. Mr. and Mrs. Boyd are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he is an Independent. He served three years in the borough council, but otherwise he has not filled political office. He is both a Mason and an Odd Fellow, in the former fraternity being a member of Garfield Lodge at McDonald and of Chartiers Commandery, and has attained to the thirty-second degree. Mr. Boyd is one of the well-known and representative citizens of Washington County and through many years of experience, has become an authority concerning the oil industry.

WILLIAM WYLIE, who, for the past twenty years has followed his profession, that of a civil engineer, at Washington, maintaining an office at present at No. 131 Jefferson avenue, was born November 10, 1859, in Canton Township, Washington Co., Pa., where he spent his early life, and is a son of Robert, a grandson of William

and a great-grandson of Robert Wylie, all of whom have been identified with Washington County.

The first of the family to locate in Washington County, as a pioneer, was Robert Wylie, who came directly from Ireland in 1761, and became a strong civilizing personality. His son, William Wylie, was born in Canton Township, September 25, 1800, and engaged in farming and merchandising. His son, Robert Wylie, was also born in Canton Township, August 25, 1830, and still resides there, occupying a farm adjoining the old Wylie homestead and still interested in farming, wool buying, and oil production.

William Wylie, of Washington, went from the Canton Township schools to Washington and Jefferson College and later took a commercial and mathematical course in the Iron City Business College at Pittsburg. For a time he was then associated with his father in the wool business but since has given his entire attention to his profession, now residing at No. 131 Jefferson avenue.

He is competent in every line, his work including mining engineering, bridge, railroad and water works construction, having served as chief engineer in planning and constructing many systems of electric railways, water works and coal works. He also designed and built thirty of the first solid concrete bridges in the county, and he has designed many successful structures for the companies which have employed him, that later became standard and were adopted and copied by other engineers at every chance. For the past three years Mr. Wylie has been in the employ of the county commissioners in bridge and highway work as county engineer. He is a director in the Real Estate Trust Company and a stockholder in the Pittsburg Coal Company and in several other financial institutions.

On June 16, 1885, Mr. Wylie was married to Miss Mary W. Gist, who was born August 27, 1861, and is a daughter of J. C. Gist, of Brooke County, W. Va. Through the Revolutionary heroes, Christopher Gist, and Isaac Heaton, she is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. They have three children: Elizabeth Beall, born October 6, 1887, a graduate of the Washington Seminary; Clara Virginia, born November 21, 1891, a student at the Washington Female Seminary; and William Clark Gist, born January 24, 1898. Mr. Wylie and family are members of the First United Presbyterian Church at Washington.

ROBERT A. GEARY, owner of a tract of 247 acres in Robeson Township, Washington Co., Pa., operates a dairy in connection with farming, which he has followed all of his life, and was born March 2, 1838, on the old Richard Donaldson farm in Washington County, and is a son of R. D. and Maria (Glass) Geary, and a grandson of Alexander and Elizabeth Geary, who came to this







HON. JAMES F. TAYLOR

county in 1806 and purchased land for six dollars an acre. R. D. Geary was a farmer and school teacher and his union with Maria Glass resulted in the birth of five children, all of whom are deceased but our subject. Mrs. Geary died about 1843 and he subsequently married Nancy Fulton, by whom he had three children: Samuel; Mary, who married Eli Wilkison; and Maria Jane.

Robert A. Geary was reared on the farm and received but a limited amount of schooling as he was obliged to assist with the farm work at an early age, and started to plow when ten years old. Mr. Geary has always followed farming and purchased his farm from his father and his heirs, his original purchase consisting of 119 acres, to which he added later and now has 247 acres. He has erected a fine modern home and rebuilt the barns and other buildings, and has two producing gas wells on the farm, but has never tried for oil.

Mr. Geary was married January 17, 1867, to Jane King, a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Cooper) King, who were farmers of Washington County, and the parents of the following children: Margaret; Jane, wife of our subject; Anna; Martha, deceased; and William J. No children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Geary but they have reared three children, namely: Charles; Catherine, who is the wife of William Woods; and Bessie, who married R. R. Cummins. The family holds membership with the Midway United Presbyterian Church.

HON. JAMES F. TAYLOR, Additional Law Judge of the 27th Judicial District and one of the best known members of the legal profession in Washington County, was born in South Strabane Township, Jan. 15, 1854. His parents were William Henry Harrison and Jane E. (Jones) Taylor, and he is a descendant in the fourth generation of Henry Taylor, who came to Washington County from Cecil County, Md., some time prior to the year 1780. This pioneer of great prominence was the great-grandfather of Hon. James F. Taylor. He was the first president judge of the Washington County Courts, serving first from Oct. 2, 1781, to Oct. 1, 1783; he served a second term Sept. 30, 1788, to Sept. 22, 1791. He was one of the most trusted agents of the government during the Whiskey Insurrection, and at that time was general of the militia. His commission signed by Gov. Thomas Mifflin is now in possession of the subject of this record, as is also the commission of Henry Taylor as first president judge.

Matthew Taylor, one of the family of eleven children born to Henry Taylor and Jane White Taylor, his wife, was the oldest daughter of John White, and the grandfather of James F., came into possession of the old homestead in South Strabane Township, Washington County, and followed farming through life. He married

Nancy Hutchinson and to them were born eleven children, William Henry Harrison, father of Hon. James E., being the fifth in order of birth. He was born in South Strabane Township, Washington County, Pa., in 1830, and his education was obtained in the district schools and at Washington and Jefferson College, which latter institution he attended for several years. At home he was taught all the duties pertaining to the management of the farm and there he remained until 1866, when he moved to Washington in order to afford his children better educational opportunities. He there embarked in a general fresh and salt meat business, which included pork packing and stock buying. His successful business career was brought to a close by his untimely death when aged but 55 years. He was a man of sterling character and was respected and esteemed by all who knew him. He gave his children every advantage in his power and received from them the loving veneration of dutiful descendants. In politics he was an earnest supporter of Republican principles, not for any advantage that would accrue to him, but because he believed in their soundness. He was a liberal supporter of the Methodist Episcopal Church and its benevolent enterprises and was a consistent member for many years. In 1850, he married Miss Jane E. Jones, a daughter of Charles E. and Sarah (Judson) Jones, both of whom were born in England. They came to America in 1827, locating at Washington, where Mr. Jones followed carpentering and contracting. Mrs. Sarah Jones died in 1871, and Charles E. Jones in 1883.

To William H. H. Taylor and wife six children were born, as follows: Edward M., James Franklin, Emma, Alice, William Nelson and Susan Jane. Edward M. was graduated in 1872 from Washington and Jefferson College and afterwards from the Boston School of Divinity. He is now pastor of the Tremont Methodist Episcopal Church at Boston, Mass. He married Mary Bradford, a descendant of Gov. Bradford of the Plymouth Colony. Emma, the oldest daughter, married the late John A. Hall, who was assistant postmaster at Washington for many years. Alice died when aged 11 years. William Nelson graduated from the Poughkeepsie Business College and now resides in East End, Pittsburg, and is a vice president and manager of the National Lead and Oil Company and a director of the Commonwealth Trust Company of that city. He married a daughter of Stephen Crump. Susan Jane is the wife of Dr. J. M. Maurer, of Washington. The mother of the above family, although now advanced in years, enjoys good health and continues to reside at the old town home of the family which is situated on West Wheeling street.

James Franklin Taylor received a good English education in the public schools of Washington, to which place he came with his parents when about 12 years old.



He then became a student in the preparatory department of Washington and Jefferson College and remained until the end of the junior year at which time he left college, intending to return after a year's recuperation. However, after he realized that his old classmates had graduated and gone from the institution in the meanwhile, when his vacation was over he decided to take up the study of law at Washington and for this purpose entered the office of Hon. Boyd Crumrine, in 1876. On Oct. 15, 1879, he was admitted to the bar and returned to Mr. Crumrine's office as an assistant and remained associated with him until 1883, in which year he was elected district attorney. His popularity and efficiency were proved by his re-election to the office for another three-year term. He was secretary of the Republican County Committee, and in 1882 was elected its chairman. He served also as assistant burgess of Washington for one term. On Jan. 1, 1891, he formed a law partnership with Winfield McIlvaine, which connection lasted for a number of years, the firm being one of the strongest combinations of legal talent in the county.

On June 24, 1895, Mr. Taylor was appointed judge of Common Pleas, by Gov. Hastings. He was elected Additional Law Judge of the 27th Judicial District, in November, 1895, for a ten-year term, and was re-elected to the same position in November, 1905. His record on the bench has shown him to be possessed of all the requisite qualifications for the judgeship, these including quick intelligence, a broad and discriminating mind and an absolute sense of fairness and impartiality that enables him to give to each side of a case full and equal consideration. His uniform courtesy has rendered him popular with the members of the bar and there is little doubt that history will record his name as one of the ablest jurists of Washington County.

Judge Taylor was married in September, 1884, to Annie Walton, the eldest daughter of Rev. Richard L. Miller, D. D., pastor of a Methodist Episcopal Church in Pittsburg. They are parents of four children: Alice, Woodward, Virginia and Gladys. In December, 1907, Alice was married to Clifton F. Brittain, of Crofton, Pa. In February, 1908, Virginia was married to Carl D. Schultz, of Pittsburg. Judge Taylor and family enjoy a comfortable home in the neat brick residence at No. 375 East Maiden street.

Judge Taylor is a Republican and was chosen a presidential elector at the Republican State Convention in 1908. He has been connected in various ways and at different times with the general progress and business interests of the county. He was one of the first directors of the Citizens' National Bank and one of its original stockholders, and was one of the three members of the building committee appointed on the erection of the said bank. For a number of years he has been a trustee of

Washington and Jefferson College, and he now is president of the General Alumni Association of said college. While a student there he was a prominent member of the Delta Tau Delta fraternity and has never lost interest in that society.

JAMES J. HOTT, who is superintendent of the Charleroi Brewery, which is a branch of the Independent Brewing Company, of Pittsburg, Pa., was burgess of Charleroi from 1906 until March 4, 1909, and is identified with various leading business enterprises of this city, and is well-known throughout the county. He was born April 10, 1861, on a farm in Hardy County, W. Va., and is a son of John H. and Eliza Jane (Saville) Hott. When a lad of six years his parents removed to Rawlings Station, Md., and thence to Frostburg, Md., where the father died in 1894, and the mother in 1904.

James J. Hott was practically reared at Frostburg, where he attended the common schools. On June 1, 1888, he came to Pennsylvania and located at Connellsville, where he engaged in the piano, sewing machine and organ business until 1891, when he came to Charleroi, where he carried on the same business for two years. In May, 1893, Mr. Hott became proprietor of the Hotel Redd, which he conducted until May 1, 1896, at which time he purchased the Hotel Clement, of which he was proprietor for a period of six years. He disposed of his interest in the hotel in April, 1902, and embarked in the real estate and insurance business, and for the past three years has been superintendent of the Charleroi Brewery. Mr. Hott is also president of the Charleroi Real Estate Agency, is a director of the Bank of Charleroi, also of the Telephone Company, and is vice-president and a director of the Adena Mining Company, of Adena, Ohio.

Mr. Hott served five years on the Charleroi council, of which he was president two years. He is a charter member of the Elks at Charleroi. On March 31, 1909, he was united in marriage with Elizabeth Hassinger.

ALBERT DAVIS SCOTT, one of the oldest merchants of Monongahela City, Pa., and a life-long resident of this locality, was born in April, 1844, and is a son of John and Hannah (Davis) Scott.

John Scott was born in 1798, in Maryland, and in 1800 was brought by his parents across the mountains in a pack saddle and located in Washington County, Pa., near Monongahela City. His father, James Scott, was a carpet weaver by trade and died at Millsboro. John was reared in Washington County, where he learned the shoemaker's trade, which he followed many years. In 1835 he drove a six-horse team across the mountains carrying merchandise, our subject having in his possession an old invoice, showing one load of five tons. John Scott spent his entire life within ten miles of Monon-

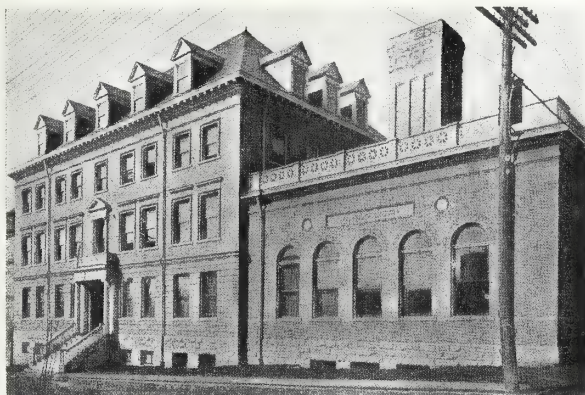




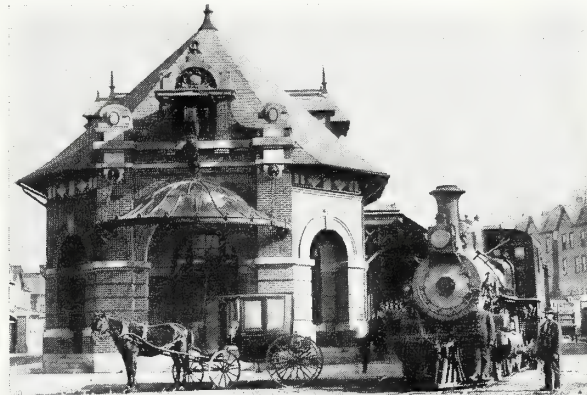
WASHINGTON HOSPITAL, WASHINGTON



CITY HOSPITAL, WASHINGTON



YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, WASHINGTON



PENNSYLVANIA DEPOT, WASHINGTON



Y. M. C. A. BUILDING, WASHINGTON



UNION TRUST COMPANY, WASHINGTON





gahela City and died in 1890 in his ninety-second year. He was first united in marriage with Hannah Davis, who came here from Ohio, and of their union were born ten children, most of whom died young: Amanda, deceased; Cassie, married William Boyde, both deceased; Rebecca, deceased; Anna, deceased; Albert Davis, the subject of this sketch, was the only son, who grew to maturity.

Albert D. Scott was reared near Monongahela City, attended the district schools of that locality three months each year until seventeen years of age, when, owing to the poor circumstances of the family, he started out in life for himself, working at all kinds of odd jobs, spending some time in the brick yards, and also worked on the river. He managed by much hard labor to lay aside a little money, and when the Civil War broke out, he and two neighbor boys, James and Kerr Cassner, started a meat wagon through this part of the country. The cattle were butchered at the Cassner farm, which was located on the present site of Donora, Pa., and the meat peddled along the river. In 1858 he entered the employ of David H. Williams, who was a farmer of Monongahela City, with whom he formed a partnership the following year, and with whom he continued in business about ten years. They were among the unfortunates during the panic of 1873 and dropped the meat business. About 1878, they opened a grocery store in Monongahela City, in our subject's present store, but during the following winter lost money by giving credit, and finally dissolved partnership, dividing their stock, etc. Mr. Scott remained in the old location and opened his present store on a cash basis and as business has increased has enlarged his store room and added to his stock, now carrying a complete line of groceries, fine china, cut glass, lamps, etc.

In December, 1869, Mr. Scott was united in marriage with Rebecca Ammon, who was born and reared near Monongahela City, and they have had a family of five children: Anna Retta, wife of S. C. Markell; Mary, is the widow of John Oehrle and has one child, John Albert Scott Oehrle; Albert T., married Mable Collard, and has two children, Amanda R. and Robert K.; Judson K., who is manager of his father's store; and John, who died aged seven years. Mr. Scott's residence is located at No. 408 Cole street. He is a director of the Standard Real Estate Company of Donora, Pa.; is identified with the Democratic party in politics, and religiously, is a member of the Baptist church.

JAMES A. GALBRAITH, deceased, formerly was a representative citizen of Washington County, at one time filling the office of recorder of deeds, and at the time of his death was a resident of Canonsburg, where he was an extensive dealer in grain and farm machinery. He was born on the old Galbraith homestead, in Smith

Township, Washington Co., Pa., and was a son of William and Isabella (Welch) Galbraith.

William Galbraith was born in Scotland. He married Isabella Welch, a native of Ireland and they then came to America, soon after locating on a farm near Burgettstown, in Smith Township, Washington County. William Galbraith died in 1860. For several years he was a justice of the peace and was a man of much local prominence. For many years he was a ruling elder in the United Presbyterian Church at Burgettstown. His nine children bore these names: Matthew, James A., Robert, John, William R., Jane, Margaret, Elizabeth and Isabella.

The late James A. Galbraith was reared on the home farm and attended the district schools to such good purpose that by the time he was eighteen years of age he was prepared to teach and continued in that profession for several years. From teaching he turned his attention to merchandising and served as a clerk in a store at Cross Creek village for twenty-one years. From there he moved to Burgettstown, where he opened a hardware store and conducted it until 1875, when he was elected recorder of Washington County and then moved to Washington, where he lived until his term of public office expired when he settled permanently at Canonsburg, going into the grain and implement business there. He was a man of honesty and ability and left a name to his children of which they are proud.

James A. Galbraith was married to Miss Mary A. Bebout, of Cross Creek, and to them were born the following children: Aaron, who married Dora Chambers; Belle, now deceased, who was the wife of Charles Harding; W. K., formerly postmaster at Canonsburg, who is now deceased; Elizabeth, who is the wife of S. A. Crosier; Robert, who married Anna Coleman, is engaged in the drug business; and Nettie, who married Joseph Thompson. Mrs. Galbraith still survives and lives among her old friends, residing at No. 27 South Central avenue, Canonsburg.

ROBERT ALLISON MANSON, a well known citizen of Canonsburg, whose whole life, with the exception of several years, has been spent in Washington County, was born in Mt. Pleasant Township, February 18, 1857. His parents were John and Emeline (Allison) Manson.

The paternal grandparents of Mr. Manson, lived and died in Beaver County, Pa. They had the following children: James, John, Robert, David, Buchanan, Jane and Agnes, all of whom are deceased except James, who resides near Hickory and has almost reached his ninetyeth year. The maternal grandparents, Samuel and Mary Allison, moved from Beaver County to Hickory, Washington County, where both died. They had the



following children: James, Joseph, Samuel, John, Mary, Elizabeth, Margaret, Belle and Emeline. James Allison resides in Washington State, aged about seventy-five years. Mary married Alexander McCalmont; Elizabeth married David Cummings; Margaret married Robert Cowden; Belle married James Coulter; and Emeline married John Manson. Mrs. Cummings and Mrs. Manson are the only survivors. The latter, now in her seventy-first years, resides at West Middletown.

The father of Mr. Manson was born in Beaver County and came to Washington County and settled in Mt. Pleasant Township in early manhood and there engaged in farming until his death, in 1869, aged forty-eight years. He was survived by six children, namely: Robert Allison; James Buchanan, who lives on the old homestead in Cross Creek Township, near the line of Hopewell, married Emma, daughter of Alexander McCalmont; John Franklin, who is a pattern maker in the bridge works at Canonsburg, married Mollie Meneely, who is now deceased; Mary Emma, now deceased, was the wife of J. Frank Brownlee and they lived on a farm in Hopewell Township; Samuel, who is a carpenter by trade, resides at West Middletown with his mother; and Harry Elmer, who died in 1907, is survived by his widow, formerly Lillie Myers, who resides at Los Angeles, Cal.

Robert A. Manson attended the McCarrel's district school in Mt. Pleasant Township, also the Limestone Lane school. After he was eighteen years of age he devoted himself to farm work for six years and then learned the carpenter trade, working for five years with Samuel McFadden, in Cross Creek Township and afterward worked in different places until his marriage, when he moved to Washington, and two years later from there to Ingram, and two years after that returned to the farm and remained there for seven years. He then resumed carpenter work, locating at Imperial, in Allegheny County. His wife died there March 4, 1900, aged thirty-seven years, and on November 15, 1902, he left Imperial and came to Canonsburg and has continued working at his trade in this city ever since.

Mr. Manson was married (first), September 30, 1885, to Miss Ida Jane Morrison, a daughter of James and Martha Morrison, and they had four children: James Russell, who was born October 9, 1886, is connected with a pottery at Newell, W. Va., married Pearl Smith, and they have one child, Eugene Devid; Robert Harold, who was born May 27, 1890, works on a farm; and Emma Bernice, who was born September 5, 1893, and Martha Agnes, who was born November 30, 1895, both attend school. Mr. Manson was married (second) December 31, 1891, to Miss Mary E. McNutt, a daughter of William and Nancy (Weaver) McNutt. Mr. and Mrs. Manson are members of the First Presbyterian Church at Canonsburg. He is a Republican.

JOHN LEAMON PATTERSON, who, for fifteen consecutive years has been a member of the Hopewell Township school board, and has acceptably filled other township offices, resides on his valuable farm of 100 acres, in Hopewell Township, Washington Co., Pa., on which he was born, May 30, 1859. His parents were John and Jane (McClelland) Patterson, both of whom are now deceased. They had four sons: James T., Thomas M., William H. and John L., all of whom survive except the eldest.

John Leamon Patterson obtained his education in the public schools and since the age of nineteen years has been engaged in farming, being associated with his father until the latter's death, in 1880, since when he has been in charge. He devotes his land to the growing of grain and hay and to grazing, each year raising a large amount of fine stock, his unusual success being the result of accurate knowledge and excellent judgment.

In June, 1886, Mr. Patterson was married to Miss Mollie M. McElroy, a daughter of Alexander McElroy, and they have had the following children: Jennie L., who was born February 16, 1887, is a popular teacher; John, who is now deceased; James and Mary, both of whom attend high school; Homer and Hazel, twins, and Robert, Lillian and Hugh. Mr. Patterson and family belong to the United Presbyterian Church at North Buffalo, in which he is an elder and for a number of years was a trustee. Mrs. Patterson is interested in church missionary work. The whole family is one held in very high esteem in Hopewell Township.

Mr. Patterson has always upheld the principles of the Republican party. He has frequently been elected to office by his fellow citizens and at times has been judge of elections and also supervisor. In June, 1909, he was re-elected a member of the school board, on which he has already served for an unusual period. He owns stock in the Buffalo Telephone Company.

W. B. LINN, a member of the firm of Linn Bros., lumber dealers, at Burgettstown, Pa., and part owner of a valuable farm of 192 acres, situated in Smith Township, Washington County, was born on his father's farm in Franklin County, Pa., June 28, 1867.

Mr. Linn remained on the home farm until he was fifteen years of age, attending school first in Franklin, later in Cumberland and still later in Washington counties, and took a business course at the Iron City Commercial College at Pittsburg. He then went into the lumber business at Burgettstown and the firm was first known as Armour and Linn, but later became Linn Bros. After his marriage he continued to reside at Burgettstown until 1900, when he moved to McKeesport, where he resided until August 16, 1909, when he returned to Burgettstown, never, in the meanwhile, having dis-

associated himself with the lumber firm of Linn Bros. While at McKeesport he was president and treasurer of the National Lumber Company of that place and continued in those offices until 1908.

On January 19, 1896, Mr. Linn was married to Miss Alice Betts, a daughter of P. B. and Jane (Galbraith) Betts. Two children have been born to them, William B. and George P., both of whom died in infancy. Mr. Linn is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of McKeesport. In politics, he is an active Democrat and he has served three terms as school treasurer of Burgettstown, and for three years has been treasurer of the Union Agricultural Association. Mr. Linn is a member of the Masonic order and is a substantial and representative citizen of Washington County.

JAMES M. MCBURNEY, a well known citizen and prosperous lawyer of Washington, Pa., was born in that borough March 7, 1858, and is a son of Ebenezer and Mary (Maxwell) McBurney. The family has long been established in America and was a pioneer one in Washington County.

James McBurney, the great-grandfather of James M., married Mary McGoffin and they had six children: Mary, who married John McAuley; Martha, who married James Matthews; Jane, who married John Gillespie; and Alexander, Joseph and James.

James McBurney (2), son of James, was born in Washington County, Pa. He was an officer in the Pennsylvania militia and resided on a farm in South Strabane Township, which is now owned by the Zediker family. He was the father of the following children: Ebenezer, James, Joseph, Mrs. Eliza Hawkins, Mrs. Martha Watson, Mrs. Sarah Thompson and Mrs. Catherine Gault.

Ebenezer McBurney was born in Mercer County, Pa., in 1814, and obtained his education in the subscription schools. He learned the carpenter trade in Washington and subsequently erected many of the substantial structures of the growing borough. Some years prior to his death he went into the business of moving buildings, succeeding in whatever he undertook on account of being a man of energy and capacity. He thus acquired much more than a competency but lost the greater part of his fortune through his generosity and his seeming inability to disappoint a friend when he sought his signature as security. Until the outbreak of the Civil War he was a Democrat but later became and continued a Republican. Although a hearty sympathizer in the cause of the Union, his age and physical condition were against his enlisting, an accident having made his acceptance impossible. His loyalty and his sterling character were recognized, however, and he was appointed and served as provost marshal of his district and later was commissioned a private detective for the county under district attorneys Ralph

McConnell and J. F. Taylor, and served as such for six years. His death occurred September 12, 1889, at the age of seventy-five years. He married Mary Maxwell, a daughter of Thomas Maxwell, who was a hatter by trade and had come to Washington County from Wheeling, W. Va. Mrs. McBurney preceded her husband to the grave by six months. Two of their eleven children died in infancy. The others were: Helen, who married Joseph Shaw; John F., Alexander F., James M., and George M.; Kate M., who married George M. Haldeman; and Mary and Margaret, the former of whom died aged sixteen years and the latter aged twenty-one years. Ebenezer McBurney was an active member of the Seceder Church for years but was dropped from the church roll because of his joining the order of Odd Fellows.

James M. McBurney received his preliminary education in the public schools and in the preparatory department of Washington and Jefferson College, and later entered the collegiate department of that institution and was graduated in 1881. For one year after leaving college he was principal of McKeesport Academy, in association with Rev. Robert M. Russell, after which he returned to Washington and prepared for the practice of law in the office of Hon. H. J. Vankirk, completing his studies under attorney John W. Donnan. Since his admission to the bar of Washington County, in 1885, and to the supreme court of the United States, on February 2, 1893, he has been in continuous practice and has attained a high degree of success in his profession. He maintains offices in the Washington Trust building, Nos. 315-317.

In 1889, Mr. McBurney was married to Miss Annie S. Reckers, a daughter of J. B. Reckers, of Washington, Pa., and they have two children: Ernestine D. and Bernard R. The family residence is a comfortable and attractive one situated at No. 122 North Wade avenue. He is a Republican of the independent type in his political views. Always interested in educational matters, he has served many years as a school director. As far back as 1876, Mr. McBurney united with the United Presbyterian Church and is an elder in the same, and has taught an adult class in the Sabbath School almost continuously since he graduated from college.

MILTON C. IRWIN, a leading citizen of Buffalo Township, serving as a member of the board of supervisors, and following farming and stock raising as an occupation, was born in Washington County, Pa., February 28, 1873, and is a son of William C. and Mary (Dye) Irwin.

The paternal grandfather of Mr. Irwin, David Irwin, was an early settler in Canton Township, Washington County, and there both William C. Irwin and wife spent the greater portion of their lives and died there. They



were for many years members of the East Buffalo Presbyterian Church, but in later years were members of the Second Presbyterian Church at Washington. For a long period William C. Irwin was one of the large sheep growers of this section, raising annually as many as 250 head, his preference being for the Black Top Delaine as superior in wool. He was in his seventy-fourth year when he died, and was a well informed man and took a very active part in politics.

His immediate family contained thirteen children, many of whom married and had children of their own, and the following survive: James D., living in Canton Township; John D., Leman N., William M. and Asa C., all living at Washington, Pa.; Milton C., living in Buffalo Township; and Clifton C., Edith and Etta, all three residing in Washington.

Milton C. Irwin was reared on his father's farm in Canton Township and attended the district schools in that neighborhood until he was sixteen years of age, when he started out for himself, going to the oil fields. Through his industry he made the business profitable and remained in one capacity or another, for a number of years, confining himself to Allegheny and Washington counties. About the time of his marriage he settled on his present place in the southern part of Buffalo Township, and has prospered as a farmer and raiser of good stock.

Mr. Irwin was married July 22, 1897, to Miss Sarah Chambers, a daughter of James Chambers, of Buffalo Township, and they have two children: Clark C. and Mary M. Mr. and Mrs. Irwin attend the East Buffalo Presbyterian Church. In politics he is identified with the Democratic party, and he takes an interest in township affairs of a public nature.

**COL. L. M. MARSH**, deceased, who bore an honorable record for service in the Union Army during the Civil War, was one of the foremost citizens of Washington, Pa., that borough having been the scene of his greatest business activities. He was born at Orange, Essex Co., N. J., June 23, 1824, and was a son of Abraham R. and Sarah (Munn) Marsh.

Abraham Marsh was born in Rahway, N. J., July 8, 1800, where he was reared and educated. He learned the shoemaking trade and worked at it and also engaged in merchandising, both in his native State and subsequently in Ohio. He married Sarah Munn, a daughter of David Munn, of New Jersey, and she died in Huron County, Ohio, in 1860, aged fifty-eight years, but he survived into extreme old age, dying two days after his ninetieth birthday. He was a Presbyterian of the old Knox faith and for many years was an elder in the church. He saw the formation of the Republican party and became a strong supporter of the same. His nine

children bore the following names: L. M., David, Stephen, Harriet, George, Abraham, Charles, Henry and Mary.

When the late Col. Marsh was thirteen years old, his parents moved from New Jersey to Coshocton County, Ohio, and there he completed his school attendance and then learned the tailoring trade. When twenty-one years old he went to Marietta, Ohio, where he followed his trade, and from there to West Virginia, where he was residing at the time of the outbreak of the Civil War. His loyalty to the Union was manifested by his immediately enlisting, and his standing was shown by his being made captain of Co. E, 10th W. Va. Vol. Inf., which was assigned to the Army of the Potomac. He encountered many of the direst misfortunes of war. At the battle of Kernstown he was wounded in the foot and being left helpless on the battle field was taken captive. For two months he was confined in the infamous Libby Prison at Richmond, at the end of that time securing a parole, and six months later was exchanged and rejoined his regiment. His subsequent career as a soldier was brilliant and when he was honorably discharged and mustered out it was with the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

Col. Marsh then returned to peaceful pursuits, locating at Washington, Pa., and he was occupied for two years as bookkeeper for a large business concern. In 1870 he was made secretary and treasurer of the Washington County Fire Insurance Company and he continued to discharge the duties of that position during the remaining years of his active life. He had additional interests, being associated for some years in the real estate business with his son, Addison C. Marsh, under the firm name of L. M. Marsh & Son. He was a man of upright life and sterling character.

On January 14, 1850, Col. Marsh was married to Miss Louisa McCollum, a daughter of Asa McCollum, and they reared two children: Ella, who became the wife of William S. Park; and Addison C., who is a representative citizen of Washington, of which he has been burgess since March, 1906. The late Col. Marsh was a Republican in his political affiliation. Both he and wife were consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His death occurred in March, 1899.

Hon. Addison C. Marsh was born February 26, 1858, and was educated in the Washington schools. He is secretary and treasurer of the Washington County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, with office at No. 55 South Main street. He was elected burgess of Washington Borough on the Republican ticket and his official career has been satisfactory to his fellow citizens to whose best interests he has devoted his careful attention for the past three years. He married Miss Nettie Foster, a daughter of E. D. Foster, a resident of Bradford, Pa., and they have four children: Ola E., Ellis F., Helen L. and Ruth. The family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church. They



COL. L. M. MARSH



ADDISON C. MARSH





have a beautiful home, the family residence being situated at No. 205 West Beau street.

L. M. IRWIN, who is cashier of the Avella Bank at Avella, Pa., is one of the youngest men in Washington County to hold so responsible a position, one that he has acceptably filled since January, 1908. He belongs to an old and honorable county family and was born in Cross Creek Township, May 7, 1881, and is one of three children born to his parents, Dr. J. B. and Louisa Irwin, resident of Washington. Mr. Irwin has two brothers: Russell B. and Jesse B.

L. M. Irwin attended school in Cross Creek Township until he was eighteen years of age, graduating then from the high school at Cross Creek village. For a short time he taught school and then accepted an offer, which promised more remunerative work, from the James G. Corcoran Company, of Pittsburg, and remained with that concern for five years, engaged in construction work. In January, 1908, he came to the Avella Bank as cashier, having fairly won this appointment by reason of his energy, determination, industry and fidelity to the interests of his employers in his former capacity.

In June, 1902, Mr. Irwin was married to Miss Anna M. Brown, a daughter of W. J. and Margaret Brown, of Cross Creek Township. Mr. and Mrs. Irwin are members of the Lower Buffalo Presbyterian Church, in which he is an elder. He is identified with the Masons and belongs to the Burgettstown lodge.

A. M. CARLISLE, one of Smith Township's leading farmers and representative citizens, residing on his well improved property which contains 145 acres, all tillable land, with three oil wells, owns also a farm of eighty-five acres, situated in Mt. Pleasant Township. He was born in the latter township, February 5, 1862, and is a son of Joseph Elizabeth (White) Carlisle.

Joseph Carlisle was born on an adjoining farm in Mt. Pleasant Township, a short distance south of Hickory, and during a long and provident life which extended to eighty-four years, acquired two farms both in the same township. He was an intelligent and upright man at different times was selected for township offices by his fellow citizens. He married Elizabeth White, a daughter of Nicholas White, and they had three children: Annie, A. M., and I. M. Annie is deceased. Joseph Carlisle died September 16, 1898, and his widow, November 25, 1905, and both were buried in the cemetery at Hickory. They were worthy members of the United Presbyterian Church.

A. M. Carlisle attended school in Mt. Pleasant Township and later at Hickory, and lived at home until his first marriage when he moved on the farm he now owns, south of Hickory, and lived there until January, 1906,

when he moved to Smith Township, buying his present farm from his father-in-law, J. L. Rankin. He repaired the house and erected new farm buildings, his barn being the best structure of its kind in the township. He has sold his coal to the Pittsburg-Eaton Coal Company. He raises superior stock, cattle and sheep and when he exhibits at the county fairs is very sure to carry off many of the best prizes. He is a stockholder and a director in the Farmers' National Bank of Hickory; a stockholder and president of the Farmers' Telephone Company at Burgettstown; and for eleven years has been a director in the Union Agricultural Association of Burgettstown.

Mr. Carlisle was married (first) March 7, 1889, to Miss Emma Hastings, a daughter of Daniel Hastings, of Allegheny County. She died July 14, 1893, and her burial was in the Hickory Cemetery. She is survived by one son, Joseph Edgar, who lives at home. Mr. Carlisle was married (second) November 7, 1894, to Mary L. Rankin, a daughter of J. L. Rankin, and they have two children: John Charles, a manly youth of fourteen years; and Emma Elizabeth, who, although but twelve years of age, is a student in the high school at Burgettstown. Mr. Carlisle and family are members of the First Presbyterian Church at Burgettstown. In politics he is independent and fraternally he is identified with the order of Elks.

WILLIAM CAMERON, deceased, who is well remembered by the older residents of South Strabane Township, Washington Co., Pa., as one of its most prominent citizens at an early period, was born in the county, in Somerset Township, in 1808. He was a son of John and Esther (Twinem) Cameron.

John Cameron was a native of Scotland and was a young man when he left his own land and went to Ireland, where he took up his residence in County Armagh and there married Esther Twinem. Shortly afterward they emigrated to America and settled near Gettysburg, Pa., and he secured his naturalization papers there. These papers are still preserved by a son of William, our subject, George M. Cameron, who has them framed in his home. He moved from there to the part of Washington County, Pa., known now as Somerset Township. John Cameron became a man of considerable importance in the section in which he settled and as he was intelligent and thrifty, he became a leader in public affairs and an owner of property. In politics he was a Democrat, and in religious matters he was a Presbyterian and one of the founders of the church in Somerset Township. To John Cameron and wife were born the following children: John, James G., Esther, Margaret and William.

William Cameron, the youngest of the above family, was reared on the pioneer farm in Somerset Township and all the formal education he secured was in the prim-



itive schools. After marriage he and wife started to housekeeping on a small tract of land, twenty-one acres in extent, in South Strabane Township, and to this he subsequently added 200 acres, this having been part of the farm of his father-in-law, George Mitchell. This was a large body of land and as it was almost entirely unimproved it required many years of hard work to convert it into productive farms, but from youth he had been inured to labor and he had inherited a large measure of his father's Scotch persistency and success crowned his efforts. He always took an interest in the public affairs of his community and performed every public duty with faithfulness and according to conscience. In politics he was a Democrat. For many years he consented to serve on the school board.

On September 28, 1837, William Cameron married Miss Martha Mitchell, a native of South Strabane Township, born August 9, 1804, and died August 16, 1860. She was a daughter of George Mitchell and his wife, who had formerly been a Miss Alexander. George Mitchell was born in Ireland and his death occurred May 8, 1847, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Cameron. In early manhood he had come to America and settled in South Strabane Township, Washington County. In his political views he was a Democrat, and religiously he was a Presbyterian. He had five children, namely: Martha, Mary, Eleanor, Thomas and Catherine.

To William and Martha Cameron were born the following children: John, who was born August 12, 1838, has always engaged in farming in South Strabane Township; Ellen, who married John G. Paxton; Margaret; Mary J.; George M., who was born April 22, 1849, is a prominent citizen of Washington, president of the E. J. Young Packing Company and a director of the Washington Trust Company; and Martha A., who married J. C. Pease. William Cameron survived his wife for thirteen years, his death occurring October 15, 1873.

WILLIAM W. McCLAY, a prominent citizen of Canton Township who owns a fine farm of 191 acres, which he devotes to general agriculture and stock raising, making a specialty of sheep, was born on this farm, March 2, 1845, being a member of one of the old and honorable families of Washington County. His parents were John and Jane (Welsh) McClay.

Samuel McClay, the grandfather, was born in Ireland and came of Scotch and Irish stock. When he emigrated to America he settled at first in Chester County, Pa., and from there came to Washington County. He located on the farm which his grandson, William W. McClay now owns, probably before the township divisions were made. A former owner had made some slight improvements but the greater part of the clearing was accomplished by grandfather McClay. John McClay, son of Samuel and

father of William W., was born on this farm in Canton Township in March, 1809, and died in 1895. He was a successful business man and carried on farming and stock raising for many years, devoting much attention to the growing of sheep. In his early political life he was a Whig and later became a strong advocate of the abolition of slavery. During the Civil War he lent his support heartily to the preservation of the Union. In early days he was a member of the Covenant Church but later was identified for years with the North Buffalo United Presbyterian Church, in which he was an elder. He married Jane Welsh, who was born in Mt. Pleasant Township, Washington County, and three of their children survive, namely: Sarah J., who is the widow of Dr. William Morrison, who was a practitioner in Cross Creek Township, she now residing at Washington; William W., of Canton Township; and Robert H., who resides at Washington, Pa. John McClay was a director in the First National Bank at Washington.

William W. McClay has never lived in any other home than the old family homestead and it is endeared to him by recollection of his boyhood and of his parents who have passed away. He attended the neighborhood schools and also an academy at Buffalo village while he was growing up and later was a student in the Eastman Business College at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where he was graduated in 1867. From choice he has always been a farmer and stock raiser and has met with excellent results in raising the Black Top sheep, usually having from 250 to 300 head in his flocks.

In 1878, Mr. McClay was married (first) to Miss Myra C. Crothers, who was born in Buffalo Township, a daughter of the late Samuel J. Crothers. He was married (second), in 1894, to Miss Jennie Maxwell, who was born in Harrison County, Ohio, a daughter of Robert Maxwell, who formerly lived in Buffalo village.

Mr. McClay is a Republican. He has frequently been elected to township offices and has served most acceptably as township auditor and also as judge of elections. Both he and wife are members of the North Buffalo United Presbyterian Church, of which he is a trustee.

HAINES H. REED, postmaster at Rea, Pa., where he is also proprietor of a general store and also ticket and freight agent for the Wabash Railroad, belongs to one of the old and substantial families of this section. He was born in Cross Creek Township, Washington Co., Pa., in January, 1879, and is a son of John C. and Mary (Barnes) Reed, being the youngest member of their family of six children, the others bearing the following names: Lulu B., who married S. J. Welsh and they reside at McKee's Rocks; Edwin C.; Wylie B., who is now deceased; and Norman W. and J. Howard.

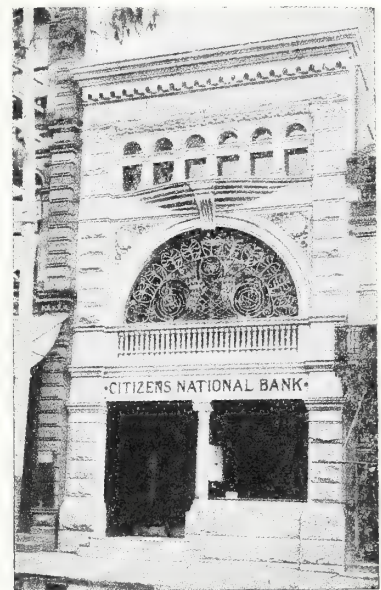
Haines H. Reed was educated in the common and high



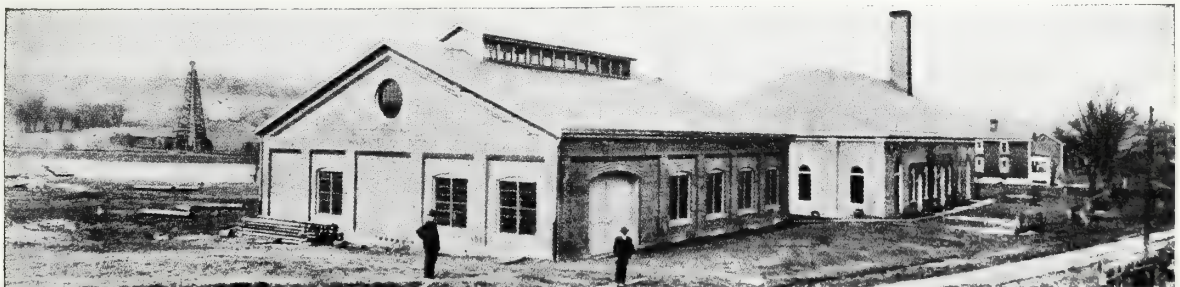
REAL ESTATE TRUST COMPANY, WASHINGTON



WASHINGTON COUNTY JAIL



CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK  
WASHINGTON



PUMP STATION, CITIZENS WATER COMPANY, WASHINGTON





school of Cross Creek and continued his studies until he was nineteen years of age, when he went to Pittsburg and for a time was engaged there and in the vicinity as a clerk. He returned to the farm for a season and then decided to visit the far West, extending his journey to California. He remained there for two years, working as an electrician and continued work in the same line after coming as far east as Colorado, from which State he later returned to Pennsylvania. When he next left Washington County it was to engage in the gas fitting business for a time, at Andover, Ohio. In 1905 he came back to Cross Creek Township and became manager of the branch store at Rea Station for the firm of I. M. Reed & Son, of Cross Creek village and also was appointed U. S. rural mail carrier. In October, 1908, he purchased the store he had formerly been operating for the Reed firm, and in November following he was appointed postmaster and subsequently assumed the railroad duties mentioned above. He is one of the leading and busy men of the village. In politics he considers himself an independent, although he favors the principles of old Democracy in which his father reared him.

Mr. Reed was married in December, 1906, to Miss Anna Mae Pyle, a daughter of W. S. and Mary Pyle, of Cross Creek Township, and they have a beautiful little daughter of two years. Mr. Reed and wife are members of Mt. Prospect Presbyterian Church.

RICHARD GLADDEN, one of Robeson Township's most substantial citizens, the owner of valuable farming land and stock in several of the leading financial institutions of Washington County, has been a valued and esteemed resident of McDonald for some years, where he now lives retired from business and enjoys the comforts of a beautiful home. He was born in Cecil Township, Washington Co., Pa., March 3, 1855, and is a son of Richard and Mary (Kelso) Gladden.

Richard Gladden, Sr., father of Richard, was born in Washington County, a son of William and Mary (Woods) Gladden, all of whom have passed away. Richard Gladden was a prosperous farmer and was a respected citizen. He married Mary Kelso, who was a daughter of Benjamin and Martha (Murdock) Kelso. She survived her husband but a short time and they both were interred in the Arlington Cemetery. They were worthy members of the United Presbyterian Church. Their children bore the following names: William, Martha, deceased; Benjamin J., deceased; George, deceased; Richard and Joseph. Martha was the wife of Thomas Reed.

Richard Gladden went to the public schools in early boyhood and from there to Oakdale Academy and had further advantages at the West Philadelphia Academy. After his school days were over he engaged in farming

and continued in agricultural pursuits for a number of years. Prior to settling permanently at McDonald, he spent a year in travel in California. Mr. Gladden still retains his farm of 200 acres which is situated in Cecil Township. He has other large investments and is a director in the McDonald Savings and Trust Company; is a stockholder in the First National Bank at McDonald; is a stockholder in the Warner Glass Company, and is vice-president of the Water and Light Company at McDonald.

On October 25, 1876, Mr. Gladden was married to Miss Lavina Tuten, a daughter of George and Catherine (Trimmer) Tuten. Mr. Tuten was a farmer and also was proprietor of a hotel at Hickory, Pa. Mrs. Gladden has two sisters: Iantha, who is the widow of Albert Sauters; and Clara, who is the wife of Oliver Pearson. To Mr. and Mrs. Gladden the following children were born: Anna Mary, Iva C. and Frank R. Mr. Gladden has given his children superior educational advantages, his daughters being educated at Wilson College at Chambersburg, and his son at Purdue University, Indiana. The second daughter is the wife of Samuel H. Ridall, of Pittsburg, and they have one daughter, Elizabeth Ann. Mr. Gladden and family belong to the First United Presbyterian Church at McDonald. He is identified with the Republican party.

WILLIAM E. LANE, county treasurer of Washington County, Pa., and senior member of the firm of Lane & Spriggs, dealers in real estate and insurance, with offices at No. 433 Washington Trust building, is a representative of an old county family and a leading citizen of Washington. He was born at West Middletown, Washington Co., Pa., January 26, 1866, and is a son of Thomas and Rebecca (McElroy) Lane.

Thomas Lane came to Washington County in early life and his interests remained centered here throughout his entire career. For many years he was connected with the U. S. mail service and he was proprietor of a livery stable for some time. His death occurred January 25, 1908. He married Rebecca McElroy, and they had twelve children.

William E. Lane was educated in the schools of West Middletown and then engaged in teaching school until he embarked in his present business at Washington. He is in partnership with H. H. Spriggs and they handle a large amount of valuable realty and represent the leading fire, life and accident insurance companies of the country. Mr. Lane has been an active Republican for a number of years and in 1908 was elected county treasurer with a large majority. He is a man well qualified for this important public office and has proved his efficiency.

Mr. Lane married Miss Lillie M. McCalmont, a daugh-



ter of Alexander McCalmont, and they have four children. Mr. and Mrs. Lane are members of the Second United Presbyterian Church.

SAMUEL CLARENCE IMHOFF, who owns a fine farm of ninety-four acres which is situated in Canton Township, Washington Co., Pa., is numbered with the successful agriculturists of this section, and is also one of its most enterprising business men. He was born on his present farm, August 16, 1863, and is a son of Samuel and Mary J. (Stewart) Imhoff.

Samuel Imhoff was born in Canton Township and is a son of Martin Imhoff, who was born in Switzerland. During the early days of the gold excitement in California, Samuel Imhoff visited the far West and there was engaged for a time in mining. After he returned to Washington County, Pa., he followed farming in Canton Township, where he died in 1874. He married Mary J. Stewart, who was also born in Canton Township and died here in 1881. Of their children, Samuel Clarence Imhoff is the only survivor.

Samuel Clarence Imhoff grew to manhood in Canton Township and in boyhood attended the district schools. He has been engaged in farming and stock raising ever since he entered into business. He also followed threshing for a time and then bought a portable sawmill and for some years has done a large amount of work with this machine in different sections. He is a practical business man and stands well with his fellow citizens personally.

On January 28, 1886, Mr. Imhoff was married to Miss Emma J. Smiley, who was born in Cross Creek Township, Washington County, and is a daughter of the late James G. Smiley. They have two children: Mary S. and James C. Mr. Imhoff and family belong to the North Buffalo United Presbyterian Church, the membership of which includes the larger number of the substantial and representative people of this section. In his political views, Mr. Imhoff is independent, having connected himself with no definite party, but is sure to cast his vote, however, for a responsible and reliable candidate.

LIEUT. JOHN FULTON BELL, a highly respected citizen of Washington, Pa., residing in his fine residence at No. 80 West Prospect avenue, for many years was engaged in farming and stock raising in Amwell Township, Washington County. He was born in Jefferson, Morgan Township, Greene County, Pa., August 23, 1841, and is a son of Levi Harrod Bell, the Bell family having settled in Greene County in pioneer days.

John Fulton Bell first attended school in his native place and in 1860 became a student at Georges Creek Academy in Fayette County. He resided in Greene County until 1860, when he came to Washington County

and in 1868 bought a large farm in Amwell Township, which he continued to operate and develop until 1907, when he sold his farming lands and retired to Washington. Mr. Bell spent four years, between 1903 and 1907 in Prosperity. For many years he was one of the leading stock raisers of this section.

On August 22, 1862, Mr. Bell enlisted at Amity, Washington County, Pa., in Co. D, 140th P. V. I., and was promoted June 21, 1863, from the rank of corporal to that of sergeant. On November 1, 1863, he became first sergeant; on July 20, 1864, near City Point, Va., he was commissioned first lieutenant by Governor Andrew G. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, and served as such until the close of the war and for several months was in charge of the company. The company was mustered out May 31, 1865, in the name of First Lieut. J. F. Bell as senior commanding officer. Among the twenty-five battles in which his company fought were those of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, the operations in front of Petersburg and those at Appomattox, which culminated in Lee's surrender and brought the war to happy termination.

On May 6, 1868, Mr. Bell married Miss Lydia Ross, who was born in Washington Township, Greene County, Pa., and they have five children: Benjamin Harrod, Sarah Frances, Lyda Emma, Abner Ross and James Franklin.

James Franklin Bell, the youngest son, is a graduate of Washington and Jefferson College at Washington. In 1902 he graduated from West Point Military Academy as engineer and served two years in the engineers' corps, in the Philippine Islands. He was instructor in mathematics for a time, at West Point, and is now stationed at Washington, D. C., as a member of the engineer corps of the U. S. Army.

Mr. and Mrs. Bell are members of the Baptist Church, in which he is one of the board of deacons.

A. O. HINDMAN, M. D., physician and surgeon at Cross Creek, Pa., has been in continuous practice at this place for the past ten years and commands the confidence and enjoys the esteem of the people. He was born in Cross Creek Township, Washington Co., Pa., November 9, 1875, and is a son of Thomas and Hannah (Stevenson) Hindman.

The Hindman family has been settled in Washington County for generations, the grandparents, William and Betsey Hindman, having been born here. Thomas Hindman was born on the farm in Brooke County, W. Va., which he now owns, but for many years has been a resident of Cross Creek village. He was a blacksmith by trade and was a reputable citizen. He married Hannah Stevenson and they had three children: A. O., Della M. and Nettie P.



LIEUT. JOHN FULTON BELL





Dr. Hindman was educated in the district schools of Cross Creek Township, Hickory Academy and the Ohio Normal University at Ada, now known as Ohio Northern University. He then entered upon the study of medicine and completed his medical course and received his degree in 1899, from the Western Pennsylvania Medical College at Pittsburg. He immediately located at Cross Creek and has here built up a substantial practice. He is identified with business enterprises aside from his profession, being a stockholder in the Burgettstown National Bank, the Freehold Oil and Gas Company and in other concerns in this section.

Dr. Hindman was married to Miss Ada Newcomer, a daughter of Thomas and Hattie (Richie) Newcomer, residents of Washington, and they have one daughter, Helen Lucille. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church at Cross Creek. Dr. Hindman is an active and valued member of the Washington County and Pennsylvania State Medical Societies and of the American Medical Association. In addition to this he is a quiet scientific investigator along his own lines, never having ceased being a student.

JAMES LINDSAY YOHE, senior member of the Yohe Brothers Lumber Company, which was established in 1878 and is the oldest concern of its kind in Monongahela City, was born Dec. 20, 1849, in this city and is a son of Michael and Phoebe (McConnel) Yohe.

Michael Yohe was born on a farm in Carroll Township, in 1815, and was a son of Isaac Yohe, who came from the eastern part of Pennsylvania, and located on a farm three miles east of Monongahela City, where he spent his life engaged in agricultural pursuits. Michael Yohe was reared in Carroll Township, where he remained until after his marriage, when he removed to Monongahela City, where he died, aged 68 years. He married Phoebe McConnel, who was born at West Middletown, Washington Co., Pa., in 1825, and died, aged 75 years. They had the following children: John M., a resident of Pittsburg; Isaac, of Monongahela City, Pa.; Leroy S., deceased; James L., subject of this sketch; William G., of New Kensington; Lewis N., of Monongahela City; Frank and Charles, twins, both residents of Monongahela City; and Sherod C., a resident of Monongahela City. Some 30 years ago a photograph was taken of the eight brothers, who recently sat for another photograph, all of whom, with the exception of John, the eldest, who was born at West Middletown, were born in Monongahela City.

James L. Yohe was reared in Monongahela City, where he obtained a common school education, early in life learning the carpenter's trade with his father. In 1878, in partnership with his brothers, Isaac and Lewis N., they established the Yohe Brothers Lumber Company,

and the plant is located on the Monongahela River, and the firm gives employment to an average of 60 to 100 men. They carry on a general contracting business and deal in all kinds of building materials. In 1902, Clyde C. Yohe purchased one-half of the Isaac Yohe interest in the concern, and in 1909, purchased the remaining half interest of Isaac Yohe, who is now living in retirement. Besides his lumber interests, Mr. Yohe is a director in the Monongahela Trust Company, and a stockholder of the Perry Manufacturing Company. He is affiliated with the B. P. O. E. order, is a 32nd degree Mason, and is religiously a member of the Methodist Church.

In 1879, Mr. Yohe married Ella M. Corrin, a daughter of William and Eleanor Corrin, and they have reared the following children: Annetta, widow of Adam C. Sampson, has two children, Lois and Adam; Clyde C., married Nellie Beach and they have one child, Chauncey B.; Edward L., married Blanch Dewalt, and has two children, Lloyd and Bearl; Emma C., married Edward Kuhlman, of Indian Territory; and James K. is a student at Washington and Jefferson College.

HON. JOHN D. BRADEN, deceased, for many years was a prominent and useful citizen of Washington, Pa., and during the entire course of his active business life was engaged in the practice of law. He was born in Chippewa Township, Beaver Co., Pa., Nov. 21, 1826, and was a son of John and Katherine (McIntyre) Braden.

James Braden, the grandfather, was born in Ireland and there was married to Margaret Howe, who was of English parentage. After her death, James Braden, with his motherless children started for America and reached this country in 1797. One of his sons, John Braden, who was the father of John D., was born at what was called Five-Mile town, near Enniskillen, in County Fermanagh, Ireland. He accompanied his father to America. It is probable that he followed farming from the time that he was capable of working, as he subsequently acquired farming land situated near Youngstown, Ohio, on which he was residing when the War of 1812 was declared. He was called into actual service Aug. 26, 1812, first under Capt. Samuel Denison. On Sept. 16, 1812, he was transferred at Cleveland to Capt. Joshua T. Cotton's company, under whom he continued until Nov. 8, 1812, and he was discharged by Gen. Elijah Wadsworth. He was in the First Reg., Third Brig., 4th Div. of Ohio militia, which was commanded by Col. William Rayen. He did not marry until he returned from that war, and then settled in Chippewa Township, Beaver Co., Pa., where he and wife lived for more than 50 years. Of their large family of children, the late John D. Braden was the only one to locate permanently in Washington County. The maternal grand-



father of John D. Braden was William McIntyre, a native of Scotland, who came unmarried to the United States and settled at Hagerstown, Md.

John D. Braden attended Beaver Academy at Beaver, Pa., for some years and in 1849 entered what was then Washington College, which was later consolidated with Jefferson College, where he was graduated in 1851. He was prepared for the practice of law in the office of Hon. George S. Hart, at that time district attorney, and was admitted to the bar in 1853. He immediately opened an office in the borough of Washington, soon attracted attention by his legal ability and in a few years had advanced to a foremost place in his profession. To profound learning, Mr. Braden united a high standard of professional honor and it has been frequently affirmed by those who knew him best that no client, no matter how powerful he might be, who came to him with a case which was without merit, could have his services. He was a loyal party man, having been cradled in Democracy, but political office had no attractions for him, in fact the only local offices he would ever accept were membership on the School Board and on the borough council. In the campaign of 1892 he was appointed a presidential elector and was glad that he was instrumental in bringing about the election of President Cleveland.

On Nov. 11, 1851, Mr. Braden was married to Miss Anna C. Ruple, the youngest daughter of Col. James Ruple, and they had the following children: Rebecca, who married D. J. McAdam; John McIntyre, whose death occurred Apr. 14, 1897, was an attorney at Washington; Lillie, who resides with her mother in the beautiful old family home at No. 223 W. Wheeling street, Washington; Alfred Goodrich, an attorney and formerly principal of the Washington schools; George W., who is a photographer in business at Washington; Anna; Kate, who is deceased; Ernest, who died Dec. 24, 1891; James Paul, an attorney at Washington, with office in the Montgomery Bldg., No. 108 S. Main street; and Arthur and William, both of whom died in infancy. John D. Braden was a representative of the highest type of citizenship and he commanded the respect and enjoyed the affection of his fellow citizens, irrespective of differing opinions on many subjects.

CLYDE H. PERRIN, one of Independence Township's enterprising and progressive young men, who, for the past two years has been operating his father's farm of 156 acres, was born at Wellsburg, W. Va., Feb. 3, 1880, and is a son of James M. and Alice (McCreary) Perrin.

Edward Perrin, the great-grandfather of Clyde H., is known to have lived in infancy on what is known as the Boles farm, south of Independence, Washington County, and probably was born there. The family lived in the

county in the days of the Indians and it is recorded that one John Perrin, probably a brother of Edward, traded what is known as the Robert Liggett farm for a shotgun with which to fight Indians. Edward Perrin was married first to a Williamson and they had two children: Samuel and a daughter, who became the wife of Robert Dinsmore. Samuel Perrin was a lifelong resident of Washington County and owned and operated the farm on which Clyde H. Perrin resides. His death occurred Feb. 22, 1889, and he was the first individual buried in Independence Cemetery. He married Susan McBride and they had three children: James M. and William, twins, the latter of whom lives at Tacoma, Wash.; and Elizabeth, who resides at Carnegie, Pa.

James M. Perrin was born in Washington County and during his entire life since his marriage, has engaged in the drug business, and at present is located at Carnegie, Pa. For a short time he conducted a store at Wheeling, W. Va., and for some time one at Wellsburg. He married Alice McCreary, who died in February, 1887. She was a daughter of James and Sarah (Sitherwood) McCreary, of Independence, Pa. Two children were born to James M. Perrin and wife: Clyde H. and Elia E. The latter is an accomplished musician, a graduate of the New England Conservatory of Music and at present is a teacher of music in the Southern Presbyterian College.

Clyde H. Perrin attended the Carnegie public schools and the Western University of Pennsylvania, at Pittsburgh, where he gave special attention to a course in civil engineering. For nine years he was engaged in civil engineering and surveying in West Virginia, Virginia, Western Pennsylvania and Maryland, but during the past two years he has been residing on his father's farm in Independence Township. Mr. Perrin is a member of Carnegie Lodge No. 831 of the Elks, and his political views are those of the Republican party. His religious affiliation is with the Presbyterian Church at Carnegie. Mr. Perrin has never married.

FRANK R. BAKER, a representative citizen of Amwell Township, Washington Co., Pa., who has resided on his present farm throughout his whole life, was born July 12, 1862, and was reared near Baker's Station. His parents were Enoch and Margaret (Speers) Baker.

Enoch Baker was born in Bethlehem Township, Washington County, and his wife in Allen Township, both families being old settlers in the county. Enoch Baker was reared in his native township and lived there until he moved to Ten-Mile village in Amwell Township. After several years he moved to a farm near Baker's Station and here he died in 1882. His widow still survives and resides with her son, Frank R. She is well known in different sections of Washington County and is still in

the enjoyment of mental and physical health, although she has passed her 87th birthday. She is carefully and tenderly cherished by her five surviving children, namely: David B., who resides at Washington; Apollis S., who lives in Vermilion County, Ill.; Henry S., who also lives in Illinois; Frank R., of Amwell Township; and Clara B., who is the wife of William Hughes, of Washington. Mrs. Baker has two daughters, deceased, Sarah and Nancy. The late Enoch Baker was a highly respected and useful citizen and a Christian man. A Republican in his political views, at different times he was elected on that ticket to township offices and to the duties of these he gave careful and conscientious attention. He was a liberal supporter of the Presbyterian Church, although he had descended from an old Quaker ancestry.

Frank R. Baker was reared in Amwell Township and through boyhood attended the public schools, after which he assisted his father on the farm and has continued in the same industry. He also became interested in raising good stock and has made this quite a feature of his work. He owns 200 acres of some of the best land in Amwell Township. He is a leading citizen, a member of the School Board, of which he has been both president and treasurer. He has served most acceptably in other offices, three years as road supervisor.

On Oct. 31, 1889, Mr. Baker was married to Miss Sarah Hamilton, a daughter of the late William Hamilton, of Fayette County, Pa., and they have had four children, namely: Charles H., who is a student at Washington and Jefferson College, at Washington; and Nellie S., Mary F. and Billie B. Mr. Baker is a member of the Lower Ten-Mile Presbyterian Church at Amity, of which he is treasurer and has been trustee. Mr. Baker was called upon to part with his wife on March 19, 1904. She was also a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church and a lady of many Christian virtues. Her death caused sorrow not only to her immediate family, but to a large circle of friends, who could recall many evidences of her kindness.

J. A. HEPLER, who is extensively engaged in the real estate and insurance business at Charleroi, Pa., and is also a notary public, with offices at No. 411 Fallowfield avenue, has been located here since the spring of 1903. He was born Dec. 18, 1860, in Westmoreland Co., Pa., and is a son of David D. and Mary A. (Weibel) Hepler. David D. Hepler was a farmer by occupation. In 1895 he retired to Charleroi, Pa., and died there in 1907. His widow survives.

J. A. Hepler grew to maturity on his father's farm in Westmoreland County, after which he conducted a store and was postmaster at Coffey's Station, then known as Brenneman, Pa., from 1886 until 1898, when he came to Washington, Pa., where he was engaged in the oil

business until his removal to Charleroi, where he has since been successfully engaged in the real estate and insurance business. Mr. Hepler is agent for various fire insurance companies, including the Atlas Assurance Co., of London, England, which was established in 1808; the Germanic Fire Ins. Co., of New York City; the Union Ins. Co., of Philadelphia; the New York Fire Ins. Co.; the Keystone Underwriters of Pittsburg; the National Union Fire Ins. Co., of Pittsburg; the Phoenix Ins. Co., of Brooklyn, N. Y., and is also agent for the Standard Life and Accident Ins. Co., of Detroit, Mich.

Mr. Hepler was united in marriage with Minnie P. Brown, who was born and reared in Erie County, Pa., and is a daughter of Hiram Brown, who was a soldier in the 111th Pa. Vol. during the Civil War. They have one daughter, May Hepler. Mr. Hepler is fraternally a member of the Ancient and Illustrious Order of Knights of Malta, and order of Elks. Mr. Hepler is also a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Charleroi, being one of the trustees and treasurer of the new church fund.

JOSEPH A. SCOTT, deceased, was one of the representative agriculturists of Fallowfield Township, and was a resident of Washington County, Pa., during the greater part of his life. There he was born Oct. 6, 1806, and came of a family that was established on American soil in colonial days.

The grandfather of Joseph A. Scott was a soldier in the American Revolution, entering the Patriot Army at the age of 17 years, after every other member of his family had met death at the hands of the Indians. He remained in the army until the close of the great struggle and was one of the heroes who spent the terrible winter at Valley Forge. He later established his home in Washington County, where he reared a family. Late in life the father of Joseph A. Scott moved from Washington County to Rush County, Ind.

Joseph A. Scott followed farming through life and spent many years in Fallowfield Township, where he became a man of influence and substance. In 1835 he went to Peoria, Ill., where he was married to Miss Eliza Sheplar, who had been born in Washington County, Pa. She accompanied him back to Washington County, the journey being made on horseback, and they settled permanently in Fallowfield Township. He was a man of great energy, was a hard worker and an excellent manager, and as he took an interest in the development of his section, to his efforts combined with those of other public spirited and earnest men, may be credited the material progress and early improvement that put Fallowfield Township ahead of many other parts of the county. After a long and useful life he died Jan. 17, 1881, when aged 75 years. His widow survived him



until May 15, 1892, when she, too, passed away, aged 77 years. They were the parents of nine children, two of whom died unnamed. The others were: Peoria, who died in childhood; James Addison, who died young; Joseph Clark, who died Oct. 31, 1881; Henry S.; Margaret M., who is now deceased, was the wife of W. H. Miller; and Jesse Y., who is a well-known physician and surgeon of Washington.

BURNS DARSIE, who is the popular cashier of the Farmers' National Bank at Claysville, Pa., is a thoroughly trained man in his line of work, having been identified with banks and the banking business ever since he finished his education. He was born Sept. 4, 1873, in Fayette County, Pa., and is a son of Hugh S. and Melinda (Cochran) Darsie.

Rev. James Darsie, the grandfather, was one of the pioneers who was associated with Alexander Campbell in the founding of the Christian Church, and one of his sons, Rev. George Darsie, for over 30 years was pastor of the Christian Church at Frankfort, Ky. The Darsies were true Scotch people, coming to America from Scotland. The Cochrans mixed with Irish blood, but originally were also Scotch. Both parents of Mr. Darsie were born in Fayette County, Pa., and Hugh S. Darsie owned a valuable farm in Tyrone Township which he sold to the pioneer coke producing firm of Cochran & Brown, this firm developing the veins of what is known as coking or Connellsville coal which underlay its surface.

Burns Darsie obtained his primary education in the schools near his home and then attended the State Normal School at California. Subsequently, from 1891 to 1895, he was a student at Bethany College, W. Va., and in the latter year began his bank training. He entered the Mechanics' National Bank at Pittsburg as a messenger and through ability and fidelity was promoted step by step, being corresponding clerk, collection clerk and discount clerk, remaining there for six years and during this time becoming thoroughly drilled in all the manifold duties and technical details of the business. From there he went to the Federal National Bank of Pittsburg and filled different positions, including that of teller, for some four years, resigning in order to become cashier of the Farmers' National Bank at Claysville. He resided at Washington, Pa., for several years before establishing his residence here. Mr. Darsie is a member of the Bankers' and Bank Clerks' Mutual Benefit Association of Pittsburg and belongs also to the American Institute of Banking.

Mr. Darsie was married to Miss Marietta Bryce, a daughter of Stephen P. Bryce, the well-known manufacturer of ventilating and heating apparatus, of Toledo, Ohio. They have three children: Marietta B., Burns

Darsie and Hugh S. Mr. Darsie and wife are members of the Christian Church. He is a Republican.

THE ZAHNISER FAMILY. To American citizenship no country has contributed more acceptably than has Germany and among the large, thrifty, substantial families of Pennsylvania, who can claim a direct German ancestry, is that of the Zahnisers. It is a family also that takes a just pride in its numbers and achievements and through all its 1,400 descendants there is a strong bond of kindred.

According to family tradition, the old home of the Zahniser family was situated in Highland, Germany, not far from the River Rhine, nor far from the Swiss boundary, with which the family evidently was early connected. On September 24, 1843, either in the village of Ilbesheim or that of Moersheim, one Valentine Zahniser married Julianna Clemens. They had two sons born to them. Failing health led the father to start with his little family, for the great land across the sea, a land apparently flowing with milk and honey and doubtless one where health could also be found. The voyage proved long and rough and before the shores of the promised land came in sight, both Valentine Zahniser and his youngest son had succumbed and their burial was at sea. The widow, with her remaining son, Mathias, were safely landed at the port of Philadelphia, in the fall of 1753. After much hardship the widow and small child succeeded in reaching the German settlements in Lancaster County and there she was sheltered and comforted and subsequently spent many happy years, surviving until 1790. From Mathias Zahniser, who landed in Pennsylvania in 1753, have descended the family of this name, one, which it has been found, is now represented in every State in the Union with the exception of three.

Michael Zahniser, born in 1820, died in 1899, in 1849 married Margaret Hogg, who died in 1888. He was a farmer by occupation and until 1891, lived on a farm in Jackson Township, Mercer Co., Pa. At that time, being a widower, he came to live with his children at Washington. He was a life-long Democrat and respected citizen. His children were as follows: Andrew Jackson, residing at Washington, Pa.; Eleanor A., widow of Charles Bromley, residing at Washington; Robert C., residing near Pardoe, Pa.; William S., residing at Waynesburg; M. Rudolph, a manufacturer, living at Washington; Valentine O., also a manufacturer, at Washington; John N., a manufacturer residing at Waynesburg, Pa.; Montgomery J., another manufacturer at Washington; and Bithynia.

The late Michael Zahniser was a son of William Zahniser, who was born in Lancaster County, Pa., in 1789, and died in 1850. In early life he was given sufficient



VALENTINE O. ZAHNISER      MONTGOMERY J. ZAHNISER  
MICHAEL R. ZAHNISER      ANDREW J. ZAHNISER











CHARLES E. STEPHENS

educational advantages to enable him to teach school and for some years he alternated teaching in the winter seasons with farm work during the summers. He served as an American soldier in the War of 1812, with the rank of lieutenant, and he was located during this time at Erie, Pa. A very valuable memento of this time is owned by his direct descendants, it being a walking stick composed of wood taken from Commodore Perry's famous ship "The Lawrence," and it is a unique as well as valuable relic. In 1814, William Zahniser married Eleanor Stotler, who, like himself, had been born in Lancaster County, but had removed with her parents to Allegheny County. Until 1823 William Zahniser and wife lived in the old homestead in Lancaster County, and then moved to a near-by tract on which he resided until death. His father was Mathias Zahniser, who, in boyhood, had landed at Philadelphia, in 1753.

The life history of Mathias Zahniser, on account of its tragic early days, as well as its story of struggle and success, is interesting and may be briefly given as follows. He grew to manhood in Lancaster County, and in 1774 married Mary Lint, a daughter of Michael Lint, with whom he lived until 1790. Then Mathias moved with his family, which included his mother, to Allegheny County, where he bought a farm and also worked at his trade. In 1796 he sold this farm to Frederick Stone. This land lies in Penn Township, east of Pittsburg and Mt. Hope Cemetery is now situated on the old Zahniser farm. When the Zahniser family located in Allegheny County, the family of Benjamin Stokely was the only white one definitely known to have been there previously. After disposing of his land, Mathias Zahniser, with his three eldest sons selected a new home, in what is now Lake Township, Mercer County, eight miles north of Mercer. A cabin was built and land was cleared and a portion of the old orchard, which, with German thrift, was set out, still remains in evidence. With the coming of winter, Mathias Zahniser returned to Allegheny County but in the spring of 1797 he returned with the other members of the family, taking up a new tract east of the one first secured and which passed into the possession of his son Michael. Another son, Mathias, settled on a tract just south, while John took one just west. As each of these tracts contained 200 acres, the family became owners of a large body of land.

Mathias Zahniser lived to the age of eighty-four years, his death occurring April 28, 1833. He had survived his wife, who died in 1829, aged seventy-five years. They were buried in the old Zahniser Cemetery, in Jackson Township, Mercer Co., Pa.

JAMES COOKE GAULT, a representative farmer and butter producer of Cross Creek Township, Washington Co., Pa., where he owns 113 acres of valuable land, was

born in this township Dec. 7, 1850, and is a son of David and Matilda (Cooke) Gault.

David Gault was born in Cross Creek Township, in 1817, his people being in moderate circumstances. He was a small boy when his father died and it devolved upon him to make his own way in the world and he was a self-made man in every sense. He acquired some 300 acres of the most valuable land in Cross Creek Township, a part of which forms the farm of J. C. Gault. For many years he was an elder in the Cross Creek Presbyterian Church. In the earlier years of his political identification he was a Republican, but later became a pronounced Prohibitionist. He died in February, 1903, at the age of 86 years. He and wife became parents of four children: Georgia, wife of A. H. Kerr, of Burgettstown; Henry M., of Cross Creek Township; James C.; and Silas, who lives at Primrose Station.

James Cooke Gault obtained his education in the public schools and Oakdale Academy at Oakdale. When about 19 years of age he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits and has continued in the same ever since and is numbered with the prosperous farmers of the township. He keeps a number of cows for dairy purposes and makes a fine grade of butter for the market. In his views on public matters he has followed the example of his excellent father. Although well qualified for the same, Mr. Gault has always declined to serve in political offices.

On Jan. 18, 1877, Mr. Gault was married to Miss Margaret Allison, a daughter of John and Harriet (McElroy) Allison, of Hopewell Township. The parents of Mrs. Gault are both deceased, the father having passed the declining years of his life at Pittsburg. Mr. and Mrs. Gault have had six children, several of whom have comfortable homes of their own: Haidee, who is the wife of Alexander Campbell, has four children—Helen, Mason, Dorothy and Mildred Campbell; David A., who married Grace Miller, has one son, David; Percy, who is now deceased; Guy A., who is engaged in railroad work and lives at Carnegie, Pa.; and Donald and Archie, both of whom reside at home and are students in the Cross Creek High School. The family attends the Presbyterian Church at Cross Creek village and for ten years Mrs. Gault has been the very capable president of the Home Missionary Society of this church. Mr. Gault has one oil well on his farm.

CHARLES E. STEPHENS, member of the firm of Stephens Bros., dealers in lumber and contractors, at Monongahela City, Pa., has resided here since 1882 and has thoroughly identified himself with the business and public interests of the place. He was born at Bentleyville, Washington Co., Pa., Jan. 27, 1860, and is a son of John W. and Martha J. (Bentley) Stephens.



John W. Stephens was born on his father's farm in Fayette County, Pa. After he married he settled at Bentleyville, where he resided until 1889, when he came to Monongahela City, where he is one of the respected and venerable citizens. For many years he was prominent in State politics and in 1878 he served as a member of the State Legislature. He married Martha J. Bentley, who died in 1895. She was a daughter of Shelbybasser Bentley, who came very early to Washington County and was the founder of the village of Bentleyville. To John W. Stephens and wife were born six children: Frank, William P., Charles Edgar, Henry Bentley and two who died in infancy.

Charles E. Stephens resides at Bentleyville during boyhood and youth, attended school there and learned the carpenter trade. After working at the same for some time at Monongahela City, where he was connected with Blythe & Co., for five years, he entered into partnership with Thomas Neel, a lumber dealer, and they did business for two years under the style of Neel & Stephens. Then Henry and William Stephens, brothers of Charles E., bought the Neel interest and the firm became Stephens Bros. They were together for several years, when William Stephens sold out to Charles E. and Henry Stephens. The business was conducted on the opposite side of the river from the present location until 1904, when they established their plant between the railroad and the river, the area covered being 312½ feet. Employment is given 30 men and the business is in a very prosperous condition, many contracts being in sight and these will add activity to the lumber trade. Mr. Stephens is numbered with the city's substantial citizens and is one of the directors of the First National Bank.

In January, 1898, Mr. Stephens was married to Miss Minerva J. Colvin, a daughter of Moses and Josephine Colvin, of Allegheny County, Pa., and they have three children: Franklin A., Josephine M. and Jean. The comfortable and attractive home is situated on the corner of Eleventh and Main streets. With his family, Mr. Stephens is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is a trustee. In politics, he is a Republican, has served in the city council and for eleven years has been a valuable member of the school board. He belongs to the Elks and the Junior Order of United American Mechanics.

THOMAS ALLISON, deceased, once one of the most active and useful citizens of Chartiers Township, Washington Co., Pa., during the most important time of its existence, its creative period, was born in that township in 1780 and was a son of James and Jane (Bradford) Allison.

The Allison family is of Scotch extraction but before

the birth of James Allison, had been driven, by religious persecution, to the north of Ireland. When James Allison came first to America he located in Cecil County, Md., and it was there that he entered into the business negotiations with Thomas Moffatt that resulted in his purchase of 560 acres of land, located in Washington County, Pa. He took possession Oct. 26, 1773. The first patent for this land was issued in the name of James Allison, Moffatt having but a squatter's claim, and a part of this land is now owned by the estate of Jonathan Allison, late of Washington. James Allison found many hardships to contend with and the hostile Indians were so threatening that after many a night passed with rifle in hand, he retired from his property to a more protected position and did not return until the following year. In 1774, accompanied by 20 families, among these being the Bradfords, the McDowells, the Parks, Scotts and others, whose names, with that of Allison, were linked with the subsequent development of the county, Mr. Allison returned and again settled on his land. A block-house was erected, in which all lived together for one year, when one log cabin after another was built around the block-house which was kept as a place of retreat in case of attack. James Allison erected a frame house about 1789, which stood for years afterward. He was one of the foremost men of his day, was associate judge of the courts of Washington County during 1786-87-88, and in 1789 was a member of the Supreme Executive Council, at Philadelphia, and in that position cast his vote for the abolition of slavery, which was accomplished so many years later. For years he was a trustee of Jefferson College and was a very strong supporter of the movement that resulted in its union with Washington College. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church under Dr. John McMillan, in North Strabane Township, which was one of the first Presbyterian societies organized in the county and of this he was a ruling elder. He married Jane Bradford, sister of David Bradford, who was prominently identified with the "Whiskey Insurrection" in Pennsylvania. They had eight children: William, James, John, George, Thomas, Mary, David and Rachel.

Thomas Allison of the above family escaped many of the hardships which attended his father's early manhood, but the clearing of the large estate and assisting in developing and civilizing the section in which was his home, took years of hard work and persevering endurance. He was a typical Allison, honorable and upright, a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, one of the trustees in Chartiers Township, and a supporter of law and a liberal contributor to benevolent enterprises.

In 1817, Thomas Allison married Miss Mary Johnson, a daughter of Richard Johnson, of North Stra-

bane Township, and they had the following children: Jane, James, William, Richard, Thomas, Jonathan, David, Joseph, Uriah and Mary. Of the above, James served five years in the Civil War. Thomas Allison died Oct. 21, 1849, aged 69 years. His widow survived to the age of 86 years, passing away in 1884.

WILLIAM L. DODD, M. D., a well-known physician and surgeon who has been in active practice at Amity, Pa., since 1890, is a member of one of Washington County's old pioneer families which has many representatives throughout this section. Dr. Dodd was born in Amwell Township, Washington Co., Pa., Oct. 17, 1866, and is a son of Daniel F. and Ruth (McFarland) Dodd.

The late Daniel F. Dodd passed his whole life in Amwell Township, where he was extensively engaged in farming and stock raising. His father was Freeman Dodd, and his grandfather was Daniel Dodd, who was a brother of Rev. Thaddeus Dodd, who was a noted preacher in his day, in Washington County, the fame of whom was spread all over Western Pennsylvania.

Dr. William L. Dodd spent his boyhood on his father's farm and obtained his early education in the country schools. After his choice of profession had been made, he prepared for the scientific schools with local practitioners, and then entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore, Md., and he secured his degree, in 1888, from the Western Pennsylvania Medical College which has since been merged into the medical department of the University of Pittsburgh. Mr. Dodd immediately entered upon practice at Amity, Pa., associating himself with Dr. W. S. Dodd, then of Amity but now of Washington, and they continued together until the removal of the latter physician in 1890, to Washington, since which time Dr. William L. Dodd has remained alone, and enjoys a good, substantial practice. He keeps closely in touch with all scientific investigation and is a valued member of the Washington County Medical Society and belongs also to the American Medical Association.

Dr. Dodd was married to Miss Emma G. Conger, a daughter of the late John Conger, of West Union, Washington Co., Pa., and they have two children: John L. and Ruth E. Dr. and Mrs. Dodd are members of the Lower Ten-Mile Presbyterian Church at Amity, in which he is an elder. He is a Republican.

GEORGE S. MORRON, who is engaged in the drug business at Canonsburg, of which city he has been a resident for 15 years, was born at Lisbon, Ohio, and is a son of John A. and Amanda (Bon Bright) Morron.

The Morron family is of Scotch-Irish extraction and the paternal grandfather, John Morron, established the Morrons in Columbiana County, Ohio, and there many

of his descendants reside. The father of Dr. Morron was born in Columbiana County and died there in 1902, at the age of 80 years, his wife having passed away many years previously. They were the parents of six sons and two daughters: Alice, Frank and Charles, all of whom are deceased, and George S., William, Roy, Edgar and Addie, all surviving.

George S. Morron is the only member of his family residing in Pennsylvania. He attended the public schools of Lisbon, Ohio, and later the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, and was graduated from that institution in 1892. Prior to coming to Canonsburg, in 1898, he was in the drug business at Salem, Ohio; Dayton, Ohio, and Meadville and Derry, Pa. Dr. Morron conducts a large and modern drug store and enjoys the confidence of the medical profession and the people of his city, having kept to high standards and handling only pure drugs.

In 1896, Dr. Morron was married to Miss Margaret Griffith, a daughter of A. A. Griffith, of Canonsburg, and they have two children: Thelma and John. Dr. and Mrs. Morron are members of the United Presbyterian Church. He is a Republican in politics and fraternally is identified with the Odd Fellows, the Eagles, the order of the Moose and the Elks, all at Canonsburg.

JOHN W. PRY, who has been postmaster of South Burgettstown, Pa., since 1873, with the exception of seven years, for 31 years was engaged in the mercantile business at this place. He was born in Cross Creek Township, Washington Co., Pa., May 9, 1846, and is a son of Abraham and Rachel (McClurge) Pry.

John W. Pry was reared on his father's farm and attended the district schools in Cross Creek Township, after which he assisted his father until he entered the Federal Army in December, 1864. He served until his honorable discharge in July, 1865, in Co. H, 21st Pa. Cav., and escaped serious injury, although ever at the post of duty. He then returned to the home farm and continued agricultural operations there for some years, after which he moved to Burgettstown and engaged in the mercantile business. In 1873 he was appointed postmaster and has filled this office for almost 30 years, under Republican administrations. He no longer conducts his mercantile business, but he has other interests, these including stock in the International Steel Company, the Pittsburgh Coal Company, the National Fire Proofing Company and the William Liard Company, of Pittsburgh. He is a member of Capt. Samuel Campbell Post No. 286, G. A. R., at Burgettstown and enjoys attending the annual encampments.

Mr. Pry was married (first) to Mary E. Rea, who died after the birth of two children, Charles L. and Rachael



E., and her burial was in the cemetery at Cross Creek. He was married (second) to Elizabeth B. Welch, a daughter of Mathew Welch, to which marriage there is no issue. Mr. Pry is one of the representative citizens of Burgettstown and for years has been a leader in Republican politics in the county.

HON. JAMES S. DENNISON, deceased, who was the founder of the Dennison family in Washington County, Pa., where it has been widely known for so many years, was born in the Shenandoah Valley, Va., in 1801. His father, Thomas Dennison, was born in Ireland and he married a lady of Scotch birth, shortly afterward coming to America and settling for the rest of their lives in Virginia. They had three children: Marie, who became the wife of Washington Bennett; and Thomas and James S.

James S. Dennison received a rudimentary education in the log cabin schoolhouses near his home. That he became a well informed and broad-minded man in after years, was due to his own efforts and his contact with the world. He came to Washington County in early manhood and engaged in agricultural pursuits before his marriage and after that event he located for a short time on a property which was afterward known as the E. H. Dennison farm. From there he moved to Claysville, Washington County, where he conducted a hotel for a time, and from there to Uniontown, Fayette County, where he remained engaged in business until his death. This took place in 1851, as the result of an accident, being thrown from the stage on which he was riding on his way home from a business trip to Brownsville. He was a man of prominence in his community and his untimely death was lamented by all. He was a kind husband and father and a loyal friend and good neighbor. He was a Democrat in politics, but never was willing to assume official cares.

James S. Dennison was married at Claysville to Mrs. Catherine (Stevenson) King, a daughter of Hon. James Stevenson and the widow of William King, who is survived by one son, W. C. King, the latter being cashier of the National Bank at Claysville. Hon. James Stevenson was a pioneer settler of Donegal Township, Washington County. His death occurred at Harrisburg while he was serving his district in the State Legislature. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Dennison returned to the old Stevenson farm, one mile west of Claysville, where her father had large possessions, and there she continued to reside until her death, which took place Oct. 7, 1889, when she was aged 86 years. She was an estimable woman, possessing admirable traits of character and was universally beloved. For many years she was a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church. To James S. Dennison and wife were born

the following children: James, Jane E., John, Ellbridge C. and Edwin Henry.

Edwin Henry Dennison is now living in retirement at Claysville, Pa., but is still owner of the home place. This is a part of the 400-acre tract originally patented by James Stevenson, Mar. 12, 1807. He took up 400 acres for which he paid \$70.24, and this tract has been in the Stevenson or Dennison name ever since that date. Edwin H. Dennison married Salina Reed, and they had six children: Katherine E., Edith E., Joseph D., Harry C., William R. and Edwin H., Jr.

William R. Dennison, a representative of this prominent old family, was born Apr. 7, 1879, and is a graduate of Washington and Jefferson College and the Pittsburg Law School, and was admitted to the bar in 1906. He has been identified with much important litigation in the county courts and many times has proven his legal ability. He has been active in politics and during 1907 and 1908 was chairman of the Democratic County Committee. In November, 1904, he was elected county auditor and in the spring of 1908 he was again nominated for the office. He maintains offices at No. 533 in the Washington Trust Building. William R. Dennison was married June 27, 1907, to Miss Matilda Snodgrass, of Claysville, and they have one daughter, Katherine Stevenson, named after her great-grandmother, Katherine Stevenson.

JOHN H. WEAVER, one of Amwell Township's substantial men and most esteemed citizens, who has resided on his valuable farm of 187 acres, devoting it to farming and stock and sheep raising, for half a century, was born in Amwell Township, Washington Co., Pa., Feb. 22, 1835, and is a son of Jacob and Catherine (Horn) Weaver.

Jacob Weaver was born in the Shenandoah Valley, Va., and was a son of Leonard Weaver, who was of German parentage. Leonard Weaver died in Virginia when his son Jacob was four years old and the latter was brought to Washington County, Pa., by his mother and other members of the family, and they settled on a portion of the land which John H. Weaver now owns. At that time the forest growth was heavy and before they could erect a cabin a clearing had to be made. For many years conditions of living were hard with the little pioneer colony, but all dangers were finally overcome and with the rapid development of this part of Amwell Township, the Weaver family had much to do. As may be imagined, Jacob Weaver had but meager educational opportunities but he grew strong and robust physically and lived to the unusual age of ninety-four years. He was widely known for his many fine qualities. He served as one of the first school directors of the township and he was very active in the founding of the Lone Pine







J. R. STUDA

Christian Church of which he was long a member. In politics he was a Jacksonian Democrat. Of his two sons, George W., born Jan. 2, 1837, is now deceased.

John H. Weaver has been engaged in farming and stock raising ever since early youth. He has given a large amount of attention to growing sheep, making this industry one of continued profit. On December 22, 1856, he was married to Miss Sarah Slusher, who was born in Amwell Township, December 28, 1836, a daughter of Michael and Lovina (Paul) Slusher, her parents both being natives of Amwell Township. Her grandfather, Christopher Slusher, was born in Virginia and was an early settler near Lone Pine, in Amwell Township, and at one period in his life owned 700 acres of land, a portion of which is now the site of the village of Lone Pine. Of the children of Michael and Lovina Slusher, the following survive: Mrs. John H. Weaver; Keturah, who is the widow of Thomas Whipkey, formerly of Fayette County, and she now lives at Kansas City, Mo.; Ellen, who is the wife of Philip A. Cooper, of South Franklin Township; Hannah, who is the wife of Joseph Miller, of Laboratory, Pa.; Henry C., who resides at Washington; Mary, who is the wife of George Lacock, of Miami County, Kas.; Christiana, who is the wife of Addison Hazlett, of Amwell Township; and Martha, who lives at Columbus, Ohio.

To Mr. and Mrs. Weaver four children have been born: Huston P., who married Emma Miller, and they have three surviving children—Arley B., Leta and Alta Pauline; Catherine L., who married John Bainer, of Amwell Township, and they have three children—Mary, Jacob M. and Charles Bainer; George M.; and John W., who married Sarah Anderson. They have had two children, one of whom, David Paul, survives and lives in New Jersey. John H. Weaver has always shown his interest in the public schools and for four years served as a member of the Amwell Township school board. He is a Democrat.

J. R. STUDA, a highly respected citizen and retired farmer and milk producer of South Burgettstown, who has the distinction of residing in the only brick veneered house in the place, which he has but recently completed and in which modern comforts have been installed, is one of the substantial men of this section of Washington County. He was born in Cross Creek Township, Washington Co., Pa., November 14, 1851, and is a son of Henry L. and Melsina Studa. The parents of Mr. Studa were farming people in Cross Creek Township for many years and they were worthy members of the German Lutheran Church. Their family contained five sons and two daughters. In politics, the father was a Democrat.

J. R. Studa received instruction in his boyhood in the Muddy Lane School, in Cross Creek Township, and after-

ward helped his father on the home farm until he was twenty-eight years old and for two years more, prior to his marriage, worked on other farms. After marriage he settled on a small farm near Twin Bridges, not far from the Wabash Railroad, which he rented from J. Reed. One year later he moved to the Thomas McCorkle farm, which he operated for three years, going from there to the McConny farm, in Mt. Pleasant Township, on which he remained for eleven years. He then returned to Cross Creek Township and bought the Pryon farm of 143 acres, on which he lived for seven years and then sold it prior to moving to Burgettstown in 1902. This property was bought by the Washington County Coal Company and they paid a good price for it as it is very valuable. Mr. Studa still retains a one-fourth interest in 215 acres of land in Cross Creek Township and also owns his fine residence in South Burgettstown, the lighting plant in which alone cost \$100, together with two more lots, and other lots and residences both in the town and in the country. He is one of the stockholders in the Burgettstown National Bank.

On March 14, 1881, Mr. Studa was married to Miss Nannie B. Moore, who is a daughter of William Moore, and they have one daughter, Ora M., who is a talented musician. Mr. Studa and family are members of the Presbyterian Church. He is identified with the Democratic party. Mr. Studa is something of a sportsman, having always taken delight in hunting and is considered a fine marksman. He is also fond of driving and keeps two speedy roadsters.

HENRY M. GAULT, general farmer and stock raiser, residing on the old homestead farm in Cross Creek Township, Washington Co., Pa., on which he was born March 16, 1848, is a son of David and Matilda (Cooke) Gault.

The parents of Mr. Gault were well known residents of Cross Creek Township, where the father died in 1903. The mother died many years previously and David Gault was married (second) to Mrs. Mary Marquis, who was a daughter of William and Mary Patterson. To the first marriage four children were born: Georgetta, who married A. H. Kerr and lives at Burgettstown; and Henry M., James C. and Silas.

Henry M. Gault was educated in the local schools and the State Normal School at Edinboro, leaving at the age of eighteen years to assist his father on the farm. After his own marriage, in 1874, he moved to Norfolk, Va., where he engaged in gardening until 1882, when he went to Plattsmouth, Neb., where he carried on farming and stock raising until 1903, when the death of his father caused his return to the homestead where he has been engaged ever since, having 188 acres of fine land.

In 1874, Mr. Gault was married to Miss Rachel Dunbar, a daughter of William and Isabella Dunbar, of



Cross Creek Township, and they have had three children: Laura Belle, who resides with her parents; David Roy, who is now deceased; and Nellie Eberta, who is a popular teacher in the Cross Creek high school. Mr. Gault and family are members of the Presbyterian Church at Cross Creek village, and he has been an elder in the church for the past twenty years. Mr. Gault has never been very active in politics, taking much more interest in developing his land, but he has served for two years as a school director and performs all the public duties of a good citizen. He is a stockholder in the Hickory Telephone Company. He is a staunch advocate of temperance in all things and casts his vote in favor of the Prohibition party.

WILSON L. ELLIOTT, a retired capitalist and former successful farmer, has occupied his handsome brick residence at McDonald, Pa., since 1903, and is well known and very highly esteemed by his fellow citizens. He was born in Allegheny Co., Pa., January 18, 1856, and is a son of Morgan and Mary (Walker) Elliott.

The father of Mr. Elliott was engaged in farming all through his active life. Both he and wife are deceased and their burial was in the Robeson Run Cemetery. They had the following children: Joseph W., Elizabeth, Isabel, Huldah, Jennie, Wilson L. and James M. Of the above family, Elizabeth is deceased. Isabel is the wife of Dr. T. M. Fife. Huldah married A. E. Fife. Jennie married J. J. Patterson.

Wilson L. Elliott attended the district schools more or less regularly until he was eighteen years old and after that followed farming until he came to McDonald, in 1903. He is a stockholder in both banks at McDonald and is a director in the Trust Company.

In 1891, Mr. Elliott was married to Miss Elizabeth Pease, a daughter of the late Joseph and Mary Pease. Mrs. Elliott had two brothers and one sister: Everett, deceased; Wilson, and Anna, the latter of whom is the wife of Frank DeNormandie. Mr. and Mrs. Elliott have two children: Mary and Morgan, both of whom attend school at McDonald. The family belongs to the United Presbyterian Church. In his political views, Mr. Elliott is a Democrat.

CYRUS MORROW, a prominent citizen of Washington County and one of its most efficient and popular public officials, serving at present as register of wills, is a member of one of the pioneer families of this section. He was born in Donegal Township, Washington Co., Pa., and is a son of Abraham and Jane (De France) Morrow, and a grandson of William Morrow. The latter was a native of the north of Ireland and was the founder of the family in Washington County.

Cyrus Morrow had no exceptional advantages in his

youth, his education being mainly acquired through individual study and contact with the great world, with experience as his teacher. He turned his attention to farming at an early date, and after his marriage, located on property near Acheson, in Buffalo Township, where he remained until 1880, when he purchased the George W. Guy farm, situated on Dutch Fork of Buffalo Creek, just above their point of juncture. He engaged in farming on a large scale and was one of the most extensive wool growers in the county. His ability as a business man and financier was recognized and he was accorded a position in the front rank among the affluent citizens of his township. Politically he has always been a firm believer in the wisdom and justice of Republican principles, has consistently worked for the success of the party of his choice and has received hearty party recognition. He has filled numerous township offices and in 1906 began his first term as register of wills, and is now serving his second term in that capacity, his term to expire January 1, 1912. As a public official his duties have been discharged in the same capable manner as his private transactions and with such unvarying faithfulness as to place him high in the esteem and confidence of his fellow citizens.

Mr. Morrow was married August 26, 1874, to Miss Elizabeth Condit, who was born in Amwell Township, Washington County, July 1, 1853, and is a daughter of Cephas and Mary (Bane) Condit. To this marriage have been born the following children: Minnie E., Franklin S., Garfield B., David C., Earle, Ethel, Elizabeth J., Guy and Donald A. Minnie E. Morrow married Clyde S. Smith and they reside at Dunsport, Pa.

HON. JOSEPH R. McLAIN, president of the National Bank of Claysville, Pa., and formerly a member of both House and Senate in the Pennsylvania State Legislature, is a man of high standing in Washington County, his private character as well as his public services securing him the confidence and regard of his fellow citizens. He was born in Cross Creek Township, Washington Co., Pa., January 8, 1828, and is a son of William and Margaret (McLelland) McLain.

John McLain, the grandfather, was born near Gettysburg, Pa., later lived at Pittsburg and came from Allegheny County to Washington County, locating permanently on a farm between Washington and Canonsburg. William McLain was born on that farm, which was located one and one-half miles from Washington. After the death of his father he had to care for the family and for more than thirty years engaged in teaching. He was a justice of the peace for a number of years and was one of Cross Creek's best known citizens. He died in 1872, having lived a long and useful life. He married Margaret McLelland, who was born in Huntington

County, Pa., and of their family of ten children, Joseph R. was next to the youngest, and is the only one living.

Joseph R. McLain was well educated, attending the schools of Buffalo Township and having private teachers and later he became a teacher himself and while he devoted his summers to farming and stock raising for twenty years, passed his winters in the school room, with book and ferule. For a short period he engaged also in the mercantile business at Claysville and Taylorstown, but, in 1890, when the National Bank of Claysville was organized, he accepted the presidency and has continued to shape its policy ever since. Not only has Mr. McLain been prominent in business activities but he has also been a power in politics in Washington County. With the greatest acceptability to his constituents he served one term of two years in the lower House of Representatives in the State Legislature and approval was conclusively shown when he was elected to the State Senate for a term of four years. He is identified with the Republican party.

Mr. McLain was married to Miss Susanna Ralston, who was born at Claysville, a daughter of James and Susanna Ralston, well known residents of this place, and nine children have been born to this union, namely: Lauretta Mary, who is deceased, was the wife of John M. Gamble; William J. E., who is cashier of the National Bank of Claysville; Margaret, who is the wife of Dr. J. N. Sprowls, of Claysville; John A., who resides at Wilkesburg, Pa.; Joseph Milton, who died aged thirty years; David, who lives in California; Susanna S., who is the wife of W. L. Noble, of Martin's Ferry, Ohio; Rebecca, who is the wife of Rev. H. B. King, of Harrisburg; and George W., who had passed his twenty-second birthday at the time of his death. Mr. McLain and family are members of the United Presbyterian Church at Claysville, with which religious body he has been connected since youth, and is a member of the Session.

HENRY F. CARL, a successful agriculturist of Washington County, Pa., and the owner of several large properties in Independence Township, was born in Schonhagen, in Province of Hanover, Germany, August 21, 1848, a son of Henry and Hannah (Overman) Carl natives of that country.

The parents of Mr. Carl came to the United States in 1856, located on a farm in Washington County, Pa., and there began the cultivation of the soil, and spent the remainder of their lives in Donegal Township. They were the parents of children as follows: Caroline, who is the widow of George Kindemond, residing at Hickory; Lucinda, who married Henry Gunther, residing in Donegal Township; Hannah, who is the wife of Charles Schmitz, of Pittsburg; Eliza, who is the widow of Henry

Danenburg, of Wheeling; Minnie, who is the wife of Georgs Arns, of Jefferson Township; and Henry F.

Henry F. Carl was eight years of age when he accompanied his parents to this country, and until he was sixteen years old he attended the school situated near his father's farm. He remained on the home farm until his first marriage, in 1873, when he became a tenant farmer, and so continued until 1896, in this year locating on his own farm of 106 acres in Independence Township, which he had previously purchased, and in 1902 bought the farm adjoining this property, a tract of 131 acres. His first purchase of land was when he bought out the other heirs to his father's old property in Donegal Township, consisting of some fifty acres. This he sold and later purchased his present farm of 106 acres. He carries on general farming and stock raising, and makes a specialty of sheep breeding, while still operating the two farms. His land has all been acquired by his own efforts, assisted by those of his children, and his career is a striking example of what may be accomplished by a man through perseverance and industry. In politics a Democrat, Mr. Carl has been too busy looking after his farming interests to give much attention to public affairs, although he has done his duty as a citizen by serving as school director. The family is connected with the Presbyterian Church.

In 1873, Mr. Carl was married (first) to Rachel McPherson, a daughter of Daniel and Nancy McPherson, of Donegal Township, and to this union there were born the following children: Nannie, the wife of William Cunningham, who has four children, namely Ethel, Mary, Edna and Henry; Mollie, the wife of Ira Moore, of Independence Township; Ida, residing at home; Sadie, who lives with relatives at Claysville; Lucy, the wife of Robert Craig, of Hopewell Township, and they have a son, Robert Carl Craig; George C., of Independence Township, who is married and has a son, Clarence; and James W., Annie and Grover, living at home, Annie being a school teacher. The mother of these children died in 1887, and was buried in Donegal Cemetery. In 1893, Mr. Carl was married to Lou Adams, daughter of Alexander and Lucinda Adams, of Independence Township, and two children have been born to this union: Twila and Earl L., both students at school.

ABRAHAM MORROW, deceased, for many years was one of the leading agriculturists of Washington County, Pa. He was born in West Bethlehem Township, Washington County, in 1816, and was a son of George and Hester (Poole) Morrow and a grandson of William Morrow.

George Morrow was born in the north of Ireland and was a son of William Morrow, a native of that part of Ireland, who was of Scotch-Irish parentage. William



Morrow was the first of the family to settle in Washington County, establishing a home for himself and family near Hillsboro, in West Bethlehem Township. At the time of his death he was living with his son George, in Donegal Township. George Morrow remained on the home farm in West Bethlehem Township until some time subsequent to his marriage, when he moved to a farm on the Dutch Fork, about one mile from its confluence with Big Buffalo Creek, in Donegal Township, and resided there during the remainder of his life. He married Hester Poole and they became the parents of the following children: David, Abraham, Noah, Thomas, Elizabeth, Matilda and Mary.

Abraham Morrow grew up on the home farm and the education he received was obtained in the subscription schools. His life was devoted to agricultural pursuits and he acquired an ample fortune. For some years following his marriage he resided on a farm in Donegal Township and then moved for a few years to Licking County, Ohio, but subsequently returned to the old farm in Washington County. His death occurred February 12, 1888. He was a man to whom his fellow citizens accorded respect and esteem. He was a consistent member of the Christian Church and contributed liberally to the erection of the Dutch Fork church edifice and parsonage. When he removed to Licking County he found no church of his faith in the section in which he located and while he lived there was largely instrumental in the erection of a suitable church edifice and the establishment of a congregation which has prospered.

In 1841, the late Abraham Morrow was married to Miss Jane DeFrance, who was born on Raccoon Creek, in Washington County, June 19, 1821. Her father was Allison DeFrance. Seven children were born to this marriage, the eldest of whom, Cyrus Morrow, is one of the county's leading citizens and at present is register of wills. Four others survive: Salem, Permelia Ann, Perry and Albert. Ellen died when aged twelve years and a son passed away in infancy.

WALTER G. CRAMER, editor and sole owner of the Burgettstown Herald, which newspaper he founded in 1908, is one of the enterprising and progressive young business men of Washington County. He was born at Curwensville, Clearfield, Co., Pa., March 20, 1877, and is a son of Eli and Mary J. (Stansberry) Cramer. The father died February 1, 1899, and was buried at Cherry Tree, in Indiana County, Pa., in which county the mother still resides.

Mr. Cramer's great-grandfather was in the Revolutionary War, his grandfather in the War of 1812, and his father in the Mexican and Civil Wars.

Walter G. Cramer was educated in the schools of Indiana County and then learned the printing trade with

his brother, at Burgettstown. He remained in Burgettstown until about 1896, when he went to Pittsburg, where he worked a couple of years on the "Chronicle-Telegraph." Returning to Burgettstown in 1898, he again took up work on his brother's paper, the "Enterprise," an independent weekly paper, published here. In 1906 the brother sold the "Enterprise" to a stock company. Mr. Cramer was editor and manager until 1908, when he founded the "Herald," and has ably edited it and managed its business affairs ever since. It is a paying property and its subscription list is constantly increasing. Mr. Cramer has other investments and is a stockholder in the Washington National Bank of Burgettstown.

On October 16, 1898, Mr. Cramer was married to Miss Hettie I. McCabe, a daughter of John D. and Charlotte McCabe, and they have two children: Herbert W. and John S. Mr. and Mrs. Cramer are members of the Westminster Presbyterian Church. He belongs to Lodge No. 1145, Odd Fellows, at Burgettstown, and also to Silver Cliff Lodge, Knights of Pythias.

GEORGE BLOOMINGSTOCK, a citizen of Blaine Township, Washington Co., Pa., is serving as president of the board of road supervisors and is also a member of the school board. He devotes his farm of 105 acres to general agriculture and stock raising. He was born in Buffalo Township, Washington County, January 18, 1855, and is a son of Martin and Margaret (Horne) Bloomingstock.

The father of Mr. Bloomingstock, who died several years since, was born in Germany, but the mother is a native of Pennsylvania and is one of the venerable residents of Buffalo Township. Of their family of six children the following survive: George, of Blaine Township; Robert, of Washington County; Samuel, of Canton Township; and John and Elton A., both residing at Washington. In politics, Martin Bloomingstock was a Democrat. He was a faithful member of the Lutheran Church.

George Bloomingstock was reared in Buffalo Township, where he attended school and then learned the carpenter trade. For a number of years he engaged in carpenter and building work and put up many fine buildings in his day, but since 1893 he has given the larger part of his attention to farming. He continued to reside in Buffalo Township until 1907, when he came to Blaine Township and has lived here ever since. He owns very productive land and takes much interest in its cultivation.

In 1875, Mr. Bloomingstock was married to Miss Anna McQuay, a daughter of William McQuay, formerly a resident of Canton Township, and they have three children: Ina M., William and Sarah W. Mr. Bloomingstock and family attend the United Presbyterian Church at Taylorstown. Wherever he has lived since reaching manhood, Mr. Bloomingstock has been an active citizen and has done his part in bringing about good government. He







MR. AND MRS. CHARLES A. BINGHAM

votes with the Democratic party but when it comes to matters of general benefit, he puts party feeling aside and lends his influence to what he believes to be right and this has brought him the confidence and friendship of his fellow citizens in general. He has served acceptably in township offices both in Buffalo and Blaine Townships.

CHARLES A. BINGHAM, a leading business citizen at Burgettstown, formerly a member of the board of health and borough auditor, was born at Frankfort, Beaver Co., Pa., February 6, 1863, and is a son of Dr. Agnew John and Margaret (Nicholson) Bingham.

The father of Mr. Bingham was a well known physician and surgeon in Beaver County and was a practitioner at Murdockville and Frankfort. His death occurred in 1866, at Candor. He married Margaret Nicholson, who was a daughter of Hon. Thomas and Rebecca Nicholson. Hon. Thomas Nicholson was a very prominent public figure in his day, serving in many high offices. He was a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives and at the time of death was State treasurer. He survived until 1872 and his death and burial were at Frankfort. The parents of Mr. Bingham were members of the Presbyterian Church. Dr. Bingham was identified with the Democratic party but was not an active politician.

Charles A. Bingham was the only child of his parents. He was given many advantages and his education was acquired in Quishacoquillas school, in Mifflin County, in the Canonsburg Academy and in the Paris Academy. From the latter institution he went into business life, working for several years as a clerk in the shoe store of Henry Hull, at Washington, and later in the same capacity was employed by W. M. Laird, at Pittsburg, becoming then a salesman for the wholesale firm of Laird & Ray, and still later for Bingham & Co., and afterward for Lyons & Butterfield. With his many years of practical experience, Mr. Bingham felt himself thoroughly qualified and prepared for doing business for himself, and in 1902 he came to Burgettstown and has met with such gratifying success that he has remained ever since. His stock includes shoes and men's and ladies' furnishings.

On November 21, 1894, Mr. Bingham was married to Miss Anna Weber, a daughter of John B. and Katherine Weber. He attends the First Presbyterian Church at Burgettstown. In politics, Mr. Bingham is a Republican and he has always been an active and earnest citizen. He is a member of Burgettstown Lodge, No. 454, F. and A. M., and of J. K. Moorehead Conclave, No. 82, of the Order of Heptasophs, at Pittsburg.

CHARLES LLOYD HARSHA, M. D., one of Canons-

burg's representative citizens, who has been successfully engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery in this city since 1904, was born in Chartiers Township, Washington Co., Pa., November 12, 1876. His parents were Thomas and Jane (Welch) Harsha.

Dr. Harsha's immediate ancestors have been of Washington County for several generations and the families are well represented through this section of Pennsylvania. His father followed an agricultural life for many years and then retired with his wife, to Washington, where he died in 1891, at the age of seventy-eight years. He was survived by his widow until 1904. Of their family of nine children, Dr. Harsha is the youngest, the others being as follows: Mary, who is the wife of J. G. McPherson, resides at Philadelphia; Margaret, who is now deceased, was the wife of J. N. Grimes; J. W., who is a prominent minister of the United Presbyterian Church, in Pittsburg, Pa., a graduate of Franklin College, married Dola Cable; Ella, who resides at Philadelphia; Curtis, who is the wife of Robert Evans Steele, resides in Hutchinson, Kas.; Thomas Clark, who is a farmer in Chartiers Township, married Harriet McCaffery; Robert, a graduate of Franklin College, who is now pastor of the United Presbyterian Church of Taylorstown, married Margaret Pollock; Nettie, who resides at Pittsburg; and J. V., who is a practicing physician at McKeesport, Pa., is a graduate of the Pittsburg University.

The boyhood of Dr. Harsha was passed on his father's farm, but he early discovered that his tastes and natural inclinations were all in the direction of a professional career and his studies were accordingly pursued with this end in view. After graduating with honors and receiving the degrees of A. B. and A. M., from Washington and Jefferson College, in 1897 and after serving as instructor of Latin in the Washington high school for one year, he entered Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia and from that grand old institution, to which hundreds of eminent medical men look back with affection, he was graduated in 1903. In the following year he entered upon practice at Canonsburg and here has found appreciation of his medical and surgical skill and is recognized as one of the ablest practitioners of the city. He is a member of a number of medical organizations, including the county, State and American Medical Associations.

On June 17, 1909, Dr. Harsha was married to Miss Lucile Greer, a daughter of C. M. and Margaret (Clark) Greer, of Canonsburg. Mrs. Harsha was educated at the Pennsylvania College for Women. Dr. Harsha retains his membership in the Nu Sigma Nu and the Alpha Omega Alpha fraternities of his college, in which he took an active part during his collegiate course. In politics he is a Republican. With his wife he is a member of



the United Presbyterian Church. They enjoy an attractive home at No. 222 West Pike street. They are more or less interested in the pleasant social life of the city and have a wide circle of personal friends, many of these having known them from childhood.

GEORGE W. BUXTON, a substantial business citizen of Independence, Washington Co., Pa., where he is carrying on a prosperous general store enterprise, was born in 1865, in West Virginia, just across the river from Steubenville, Ohio, and is a son of James and Eleanore (Noah) Buxton.

The Buxton family, which is well known in Pennsylvania, was founded by Jacob Buxton, the great-grandfather of George W., who came as a young man to the United States from Germany. His son, Amos Buxton, was a stone mason by trade, and spent all of his life within a few miles of Independence, becoming well and favorably known as a master of his trade. James Buxton, father of George W., was born in Brooke County, W. Va., and came to Independence Township when nine years of age, following farming here up to the time of his wife's death in 1905, and since that time making his home with his son George W. James Buxton married Eleanore Noah, and they had two sons: George W., and John C., the latter also residing in Independence.

George W. Buxton was educated in the common schools which he left at the age of seventeen years to engage in farming with his father, and so continued until 1901, in which year he commenced operating a coal bank, furnishing coal to the Wabash Railroad for two years. He then came to Independence, buying the store of T. J. Adamson, and he has continued in this business to the present time, keeping a full line of groceries, dry goods, hardware and shoes, and having a large trade in his community. The building which he occupies was erected by his grandfather in 1848, and testifies to the latter's skill as a workman.

On December 27, 1898, Mr. Buxton was married to Mary C. Adams, daughter of Joseph P. and Florence Adams, of Independence, and there have been three children born to this union: Glen W., in March, 1901; Florence, in July, 1905; and James, in July, 1907.

Mr. Buxton is a trustee of the Independence Methodist Church, and his wife has been greatly interested in the work of this denomination. Although a Democrat in national matters, Mr. Buxton has been independent in local affairs, voting rather for the man than the party. He is the present township auditor, it being his third term in this office, and he has also served two terms as township clerk. He is a stockholder in the Farmers' Mutual Telephone Company of Independence, and is to be found in the front rank when any movement calculated

to be of benefit to his community is being agitated by his fellow citizens.

JOSEPH CARSON, deceased. The Carsons of Ohio County, W. Va., have always enjoyed high standing in that section and one of the representative and worthy members was the late Joseph Carson, who was born on the old family home place there, August 21, 1801, and was a son of Richard and Elizabeth (Irwin) Carson.

The family originally moved from Scotland to County Tyrone, Ireland, and from there emigrated to America, where the family has been established for more than 200 years. Richard Carson, the father of Joseph Carson, was a native of Pennsylvania. In the latter part of the eighteenth century he removed from Dauphin County, Pa., from the vicinity of Harrisburg, to Ohio County, Va., where he purchased the farm which later became the possession of his son Joseph. Richard Carson was a soldier in the War of 1812 and his death occurred at Delaware, Ohio, while on his way home from that war. He married Elizabeth Irwin and they had the following named children born to them: Abner, John, Nancy, Joseph, David, Elizabeth and Irwin. His widow subsequently became the wife of William Faris.

Joseph Carson, the third son, was young when he was left fatherless. He was reared on the home farm and gained sufficient education in the subscription schools and through his own efforts, to enable him to teach school and for several years before settling down to an entirely agricultural life, he engaged in teaching in his native county. He was a man of marked ability and his public spirit was shown in his efforts to better his community and to develop a spirit of progress, at all times exerting an influence in the direction of education and religion. He lived a long and useful life and died on the farm on which he was born, July 20, 1887.

In 1828, Joseph Carson was united in marriage with Miss Anna Brown, a daughter of William Brown, of Ohio County, and they had the following children born to them: Elizabeth, who married Robert Criswell; Hannah J., who married Harvey J. Milligan; Richard; Mary A., who married David M. Boggs; Sarah; William; Almira S. and Harriet, both of whom are now deceased; Vincent B. and John I., the last named being a very prominent citizen of Washington, Pa., and a leading member of its able bar. Joseph Carson was an old-time Democrat and was a man of party influence in his day and for some years he served as a justice of the peace. For more than a quarter of a century he was an elder in the West Alexander Presbyterian Church.

MRS. SARAH J. NOBLE, whose valuable farm of forty-two acres is situated in Donegal Township and is

devoted to general agriculture, has resided in the village of Vienna, Pa., since 1907. She was born near Utica, N. Y., January 14, 1836, and is a daughter of Matthew and Julia (Kennedy) Lavey.

The parents of Mrs. Noble were both born in Ireland. After coming to America they resided successively in various parts of New York State, and finally settled at Utica, where the father died when his daughter Sarah (Mrs. Noble) was but three years old. Mrs. Lavey remained a widow for a time and then married Robert Dougan and the family then came to Washington County, settling first at West Alexander. Later they moved to Claysville and there both Mr. and Mrs. Dougan died, the latter in her sixty-fifth year. Robert Dougan served as a soldier in the Civil War.

Mrs. Noble was sixteen years old when the family came to West Alexander, and on February 6, 1855, she was married to James Noble. He was a native of Ireland and was a son of James and Rosa Noble, who spent their lives in that country. In early manhood James Noble crossed the Atlantic Ocean to Canada, and from there came to West Alexander, where he was engaged for a time in the boot and shoe manufacturing business. In August, 1861, he enlisted for service in the Civil War, entering the 1st W. Va. Cav., and serving in Gen. Rosecrans' command. On March 14, 1862, he was killed by bushwhackers while on a scouting expedition. He was a favorite with his comrades and they all were united in their deep grief over his sad fate. The G. A. R. Post of West Alexander is named in his honor. Besides his widow, Mr. Noble left three fatherless children, all of whom have been carefully reared by their mother. The eldest, Eva K., is a successful teacher in the public schools at Frederickstown, Pa.; William E. and Mary E. both reside at Vienna with their mother. Mrs. Noble and her children are members of the Presbyterian Church at West Alexander, but Mr. Noble belonged to the M. E. Church. There are few better known or more highly respected ladies in the community than is Mrs. Noble, who, for almost 40 years was the toll-gate keeper on the National Road about two miles east of West Alexander. During this long period she was faithful to her duties and maintained the dignity and self respect which the importance of the position demanded.

**MISS MARY M. SMITH.** There are few family names in Independence Township, Washington Co., Pa., that are recalled with more respect than that of Smith, the first bearer of the name here being Nathaniel Smith, who was the grandfather of Miss Mary M. Smith, who owns and resides on the fine old homestead farm of eighty-seven acres. Miss Smith was born on this farm, in 1847, and her parents were William and Mary (Creswell) Smith.

Nathaniel Smith was born in Ireland and he came to this section of Washington County when there were comparatively few settlers here. He was a man possessing more education than his neighbors and also had the qualities which commanded the respect and confidence of the community and he was frequently called on to write wills and deeds, to preserve records, act as administrator and perform other duties which usually fall to the leading citizen. He was a practical surveyor and followed this profession in addition to cultivating his farm. This farm originally was a part of the old Philip Doddridge tract, for which he obtained patent from the commonwealth. This farm subsequently came into the possession of Miss Mary M. Smith, his only grandchild. She has sold that property, with the exception of the old home and two acres of land, to a coal company.

William Smith, father of Miss Mary M., was a well known school teacher and there are many of the elder residents of Independence Township who can recall him as such. He at that early day had to furnish the school-house in which he taught. His death occurred in 1855 and his burial was at Mt. Hope. He married Mary Creswell and they had two children: Mary M. and William Sidney, the latter of whom died in 1874. In 1857, Mrs. Smith was married (second) to John H. White, and they had one daughter, Esther J., who resides with her sister, Miss Mary M. The mother survived until 1891, and her burial was at Wellsville, Ohio.

John H. White was born in West Middletown, where his father, Thomas White was a blacksmith. The latter moved with his family to what now is the Stewart farm in Independence Township, on which he burned the brick out of which the house which now stands was built. When John H. White was first married he went to house keeping in a house which stood where the Wabash road now runs. He later moved to West Virginia, and was a farmer there. After the death of his first wife there, he was married to Mrs. Smith.

Miss Mary M. Smith attended school at Fallen Timber and then entered Muskingum College, Ohio, where she was subsequently graduated. For two years afterward she taught school, in Delaware County, N. Y., and then returned to Wellsville, Ohio, where her mother joined her after the death of Mr. White. In 1896, Miss Smith returned to take personal charge of the old homestead, which she has capably managed ever since, raising cattle and hogs together with grain, hay and fruit. Miss Smith and her sister are both members of the United Presbyterian Church of West Middletown and both are active workers in the Missionary Society. Miss Smith is very highly esteemed and is noted for her kindness of heart and charitable impulses as well as for her excellent judgment in the management of her estate.



HON. JOHN W. WILES, burgess of McDonald, Pa., and a prominent citizen of this borough, was born at Parkersburg, W. Va., November 27, 1866, and is a son of Samuel J. and Mary J. (Summers) Wiles.

The parents of Mr. Wiles were also natives of West Virginia and the father died there March 4, 1909, and his burial was at Petroleum. He was engaged in oil development. In politics he was a Republican, and he and wife were worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Of their four children, John W., is the eldest, the other being: Dora, who married W. S. Dayhuff; Lafayette; and Lina, who married F. M. Powell.

John W. Wiles spent but a short time in school, entering the oil fields when young and he has continued in the oil business ever since, at the present time having an interest in over 100 wells in West Virginia, Ohio and Pennsylvania. He has been a very active, progressive and useful citizen of McDonald and his fellow citizens testified to their confidence and esteem by electing him burgess on February 16, 1909.

In 1906, Mr. Wiles was married to Miss Elizabeth Copeland, who is a daughter of Jacob and Nancy Copeland, who were farming people in Harrison County, Ohio. Mrs. Wiles has four brothers: William, John, Jacob and George. The one son of the family bears the name of Robert.

Burgess Wiles is identified with Garfield Lodge, No. 604, F. & A. M.; No. 605, Odd Fellows, both at McDonald; and Lodge No. 831, Elks, at Carnegie. Mr. Wiles is manager of the McDonald baseball club, having a love for athletic sports and especially for the great American game.

W. R. McILVAINE, vice-president of the Washington Trust Company, of Washington, Pa., and for the past twenty years identified with many of the important business interests of city and county, was born in 1845, in Somerset Township, Washington Co., Pa., and is a son of the late William McIlvaine.

The McIlvaine family came to Washington County as early as 1780 and has increased and prospered here ever since. The father of Mr. McIlvaine was born in Somerset Township in 1805, and his whole life was passed in Washington County, where, for many years, he engaged in farming and stock raising.

W. R. McIlvaine obtained his education in the schools of his native county and resided on the farm on which he was born until he was forty-five years old, following farming and wool growing. After taking up his residence at Washington, he became interested in the natural gas industry and was one of a number who formed a company under the name of the Relief Gas Company, which was subsequently bought by the Manufacturers' Gas, Heat and Light Company, Mr. McIlvaine continu-

ing an interest in the same. He is second officer in the Washington Trust Company and was chairman of the building committee that erected the fine six-story bank building, a handsome structure with dimensions of 80 by 135 feet. In addition to being a thoroughly experienced and practical business man, Mr. McIlvaine is an active citizen and many of the movements which have contributed to the greatest welfare of the city, have had his approval in their inception and completion.

In 1868, Mr. McIlvaine was married to Miss Sarah E. Hamilton, who was born in Nottingham Township, of a prominent old Washington County family. They have three children: Nora Irene, who resides at home; William Alexander Hamilton, who is an attorney at Washington; and John Addison, who is a member of the faculty at Mt. Airy Institute for the Deaf. Mr. McIlvaine and family are members of the Second Presbyterian Church of Washington.

DUNNING HART, residing at No. 654 Maiden street, Washington, Pa., is a member of an old settled family of Pennsylvania. He was born in Washington County, Pa., November 30, 1836, and is a son of David and Margery Dunning Butler Hart, she being the second wife of David Hart. They had three children, namely: Margaret, who married Willison Kerr, is deceased as is also her husband; Dunning; and Eliza Harper, the latter of whom married Ard M. Hosack, and lives at Scenery Hill, Washington County.

The Hart family in America sprung from Nathan Hart (1), of Scotland. He came across the waters and settled on Muddy Run, Adams County, Pa., about 1730, which is about all that is known of his family except that he had two sons: Nathan Hart (2) and Micah Hart, the last named afterward settling near Norwich, Ohio.

Nathan Hart (2) in 1769, married Margaret Monteith and they lived in Muddy Run, Adams Co., Pa., and to them were born four children: David, in 1775; Jane, in 1777; Margaret, in 1782; and Mary, in 1785. Of these, Jane married John Kerr and lived and died near Gettysburg and had four children. Margaret married Nathaniel Paxton, in 1804, and removed to Somerset Township, Washington Co., Pa., in 1812. The numerous Paxton families throughout the norther part of Washington County, Pa., and parts of Ohio, are descendants of Nathaniel and Margaret (Hart) Paxton. Mary married Smith McCullough, of Pigeon Creek, Washington Co., Pa. Nathaniel Hart (2) died in 1787, on Muddy Run, Adams County. His wife, Margaret (Monteith) Hart, died in 1785, leaving the four children orphans.

David Hart assumed the entire management of the homestead, and cared, as a father, for his three sisters. On April 12, 1798, he married Sarah Paxton and re-



DAVID P. HART  
DUNNING HART

DAVID HART  
WILLIAM B. HART  
DAVID D. HART





mained on Muddy Run until the spring of 1807, when he and wife, feeling that the advantages and future welfare of their family demanded removal farther west, severed the strong ties that bound them to their childhood home. They started on their journey to Washington County, coming through on horseback and arriving in Somerset Township about the first of April, 1807. Here, in this house they had hewed out of the forest, they lived and died. There were born to them nine children, three born in Adams County and six in Washington County, as follows: Andrew Hart, born July 19, 1799, died August 10, 1861; Jane Hart, born January 28, 1801, and died February 21, 1864; Paxton Hart, born February 19, 1803, died October 30, 1828; John Hart, born December 15, 1805, died March 1, 1820; James Gibson Hart, born January 2, 1807; David Hart, born December 18, 1808, died March 30, 1872; Maria Hart; Sally Hart, born April 10, 1813, died May 17, 1830; and William Hart, born September 19, 1817. Sarah (Paxton) Hart died in 1830. In 1832, David Hart married for a second wife, Mrs. Margaret Dunning Butler, to whom were born three children, namely: Margaret Hart Kerr, deceased; Eliza Hart Hosack, of Scenery Hill, and Dunning Hart, of Washington, Pa.

David Hart died October 1, 1862, and as to the life he led and to the high esteem in which he was held by those who knew him, it can be told no better than to add here the words written by one who knew him well, Rev. Bankhead Boyd, of Pigeon Creek.

"David Hart died at his residence in Somerset Township, Washington County, on the first day of October, 1852, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. He was born in Adams County, Pa., November 28, 1775. The time of his removal to this county was 1807. He was a ruling elder in the Associate Presbyterian Church of Pigeon Creek. In noticing the death of this good man, it is not our design to pronounce any eulogy upon him. He was too well known in the community in which he long resided, to render this necessary. It is but justice, however, to say that but few men stood higher in the community than the deceased. He possessed a strong, discriminating judgment, a character fair and unblemished, strongly marked by decision, and at the same time distinguished for uprightness and sterling integrity, which secured for him the esteem and confidence of all who knew him. This was evident from the large amount of business with which he was from time to time entrusted, and indeed, during the greater part of his long life, he was acting for others, in one way or another, and the vast concourse of people which accompanied his mortal remains to their final resting place, showed the high esteem in which he was held by the community at large. Benevolence was a paramount feature in his character. The good of others was an object which he kept steadily

in view, and any measures which he believed calculated for the promotion of the public good, received his cordial support. At the time of his death he was an active and influential member of the Bible Society of Somerset Township. The interests of true religion, also the advancement of the Redeemer's Kingdom, in this world, were always with him matters of the first importance. Having early made a profession of his faith in Christ, he ever manifested a deep solicitude for the cause he had espoused, and his counsel and contributions were never wanting but always rendered with the greatest cheerfulness, when the interests of the church required them. His whole life was an ornament of the profession he had made. His house was the house of prayer, the morning and evening sacrifice was never neglected. His seat was never vacant in the House of God but for the weightiest reasons, and in all the relations of life he seemed to aim at maintaining a conscience void of offense toward God and toward man.

"In a word, he was a just man who feared God and wrought righteousness and was eminently useful in his day and generation, both in the church and in the world, being always ready for every good work. From the nature of the disease from which he died, he was in a great measure deprived of the powers of speech during his last illness, and consequently little could be obtained from him respecting his feelings or state of mind, but, judging from the general tenor of his life, we can have no doubt but that his latter end was peace. 'Mark the perfect man and behold the upright for the end of that man is peace.' He left a wife and numerous relatives to mourn his loss, but trust their loss was his gain, and that he is now in the Upper Sanctuary, singing the song of Moses and the Lamb with the angels and the spirits of just men made perfect."

Dunning Hart was reared on the home farm in Somerset Township. He enlisted in Co. G, 140th Pa. Vol. Inf., and served three years of the Civil War, in the Army of the Potomac. He was wounded at the battle of Gettysburg, receiving three gunshot wounds, one slight and two serious, and was in the Philadelphia Hospital for about eight months before again fit for duty. He was then transferred from Co. G, to the 3rd Vet. Res., of which he was an officer, and was discharged at Augusta, Maine, in September, 1865. He is a member of W. F. Templeton Post, G. A. R.

After his military service was over, Mr. Hart returned home and resumed farming and stock raising in Somerset Township, continuing until 1868, when he purchased the Lowland Stock Farm, in Amwell Township, to which he moved and carried on farming and stock raising there until 1908, when he sold out and retired to Washington. He was an extensive raiser of all kinds of stock and in later years he made a specialty of registered Shorthorn



cattle, in which he met with much success. He has always been an active citizen.

Mr. Hart was married in the fall of 1865, to Miss Mary J. Davis, born in Allegheny County, Pa., July 24, 1839, a daughter of George and Martha (Crawford) Davis. When Mrs. Hart was sixteen years of age, her parents moved to the Brownlee farm in Washington County, and she has resided in the county ever since. Mr. and Mrs. Hart reared a family of seven children, namely: George Davis, who lives on the Lowland farm; David Paxton, who also resides in Amwell Township; Margaret M., who is the wife of J. Preston Horn, lives near Baker's Station; Dunning Albert, who died when just past his seventeenth year; James G., who is engaged in business at Duquesne, Pa.; John Fergus, who is deceased; and William E. William E. Hart is a practicing physician in the Roosevelt Hospital, New York City. He graduated from Washington and Jefferson College, in the class of 1905, and from Johns Hopkins Medical College, Baltimore, Md., in the class of 1909. Mr. and Mrs. Hart are members of the First Presbyterian Church of Washington.

JULES J. CHARLIER, treasurer of the McDonald Savings and Trust Company, at McDonald, Pa., has been identified with this financial institution since 1905, and has spent thirty years of his life in America, but another land claims his birth. He is a native of Belgium, born in that country in September, 1868, and is a son of Jules and a grandson of Alexis Charlier.

Both grandfather and father were coal miners in Belgium and it was with the hope of finding better industrial conditions in the coal districts of Pennsylvania, that the father of Jules J. Charlier brought his family to America in 1879. He had married Josephine Manderlier, in Belgium, and they became the parents of the following children: Emma; Octavius; Fred; Emil; Mary, who married Morris Evans; Alice, who married Roy L. Smith; and Jules J., who was the second in order of birth.

Jules J. Charlier had only the rather meager educational opportunities that are afforded children in the mining districts, where very often their school days are shortened in order that they may join the other male members of the family and by their work add to the general income, and his was no exceptional case. His teaching in Belgium had been in the French language and only four months was afforded him in the common schools in the United States in which to master an entirely new tongue, and then he went into the mines and did his daily task under ground with the others. However, he was different in that he had ambition and when his hard labor was over for the day, he applied himself to study in the evenings and in a surprisingly short time

had acquired knowledge that made him a valuable employe in another direction and provided a stepping stone to the promotion which later awaited him. After leaving the mines he entered the employ of a merchant, T. B. Rollins, and later, of J. D. Sauters, a coal operator, and still later he embarked in a grocery business for himself, at McDonald. He continued in the latter enterprise for some time and then sold out, and in 1905 accepted the position of bookkeeper for the McDonald Savings and Trust Company, of which he is now treasurer.

The McDonald Savings and Trust Company was organized in 1903, with a capital stock of \$125,000, John P. Scott being its first president, and W. L. Scott, its first treasurer. The capitalists who formed the first board of directors were the following: John P. Scott, W. L. Elliott, Dr. G. H. Miller, C. G. Haden, J. M. Stilley, D. G. Bamford, James Baell, K. N. McDonald and Richard Lamb. It is a sound, safe concern that has more than met every expectation and is one of the most solidly financed institutions of this section.

In November, 1890, Mr. Charlier was married to Miss Emma Egbert, whose parents are Nicholas and Flomey (Leroy) Egbert, residents of McDonald, whose other children are: Lena, wife of Augustus Bailey Isadore; Flomey, wife of Eli Conlier; and Helen, wife of Frank Scouvard; and Jules.

Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Charlier: Raymond, Earl and Evaline. They are members of the First United Presbyterian Church at McDonald. He is identified with both the Masons and the Odd Fellows, a member of Garfield Lodge, No. 604, F. & A. M., and MacDonald Lodge, No. 605, Odd Fellows, both at McDonald. In politics he is a Republican.

ROBERT L. JOHNSTON, president of the school board of California, Pa., and a director of the First National Bank, has been a resident of East Pike Run Township since about 1854, and was born February 5, 1848, at Brownsville, Fayette Co., Pa., a son of James M. and Jane B. (Scott) Johnston, and a grandson of George Johnston, a native of Ireland, who came to this country about 1806 and located at Brownsville, Pa., where he died at the advanced age of ninety-three years. The father of our subject was a plasterer and contractor by trade, but spent his later years on a farm in East Pike Run Township.

Robert L. Johnston was reared at California, Pa., where he attended the local schools and the old academy, and when a youth removed with his parents to the farm in East Pike Run Township, where he subsequently engaged in farming until 1897, when he sold the property and came to California, where he and his brother James M. carry on a plaster contracting business. Mr. John-

ston has for the past twenty-two years served as a member of the township and borough school boards, and is now serving his fourth term on the California board, of which he has for a number of years been president. The other members of the board are as follows: W. J. Weaver, T. J. Underwood, Peter Dewar, Joseph Gallagher, and Ross Denny. Mr. Johnston is a Knight Templar Mason. He married Mary Worrel, who was born in Washington County, Pa., and was reared in Fallowfield Township by James Stroud. They have three children: James S., Jane S., and Robert L.

LEWIS N. YOHE, a member of the Yohe Brothers' Lumber Company, which is the oldest concern of its kind in Monongahela City, and was established in 1878, has been a life-long resident of this city, where he was born April 15, 1855, and is a son of Michael and Phoebe (McConnel) Yohe.

Michael Yohe was born and reared on a farm at Valley Inn, Carrol Township, in 1815, and was a son of Isaac Yohe, who came from the eastern part of Pennsylvania, locating on a farm three miles east of Monongahela City, where he spent his life engaged in farming. Michael Yohe was reared on the home farm, where he remained until after his marriage. He moved to Monongahela City, Pa., where he died at the age of sixty-eight years. He married Phoebe McConnel, who was born in 1825, in West Middletown, Pa., and who was of Scotch-Irish ancestry. Their union resulted in the birth of nine sons, namely: John M., a resident of Pittsburg; Isaac, a resident of Monongahela City; Leroy S., deceased; James L., who is in partnership with his brother Lewis; William G., of New Kensington, Pa.; Lewis N., the subject of this sketch; Frank; and Charles (twins) both residents of Monongahela City; and Sherod, who also resides in Monongahela City.

Lewis N. Yohe grew to maturity at his father's home, and after obtaining an education in the common schools of the township, spent two years on Capt. J. B. Gibson's farm, and two years on Daniel Reil's farm, where he took the place of his cousin, J. B. Yohe, now general manager of the Lake Erie Railroad. He then came to Monongahela City, where he learned the carpenter's trade with his brother Isaac, with whom he and his brother James, established in 1878, the planing mill and lumber company, which is still operated under the firm name of Yohe Brothers' Lumber Company. The plant, which is located on the Monongahela River, gives employment to an average of 60 to 100 men, and the concern does a general contracting business, dealing also in all kinds of building materials. Isaac Yohe disposed of his interest in the business to Clyde C. Yohe, a son of James L. Yohe, and is now living in retirement. James L. Yohe is manager of the mill, his son Clyde is secretary

and treasurer of the company, and Lewis N. Yohe, manager of the general contract work.

In March, 1877, Mr. Yohe was united in marriage with Sallie A. Wilson, a daughter of John and Susanna Wilson, of Chester County, Pa., and they have had the following children: Warren I., who married Margaret Abbott, and has one child, Lewis, Jr.; George W.; Lewis H.; deceased; Michael, who married Nellie McCalister and has two children, Donald and Harold; Sarah N., who is the wife of George H. Peterson; Susan, deceased; Percy P., and Elsie.

In politics Mr. Yohe is a Republican. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Royal Arcanum. He is an active member in the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he has been trustee for the past twenty-eight years.

WALTER H. BAKER, secretary and treasurer of the Universal Rolling Mill Company, whose plant is located at Bridgeville, Pa., is one of the prominent young business men of Washington. He was born at Zollarsville, in Bethlehem Township, but has practically spent his entire life in Washington, where his father, N. R. Baker, of the Citizens' National Bank, located when he was a child.

Walter H. Baker graduated with the class of 1898 from Washington and Jefferson College, and immediately afterward became identified with the Tyler Charcoal Iron Mills for two years, after which he went to Waynesburg as superintendent of the Waynesburg Forge, Sheet and Tin Mills, in which capacity he served until 1907, when he accepted a position as secretary and treasurer of the Universal Rolling Mill Company, with which he has since been identified, his office being located at No. 531 Washington Trust building, Washington.

Mr. Baker is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church; is fraternally affiliated with Sunset Lodge, F. & A. M., and belongs also to the Duquesne Club of Pittsburg.

In April, 1909, Mr. Baker married Amy Patterson Duncan, a daughter of the late James E. Duncan, who was a prominent glass manufacturer of Pittsburg and Washington.

WILLIAM BAMFORD, a prominent farmer of Robeson Township and the owner of a farm of 114 acres, on which he has a producing oil well, was born November 16, 1864, at Bulger, and is a son of Robert and Sarah (Gordon) Bamford. The father was a blacksmith during his early life, but subsequently followed farming. He died January 1, 1886, leaving his widow, who is a resident of Midway, and the following children: D. G. Bamford, William, our subject; Robert, and Mary, who lives with the mother at Midway.

William Bamford obtained his education in the com-



mon schools of the township, and since completing same has been engaged in agricultural pursuits in Robeson Township. He is a stockholder in the Midway National Bank, and the McDonald Savings and Trust Company. In politics he is a Democrat and has served three years as collector and treasurer of the school funds, and three years as road supervisor of the township.

In 1882, Mr. Bamford married Anna M. Hood, a daughter of James and Margaret (Burns) Hood, who was one of ten children born to her parents, who were well known farmers of this county: Jane, the deceased wife of James Coventry; Mary, deceased wife of John Coventry; Nancy, who first married Samuel Ackleson, formed a second union with Thomas Ramsey; Catherine, the deceased wife of William Moreland; John; Alexander; Amanda, deceased; Anna Margaret, who is the wife of our subject; James, and George. Mr. and Mrs. Bamford have three children: Sarah G., Margaret H. and Robert James.

ROBERT LEMOYNE ELWOOD, ex-mayor and an honored and highly esteemed citizen of Monongahela City, Pa., who has been a resident here for the past forty-seven years, was born August 3, 1856, in Washington Co., Pa., and is a son of Robert and Elizabeth (Howe) Elwood.

Robert Elwood, father of our subject, was a small boy when his parents removed from Ohio to Washington County, Pa., where they settled on a tract of timberland. Here he was reared and learned the blacksmith trade, and during the Civil War, came to Monongahela City, where he ran a shop on Main street, where the Ideal Theater is now located. He was married to Elizabeth Howe, a native of Washington County, Pa., who died at the age of eighty-two years. Of their union were born the following children: Eliza, who married William Grable, both of whom are deceased; Anna, who married William Hartman, both deceased; John William; Margaret, who is the widow of John Frye; Maria, who married Aaron Reese; Clara, who is the wife of Amzi Eckles; Ella D., who is the wife of Harry McMasters; Robert L., the subject of this sketch; and Jennie, who married Lewis Stuler. Mr. and Mrs. Elwood were married fifty years before death entered the family, the former's death occurring at the age of seventy-four years.

Robert L. Elwood was quite young when the family removed to Monongahela City, where he was reared and attended the common schools, having been a member of the Kate Clemmons class of 1872. He early in life began working on the river boats, beginning as a deck hand on the "Clipper," which was owned by William Clark. He later entered the employ of Joseph Walton & Company, with whom he began as mate and was promoted

to captain. During his period of twenty-one years of service with that company he was presented with a token of appreciation by the independent coal dealers for having carried the largest amount of coal ever carried in six months on the Monongahela River, and he was at the same time presented with a miniature of his old boat, "Maggie," by the other employees of the Joseph Walton Company. During his thirty-two years spent on the river he was fortunate in not having sunk even the smallest amount of coal, which is a distinction that falls to the lot of but few sailors. In 1904, Mr. Elwood retired from the river, and the following year was elected mayor of Monongahela City on the Republican ticket, serving in that capacity for two terms, and during his second term was appointed alderman by the governor to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John Holland. At the expiration of his first term in that capacity, he was elected to that office and is still serving.

In 1904, Mr. Elwood and his son Robert embarked in the ice business at Monongahela City, and operate three wagons. He and his son have invented and obtained a patent Mar. 23, 1909, on a nut-and-bolt-lock, which will doubtless be used extensively in the construction of railroad structural iron work, the nut itself having a leveled face, which, when bolted to a surface of the same angle, makes slipping absolutely impossible.

Mr. Elwood was married Jan. 8, 1878, to Mary A. Furlong, who is a daughter of John Furlong, of Oil City, Pa., and they have four children: Seward, Elizabeth, Morley and Robert L., Jr. Mr. Elwood is fraternally a member of the I. O. O. F., B. P. O. E., Jr. O. U. A. M., and the Steamboat Protective Association, Harbor No. 25. His religious connection is with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM COULSON, proprietor of the Central Hotel, a commodious, well equipped modern hostelry situated at Roscoe, Washington Co., Pa., was born in England, Sept. 6, 1869, and is a son of Eneas and Mary (Barnes) Coulson.

The parents of Mr. Coulson came to America in 1879. The father was a coal miner and found employment at Elco, formerly called Wood's Run, one mile up the river from Roscoe. Mr. Coulson worked as a miner until 1901, when he went into the hotel business and it was in his father's hotel at Donora that William Coulson obtained his training and experience in this line.

William Coulson started to work in the coal mines when he was 12 years old and knows all about the hardships and dangers of a miner's life, which he continued to face until 1902, when he began to assist his father. He came to Roscoe and took charge of the Central Hotel in September, 1908. This building was erected in 1897, but has been remodeled and the latest







JOSEPH A. HERRON

modern comforts and conveniences installed. It is a large, roomy structure, 40 apartments in all, 20 of these being comfortable sleeping chambers. It is of brick and tile construction and is three stories in height. Its cuisine is unsurpassed and its charges of \$1.50 per day are very moderate.

Mr. Coulson married Miss Mary J. Gillie, a daughter of James Gillie, Sr., of Courtney, Washington County, and they have three children: Russell E., Isabel and Mary. In politics, Mr. Coulson is a Republican and was serving in his fourth year as a member of the Donora borough Council, when he resigned the office, on coming to Roscoe. He is identified with the order of Elks.

AMBROSE L. EAKIN, one of Washington's representative citizens, a member of the city Council from the Eighth Ward, has long been identified with the oil industry and is district superintendent of the South Pennsylvania Oil Company, with offices on the second floor of the W. T. Building. He was born in 1866, in Venango County, Pa., but from the age of 8 years until he came to Washington County, his home was in McKean County.

Mr. Eakin began to work in the oil fields when he was a boy and more or less has been connected with oil interests ever since. In 1886 he came to Washington, being then in the employ of the Union Oil Company and transferred to the Forrest Oil Company when that organization succeeded the Union, which, in turn was succeeded by the South Pennsylvania Oil Company. The territory over which Mr. Eakin has charge includes the business done in 234 wells. His long experience and thorough knowledge of details and conditions, both serve to make Mr. Eakin a valuable man for this responsible position. He takes an active interest in politics and for seven years has been a member of the Council.

Mr. Eakin was married at Bradford, Pa., in 1885, to Miss Carrie Belle Taylor, and they have had eight children, seven sons and one daughter, namely: Charles, who is in the employ of the South Pennsylvania Oil Company; Flossie, who resides at home; Glade, who is a resident of Spokane, Wash.; and Glenn, Leon, J. Shaw, Fred and Fay. Mr. and Mrs. Eakin attend the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a Thirty-second degree Mason and is a member of the Blue Lodge, Chapter, Council and Commandery, at Washington, and the Consistory at Pittsburg. He is also a member of the order of Maccabees.

JOSEPH ALEXANDER HERRON, who is president of the Monongahela Trust Company, and senior member of Alexander & Company, bankers of Monongahela City, Pa., with which he has been associated since 1866, is

identified with various banking houses of Washington County. He was born October 16, 1847, in Monongahela City, Pa., and is a son of David and Eliza Alexander Herron.

David Herron, who was born in Kentucky, became a captain on the lower river and about 1844 came to Monongahela City. He married Eliza Alexander, and after the birth of their only child, the subject of this sketch, he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he died in 1864, after which his widow returned with her son to Monongahela City, where she died in 1907, at the advanced age of eighty-four years.

Joseph Alexander, the maternal grandfather of our subject, was born April 1, 1795, a son of one of the pioneers of the Upper Monongahela Valley, who came here from Cecil County, Md., in 1763. Joseph Alexander first engaged in business in Monongahela in 1828 as a general trader, in a log house on Main street, and later engaged in the banking business, taking in his son, William J., as a partner in 1843. The business was carried on under the firm name of Joseph Alexander & Son, and continued under that name until 1850, when the present firm of Alexander & Company was organized. Joseph Alexander died June 20, 1871. James S. Alexander, one of the younger sons of Joseph Alexander, who was born August 28, 1828, became a member of the banking firm in about 1864, and a few years previous to his death, in 1904, he divided his interest between his two sons, William H. and Frederick K., who with Joseph A. Herron, constitute the present banking firm, Alexander & Company, of Monongahela City. William J. Alexander died June 8, 1894.

Joseph A. Herron spent part of his boyhood days in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he attended the common schools, and after the death of his father, he and his mother returned to Monongahela City, Pa., and his education was completed at the Westchester Military Academy at Westchester, Pa. In 1866 he entered the bank of Alexander & Company as clerk, became a member of that firm in 1870, and after the death of his uncle, James Alexander, became senior member of the firm, of which he is the present head and active manager. The new building, which was erected in 1906, is a monument to the energy of the present firm. Mr. Herron is typical of the modern man of affairs, an indefatigable worker, with whom the affairs of Alexander & Company are ever foremost, but one who also finds time to do his part for civic betterment, and also devotes considerable time to his church and social duties. That he is a banker of a high order is shown by the fact that he is president of the Monongahela Trust Company; president of the Farmers' and Miners' Bank of Bentleyville; is a director of the Farmers' Deposit National Bank; the Farmers' Deposit Savings Bank of Pittsburg; is a director of the



Reliance Life Insurance Company, and is also identified with various other business concerns of the county. Mr. Herron owns a valuable farm of 190 acres on Ginger Hill, and also his fine residence property which is located on Meade street. Politically he is identified with the Republican party, and is president and one of the board of managers of the Monongahela Cemetery. He has held membership with the Presbyterian Church for many years, and is also a deacon. He is fraternally affiliated with the Masons, the B. P. O. E., and the Jr. O. U. A. M.

Mr. Herron was married October 25, 1877, to Mary Campbell, a daughter of William and Eliza (Shaw) Campbell, of Butler County, Pa., and of their union were born: William A.; D. Campbell, who married Julia Abrahams; Joseph A.; Donald James; John; Ethel; and Gertrude.

JAMES WESLEY GILLESPIE, one of Washington County's substantial citizens and solid, reliable men, resides on his farm of 60 acres which is situated in Cross Creek Township and also owns a farm of 150 acres, which lies in Jefferson Township. He was born in the latter township Nov. 7, 1863, and is a son of W. J. and Sarah E. (Gillespie) Gillespie. His parents were farming people and he was their eldest child, the other members of the family being as follows: John, Charles, Nannie, Minnie, Venia, Winnifred and Ella Nora.

James Wesley Gillespie obtained his education in the public schools of Jefferson Township which he attended during the winter sessions until he was about 20 years of age, after which he gave the larger part of his attention to farming and raising stock. Since 1906, as a side line, he has done considerable butchering and supplies meat to the miners in the coal works adjacent to his farm. In the management of his property, Mr. Gillespie has shown the industry, forethought and good management which is pretty sure to bring about success.

On Feb. 19, 1885, Mr. Gillespie was married to Miss Mary E. McBride, a daughter of James and Elizabeth McBride, of Cross Creek Township, and to them have been born the following children: Viola B., who married Albert Boles, of Eldersville; James A., who resides in Colorado; Ethel G., who is the wife of Frank Andrews, of West Newton, Pa., and they have a son, Leslie; William W. and Homer R., both of whom live at home. Mr. Gillespie is a broad-minded man and a believer in higher education and he has given his children excellent advantages, two of them being graduates of the High School at Eldersville. The family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has been a lifelong Republican, but has always declined to serve in public office, although well qualified in every way to do so. He is an Odd

Fellow and has passed all the chairs in Lodge No. 805 at Eldersville.

W. E. McCURDY, one of Burgettstown's leading citizens and representative business men, conducting a large drug business as his main interest at present, was born at Eldersville, Washington Co., Pa., May 14, 1866, a son of Dr. J. K. and Elizabeth (Love) McCurdy.

W. E. McCurdy was educated in the schools of Clinton and Florence and then learned the drug business, spending two years in Gettysburg, two more years at Tarport, then a suburb of Bradford, and also some time in a suburb of Philadelphia. Since his marriage, in 1898, he has resided at Burgettstown, where he has become identified with business interests and public affairs. For 17 years he has been local manager of the Bell Telephone Company, in which he is also a stockholder; is a stockholder and one of the directors of the Burgettstown National Bank, and is proprietor of a drug store. He has taken an active part in advancing the various interests of the town and at present is serving on the Board of Health.

On Sept. 18, 1898, Mr. McCurdy was married to Miss Jennie L. McCorkle, a daughter of J. S. and Jennie L. McCorkle, and they have two children: Grace Elizabeth and John C. Mr. McCurdy is a member of the First Presbyterian Church at Burgettstown, in which he is an elder, and he is superintendent of the large and interested Sunday school. Mr. McCurdy is a Prohibitionist and an active worker in the cause of temperance. He has been treasurer of Fairview Cemetery for the past ten years, being a charter member of the association.

JOHN MILTON DAY, a representative citizen of South Franklin Township, where he successfully carries on a general line of agriculture, stock raising and sheep growing for wool, was born in Morris Township, Washington Co., Pa., Aug. 26, 1847. His parents were J. Miller and Elizabeth (Hanna) Day. The family is so old and so important a one in this section that the records have been preserved away back through the grandfather, John Day, to Daniel Day and Samuel Day, the founder of the family in Pennsylvania.

George Day emigrated from England to Connecticut in the seventeenth century and thence removed to Newark, N. J. His descendants are quite numerous in that region. His son, Samuel Day, came from New Jersey to Pennsylvania about 1775 and took up land in Morris Township, Washington County, and here became a farmer and man of substance. He was the father of four sons: Daniel, Samuel, Joseph and Benjamin, and one daughter, Joanna.

Daniel Day continued to reside on the land which his father had secured, adding to its improvements and value thereby, and lived to advanced age, dying in 1811. He left six sons and three daughters: Calvin, William, John, Samuel, Stephen, Cephas, Abigail, Eleanor and Electa.

John Day, son of Daniel, succeeded his father and grandfather on the homestead and retained possession of all the land during his life. On Sept. 2, 1813, by Rev. C. Dodd, John Day was married to Sarah Miller, of Amwell Township, Washington Co., Pa., and they had eleven children born to them: Eliza, Mary, Sarah, J. Miller, Daniel, Harvey, Annie, Abigail, Cyrus, Jessie and Meribah. Of these, Eliza was the wife of George Wolf and lived at Ninevah, Greene Co., Pa. Mary was the wife of John Brownlee and lived in Franklin Township, Washington County. Sarah was the wife of Robert Baldwin and lived in Morris Township. Daniel was married (first) to Mary Bates and (second) to Etta Johns and resides at Canonsburg, Pa. Harvey was married (first) to Caroline McCollum and (second) to Mrs. Mary Harris, and moved to Lincoln, Neb. Annie was married (first) to Elias Conger, and (second) to Dr. Strauss, of Amity, Pa. Abigail married H. C. Swart, of Washington County, Pa. Cyrus died when aged 8 years, and Jessie and Meribah, twins, both died in infancy.

J. Miller Day, the fourth member of the above family and the father of John Milton Day, was a lifelong resident of Washington County and a large portion of this time was spent in Morris Township. He obtained elementary training in the early subscription schools, these often being held in abandoned log dwellings and fortunately one was situated near the Day homestead. His advantages were equal to those enjoyed by his associates and he, like many others, grew in wisdom as years were added to them. Much of the surrounding country at that time was practically unsettled, although much advance had been made from the time when the first member of the Day family penetrated into the wilderness. When Samuel Day first took up his tract of virgin land, an old fort stood in the southeastern part of Franklin Township and aged survivors would often relate to the younger generation of Days the fearsome adventures and terrifying experiences of early life on that border. Frequently the mothers would have to hasten with their little children clinging to them and take shelter within this fort when there were indications of visits from the Indians, who, in that section were savage at that time. The old fort no longer exists, but doubtless many a romance has been written around it. Among the first settlers to exert a real civilizing influence, the Days without doubt were the foremost, the men of this family being industrious, energetic and

enterprising and the women, courageous and frugal. Evidence was given by the rapid clearing of their lands, the erection of substantial buildings, the gathering of flocks and herds and the establishing of well ordered households. These characteristics of the Days continue into the present generation.

The death of J. Miller Day occurred in 1903, after a long and useful life. Politically he was a Democrat and on several occasions was elected to the office of justice of the peace and from 1866 until 1869, he served the county as a director of the poor. For many years his presence and support were given to the Upper Ten-Mile Presbyterian Church, in which he held the office of deacon for a protracted period.

On Jan. 19, 1843, J. Miller Day was married to Miss Elizabeth Hanna, a daughter of John V. Hanna, of Morris Township, Washington County, and to this union seven children were born, namely: Martha Maria, who became the wife of John N. Weir, of Franklin Township; Sarah Ann, who died in 1848; John Milton; Elsie Jane, who married William Ashbrook, of East Finley Township; George Hamilton, who died in 1854; Hugh Allison, who married Annie Andrews, and Mary Elizabeth, who married Allen J. Mowl, of West Bethlehem Township. The mother of the above family died in 1872 and was interred in the cemetery at Prosperity. J. Miller Day was married two years later to Mrs. Mary (Wise) McKenna.

John Milton Day attended the schools which are now situated in South Franklin Township and afterward turned his attention to agricultural pursuits as his father before him. His exceptionally fine farm of 163 acres he took possession of in 1874. He has long been numbered with the successful stock raisers and wool growers of this part of the county, worthily upholding the Day name as leading agriculturists and stockmen in Washington County.

On Oct. 12, 1871, John M. Day was married to Miss Margaret Weir, who was born in South Franklin Township, Washington Co., Pa., and is a daughter of the late Joseph Weir, who once was a prominent and substantial farmer of this section. To Mr. and Mrs. Day two children were born, Elizabeth H. and Lenora P., the latter of whom is now deceased. The former is the wife of L. T. Young, who is engaged in farming in South Franklin Township, and they have three children, namely: Margaret L., Helen M. and John D. Mr. Day and family are members of the old Upper Ten-Mile Presbyterian Church, to which the Day family has given both moral and material support for so many years. In this body Mr. Day is serving as one of the elders of the church. Mr. Day was reared in the Democratic party and has always continued his nominal allegiance to the same, but he has independent proclivities and frequently,



in local affairs has cast his vote in favor of the candidate who, in his judgment, seems best qualified. He has never been a seeker for office, but has frequently been selected by his fellow citizens for responsible township positions and he has served at different times as assessor, as constable and also as township collector.

MAJ. WILLIAM WORKMAN, who was for many years one of the most prominent men in Washington County, Pa., was identified with both public and political life and held many offices of trust and honor. He was born in Washington, Pa., Mar. 26, 1818, and died here Jan. 2, 1901, and was a son of Gen. Samuel Workman and a grandson of Hugh Workman.

The Workman family was established in this country by four brothers, who came from County Monaghan, Ireland, in 1777, and James and Hugh located in Washington County, Pa., just east of the borough of Washington. Hugh and James Workman were both soldiers in the Revolutionary War and were members of Col. William Crawford's expedition against Sandusky in 1792. They were both members of the same company when the army on its outward march left the Mingo Bottom, but when Col. Crawford selected his light horse cavalry, Hugh joined it, and James remained in the ranks of the mounted infantry. Hugh Workman married Peggy Bryson and soon after the town of Washington was laid out purchased property on South Main street, where he continued his residence until his death, Nov. 20, 1843, at the age of 84 years.

Gen. Samuel Workman, a son of Hugh Workman, was born Jan. 11, 1793, in Washington, and was one of Washington County's most prominent citizens. He married Nancy McCamant, a daughter of William McCamant, who kept a tavern at the sign of the "Cross Keys" on the corner of Main and Wheeling streets. Gen. Workman was editor of the Washington "Reporter" from 1819 until 1821, and during that time showed that he was a fearless and effective writer. Upon leaving journalistic work he entered the militia and rose through the various ranks to Brig-General. On Aug. 11, 1821, he was appointed county treasurer by the commissioners, was reappointed the two succeeding years, and at the October election in 1823 was chosen sheriff, and being commissioned on the 25th of that same month, he resigned the treasurership. He was elected a member of the State Legislature in 1827, re-elected in 1828 and 1829, and on May 11, 1830, Gov. Wolf appointed him secretary of the land office, to which he was reappointed in 1833, and served in that capacity until May 10, 1836. He was appointed postmaster of Washington on Mar. 23, 1839, and served until Dec. 24, 1840, and on Jan. 4, 1841, was again appointed treasurer of the county. His death occurred Mar. 31,

1841, after having figured prominently and creditably in county and state politics, and was at all times held in high esteem by his fellow citizens.

Maj. William Workman practically spent his entire life in Washington and vicinity, but during his early manhood went to Iowa with the intention of locating there, and not liking the outlook returned to Washington and bought the old Workman homestead, where he lived until the time of his death. Although not strong physically, he was a man of great energy and indomitable will. His education was obtained in private schools and at the Washington College, and he acquired a thorough training in business affairs, which well fitted him for the many offices of trust and honor which he held in later life. He early became interested in local politics, and was the recognized leader of the Democratic party, a position which he held for many years after the average man tires of the strife and contention of political wrangling and gives way to younger men. He was many times chairman of the Democratic County convention and always discharged the trust thus reposed in him with zeal and fidelity. During his younger days he was twice his party's candidate for county office, and was elected county treasurer in 1841, and in 1845 was elected to the office of register. He was afterward chosen one of the jury commissioners of the county, and it is said, that Maj. Workman had the honor of being the first county treasurer after that office was made elective, and to have been with Hon. J. R. McLain, of Claysville, the first jury commissioners chosen in the county. He was the first county officer to occupy a room in the court house which was taken down in 1898. Few men in the county have done so much business as he in the settlement of estates. He was called upon to draw deeds, write wills, and legal papers of various kinds, and managed and settled many estates, and was thus engaged down to the day when stricken with his fatal illness. He was a friend to the poor and unfortunate and hundreds of cases could be cited where he befriended individuals and families, not only with kind words and advice, but with substantial aid. There are many such in Washington County who will long cherish his memory. As a citizen he was enterprising and liberal in the matter of improvements that commended themselves to his judgment. This is well illustrated in his subscriptions and donations toward the building of railroads and the betterment of county roads. He was one of the prime movers in the construction of the Upper Ten-Mile plank road and he did much toward having the B. & O. R. R. built through the county. He was the trustee appointed by the United States Courts to advertise and sell the old Hempfield road and the purchase of it by the B. & O. R. R. was brought about largely through his influence with the B. & O. directors.

At the time of his death and for many years previous he was a director in the Wheeling branch of the B. & O. R. R., and at the annual meetings of the stockholders of his company was always chosen as presiding officer. In his home Mr. Workman was the typical old-fashioned gentleman, always taking the greatest pleasure in having his friends come and partake of his hospitality.

On Jan. 11, 1853, Maj. Workman was joined in marriage with Mary Jones, a daughter of Charles E. and Susan (Judson) Jones, the former a cabinet-maker and general contractor. She was born in England and when a babe in arms came with her parents to this country. She was one of ten children born to her parents, of whom but four are living: Mrs. Workman; Jane E., who resides on West Wheeling street, Washington, Pa., married William H. Taylor, and is the mother of Hon. J. F. Taylor, Common Pleas Judge of Washington County; Rev. Sylvester F. Jones, D. D., of Washington, D. C., and George O. Jones, a prominent attorney of Washington, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Workman had three children born to them; Samuel, who resides in Washington, Pa.; and Annie and Ida, who with their mother live at the old Workman homestead at No. 645 E. Maiden street, Washington, this property having been in the possession of the Workman family for over a century.

WILLIAM SIMPSON THROCKMORTON, M. D., of Canonsburg, was born in Franklin Township, Greene County, Pa., three miles west of Waynesburg, and is a son of Morford and Nancy (Simpson) Throckmorton.

The genealogy of the Throckmortons can be traced from 1130 A. D. to 1909. From England and the north of Ireland came the ancestors of Dr. Throckmorton and America has had a number of the name, in both its original and its abbreviated spelling, that have brought distinction upon the family, their sections and themselves. Mention may be made of one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, as well as of the late Gov. Morton, of Indiana, and others equally noted. Both grandparents on the maternal side were converted to Methodism under the preaching of John Wesley himself and the paternal grandfather, Job Throckmorton, was a convert to the same faith. He was one of its pioneers in the vicinity of Monmouth, N. J., where he purchased land and built an early Methodist chapel and on many occasions entertained Bishop Asbury, the celebrated divine of that religious body. The children born to Job Throckmorton and his wife, Martha, were as follows: Joseph, who died in Greene County, Pa., aged 96 years and six months; James, who lived also to be 96 years old, dying in Greene County; Job, who lived and died in New Jersey; Morford, father of Dr. Throckmorton; Barnes, who died at the age of 45 years, in

New Jersey; Archibald, who died, aged 83 years, in Ohio; Mary Jane, who was the wife of Rev. Eliphalet Reed, died at Mt. Joy, Pa., aged about 80 years; and Eunice, who was the wife of James Barklow, died in New Jersey, when aged about 80 years. The old New Jersey home of the Throckmorton family was at Freehold, a village situated within three miles of the battlefield of Monmouth.

Morford Throckmorton, father of Dr. Throckmorton, was born in the old family home near Monmouth, N. J., and remained there until he reached manhood, when he moved to Greene County, Pa., where he was subsequently married to Nancy Simpson, who was one of a large family born to John Simpson and wife, who were early settlers in Greene County. To this marriage were born the following children: Lucy, who died young; Samuel, who married Nancy Reese and was killed by lightning, when aged 66 years; Morford, who died near Chariton, in Lucas County, Iowa, married a Miss Elder; John, who died in Lucas County, Iowa, when aged near 80 years, married Nancy Lazear; Margaret, who married Caleb Grimes, died in Greene County, at the age of 71 years; Alice, who is the wife of Jesse Lazear, resides in Greene County, Pa.; Rebecca, who married Dr. James Guiher, of Waynesburg, died in 1908, aged 71 years; Sarah, who died at Afton, Iowa, aged 60 years, was the wife of Joseph Milligan; William Simpson, of Canonsburg; Eliphalet Reed, who resides near Waynesburg, married Samantha Hill; Caroline, who is the widow of George Waddell, resides at Waynesburg; and Agnes, who died when aged 6 years. The father of the above family survived to be 92 years of age. The mother died when aged 67 years.

William Simpson Throckmorton was reared and received his primary and preparatory education in Greene County and later entered Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia, where he was graduated in the class of 1865. He immediately located at Nineveh, Greene County, Pa., and there he remained for 42 years, during all that period engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1907, Dr. Throckmorton came to Canonsburg and entered into practice with his son, who had previously been associated with him for two and one-half years at Nineveh. In 1866, Dr. Throckmorton was married to Miss Caroline Hill, a daughter of Jesse and Maria (Hoskinson) Hill, and they have four children: Jessie, Charles B., William and Morford. The only daughter is the wife of Dr. T. R. Kerr, of Oakmont, Pa., and they have a daughter, Virginia. Charles B. Throckmorton has been a resident of Canonsburg for ten years and enjoys a large and substantial medical practice. From the schools of Greene County he entered the Ohio Wesleyan University, where he subsequently graduated, spent one term at Jefferson Medical College, graduated



in medicine at the Western Pennsylvania Medical College at Pittsburg and took a post graduate course on the eye, ear and throat, at Philadelphia. He married Miss Mary Donaldson and they have two children: William D. and Caroline. He and his father are now associated in practice and have well appointed offices in the Gower Building, at Canonsburg. William Throckmorton is a graduate of the Ohio Wesleyan University and of the Pittsburg Dental College and for nine years has been engaged in practice, located at Vernon, Pa. Morford Throckmorton, the youngest son, is a graduate of Washington and Jefferson College and of the Philadelphia Dental College and is located in practice at Beaver, Pa.

Dr. Throckmorton has been a lifelong member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and was a delegate to the recent general conference held at Baltimore, Md. In association with his wife, he erected the little church at Nineveh, which they attended and supported for 30 years. It now has a mebership of 150 individuals. He was married (second) to Miss Lydia Smith, of Urbana, Ohio, July 6, 1909, and their pleasant home is at No. 159 West College street, Canonsburg.

W. G. SHILLITO, who has long been prominently identified with Republican politics in Washington County and served most acceptably as a county commissioner from 1897 until 1903, owns a valuable farm of 100 acres, which is situated in Smith Township. He was born at Bavington, Smith Township, Washington County, Pa., Jan. 26, 1850, and is a son of Samuel B. and Margaret (Galbraith) Shillito.

Samuel B. Shillito, also a native of Wahington County, was born in Hanover Township, Sept. 15, 1826, and died Dec. 16, 1858. For some years he engaged in business as a general merchant and also followed farming in Smith Township. He married Margaret Galbraith, daughter of William Galbraith, and they had two children: Jane Isabella, who is the wife of J. S. Easton; and W. G. The widow survived many years, her death occurring Sept. 15, 1906, at the age of 83 years and both she and husband rest in Fairview Cemetery, the remains of the latter having been removed from its first place of burial which was the United Presbyterian Cemetery. Samuel B. Shillito and wife were both members of the United Presbyterian Church, in which he was an elder at the time of death.

W. G. Shillito secured his education in the public schools of Smith Township, after which he engaged in farming and continued in agricultural pursuits until 1897. In that year he was elected county commissioner, the family remaining on the farm during his term of office. His farm is probably one of the best improved and most valuable in the township, both coal and oil deposits having been found in paying quantities.

Mr. Shillito was married Mar. 21, 1872, to Miss Rebecca H. Provines, a daughter of James and Mary Provines, and to this marriage have been born the following children: Margaret Belle, who died Jan. 14, 1894; James P., who married Carrie Parks, a daughter of M. R. and Rowena Parks, and they have one daughter, Rowena; and Samuel Reed, who has been engaged in the oil business for the firm of Kelly Bros. & Cooper since 1903. Samuel Reed Shillito married Cassie Scott, a daughter of A. J. Scott. Mr. Shillito and family are members of the United Presbyterian Church. He is a stockholder and a member of the board of directors of the Burgettstown National Bank. Fraternally he is an Elk. Mr. Shillito has been and still is one of the county's representative men.

WILLIAM E. ROSS, owner of a tract of 90 acres in Washington and Allegheny Counties, is one of the leading farmers of Robeson Township. He was born Aug. 30, 1855, in Peters Township, Washington County, Pa., a son of James and Sarah (Mouck) Ross, who were well known farmers of that township. They reared a family of six children: John, William, Mary, deceased; Adeline, deceased; Lewis and George. The paternal grandfather of our subject was John Ross, and the maternal grandfather was John Mouck.

William E. Ross was reared in Peters Township, where he attended the district schools several months each winter until about 17 years of age, and since that time has been engaged in agricultural pursuits, having purchased his present farm in March, 1896, from the Kraeer heirs. There are 30 acres of the farm in Robeson Township, and the remaining 60 acres are located in Allegheny County. Mr. Ross has remodeled the former dwelling into a fine modern residence, and has also erected a fine new bank barn.

In October, 1885, Mr. Ross married Anna F. Woods, a daughter of Joseph and Sarah J. (McCully) Woods, and a granddaughter of Thomas McCully and Rev. William Woods, the latter of whom was a Presbyterian minister. Joseph Woods was first married to Abigail Hanna, which union resulted in the birth of the following children: Martha J., who is the wife of William Donaldson; Martin; Elizabeth, who married Robert Ferree; and Sarah Harriet, who is the wife of J. W. Stewart. After the death of the mother of these children, Mr. Woods married Sarah McCully and to them were born: William Frankan and Anna F., the wife of our subject. Mr. and Mrs. Ross have one daughter, Sarah L., who graduated from the Robeson Township High School in May, 1908. She is now taking a course in music. Mr. Ross is a Republican in politics, and the family attend the First Presbyterian Church of McDonald.







WILLIAM L. GILMORE

WILLIAM LARMER GILMORE, the owner of a seventy-five-acre farm of well cultivated land, situated in Union Township, Washington County, Pa., about three miles east of Finleyville, is a well known and highly respected citizen of this section. He was born on his father's farm in Allegheny County, Pa., January 17, 1857, and is a son of Benjamin and Mary Ann (Lyttle) Gilmore.

Benjamin Gilmore was born in Allegheny County, Pa., and lived within four miles of his birthplace all his entire life of fifty-two years. He was left fatherless in boyhood and was bound out to a stranger, but grew into a reliable, honorable and industrious man. He acquired a farm in Allegheny County, but was able to provide only sparingly for his family, it being an unusually large one. He married Mary Ann Lyttle, a daughter of Abram Lyttle, a well-known resident of Allegheny County. She lived to the age of sixty-three years. There were fourteen children born to this marriage, namely: Rachel, who died young; Fannie, deceased, who was the wife of W. K. Hobson; Malissa Jane, who married Robert Bickerton; Minerva, who is the widow of Samuel Adams; William Larmer; Sarah, who is the wife of Samuel Lane; Amanda, who is the wife of John Adams; Anna, who married Dr. C. T. Biddle; Benjamin, who died when aged twenty-one years; Martha A., who married H. H. Heath; George B.; John and Jonathan, both of whom died young; and Margaret, who is the wife of Archibald Lawson.

William Larmer Gilmore was afforded no educational opportunities in his youth and he has gained his education entirely through his own efforts. From early boyhood he labored on the home farm and remained there until his own marriage. His main business has always been farming, but since purchasing his present property from J. P. Beatty, he has also engaged in dairying and during the winter seasons follows butchering. The old stone dwelling on his farm is one of the landmarks of the township and was probably built in 1833. While his early training on the farm was severe, it later proved to be of value to him when he went into business for himself and he is numbered with the careful and successful agriculturists of the township.

On August 17, 1879, Mr. Gilmore was married to Miss Sarah J. Coulter, a daughter of William and Forbes (Stockdale) Coulter. She was born at Monongahela City, Pa., where her parents were well known. The following children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Gilmore: George G., who married Katherine Findley, from Suterville, Pa.; Carrie, who is a graduate of the Normal School at California, is a school teacher; Mary A.; twin babes that died at birth; Sarah, who died young; and Benjamin H., who is a student in the High School at Monongahela City. Mr. Gilmore is a Republi-

can and he has served one term as road supervisor. He is identified with the lodge of Odd Fellows at Shire Oaks. The family belongs to the M. E. Church.

ALEXANDER GASTON, who is one of Washington's most respected citizens is a retired farmer and capitalist and lives in his comfortable residence, which is situated at No. 706 North Main street. Mr. Gaston was born in Ireland, in 1835, and was only five months old when his parents brought him to America. They were James and Jane (Luke) Gaston.

The parents of Mr. Gaston settled near Canonsburg and there the father followed farming and lived a quiet agricultural life until his death. His children bore the following names: James, who lives in Missouri; Rachel, who is the wife of John McCoy, of Kansas; Maria J., who is the wife of J. P. Weaver, of Canonsburg; John W. and Alexander, both of whom reside at Washington; and Rosa, who is deceased.

Alexander Gaston was reared on the home farm and went to school in the neighborhood and later became a farmer and stock raiser on his own responsibility. He devoted many years to these industries and met with more than the usual amount of success. In 1906 he came to Washington, retiring then from active labor, but he still retains a farm of eighty acres in Mt. Pleasant Township. He was a leading citizen of his township and acceptably filled many of the township offices.

On September 23, 1857, Mr. Gaston was married to Miss Mary A. Wilson, whose father was born in Ireland and was six years old when his parents brought him to America. His name was John Wilson and he married Margaret Wilson and they were well known residents of Mt. Pleasant Township. They had three children: Mrs. Gaston; Elizabeth, who is now deceased; and Martha J., who is the widow of Thomas Strouthers and lives at Canonsburg. Mr. and Mrs. Gaston have been members of the Cross Roads United Presbyterian Church for fifty-two years and he served twenty-six years as an elder.

He is the only member of the Session now living who belonged to that body at the time he was elected and there are not more than two church members yet surviving of all the earnest little body of church workers of a half century ago, who, with Mr. and Mrs. Gaston united their efforts to make that organization a religious center. Mr. Gaston has been clerk of the Session for twenty-two years. As he looks around for his old co-laborers, it seems to him as if there has appeared an entirely new congregation. This may be true, but his efforts for the church are not forgotten, and the church history tells the tale to the younger congregation of how much it is indebted to the faith and earnest efforts of the older one for the spiritual opportunities now enjoyed.



JAMES L. HENDERSON, treasurer and general manager of the Home Dressed Beef Company, at Washington, Pa., is identified with other important business enterprises and is a thoroughly representative business citizen. He was born in Chartiers Township, Washington Co., Pa., in 1844, and is a son of Joseph and a grandson of William Henderson.

The Hendersons came from Eastern Pennsylvania to its western borders, in pioneer days. Joseph Henderson, father of James L., was born in Chartiers Township, Washington County, June 3, 1817, and survived until 1901. For years he was prominent in the affairs of his township and was one of its best known and respected citizens.

Almost before he was well grounded in his studies in the public schools, James L. Henderson was called upon to assume a man's duties and responsibilities. In August, 1861, when he was but five months beyond his 17th birthday, he enrolled as a soldier in the Federal service, first becoming a member of the 1st West Va. Cav., but later was transferred to the 5th U. S. Cav., in which he served until his honorable discharge in September, 1864. He participated in many of the great raids through the Shenandoah Valley and served under Generals Sheridan, Shields and Burnside. After he returned to a peaceful life, he took a course in Duff's business College and subsequently turned his attention to the breeding of fine stock. He was one of the first to introduce Holstein cattle into Washington County, in 1878, and two years earlier had brought in Berkshire swine and also founded the Dorset and Cotswold sheep industry in this section. He continued his stock farm until some few years since, when, with other capitalists, he incorporated the Home Dressed Beef Company, the business being wholesale. He is interested also in the United Capitol Paint Company and is also in the coal business in West Virginia.

In 1865, Mr. Henderson was married (first) to Miss Jennie Shaw, who was survived by five children, namely: Joseph B., who resides in Washington County, near Burgettstown; Frank S., who is connected with a business house in Pittsburg, but maintains his home at Washington; Sarah R.; and James L., Jr., and Ernest G., both of whom are in the oil business in Illinois. Mr. Henderson was married (second) to Mary A. Daugherty. He is a member of the Session of the 3rd United Presbyterian Church and is superintendent of the Sabbath school. Mr. Henderson is identified with the W. F. Templeton Post, G. A. R.

ALFRED WATSON, the leading and oldest jeweler, also one of the progressive business men of Monongahela City, Pa., was born Sept. 20, 1861, in Yorkshire,

England, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Woodhead) Watson, both of whom were members of very old families who resided in Colton for many generations. They were born and died in Yorkshire, near Leeds, England. He is one of four children born to his parents, namely: Hannah, William, Walter and Alfred, the subject of this sketch.

Alfred Watson was reared and educated in Yorkshire, England. He graduated from the Secroft School, in 1876, and he later was in the employ of the North Eastern Railroad Company. In 1881, he came to America and located at Monongahela City, Pa., where for several years he was an employe of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. In 1898, he engaged in the jewelry business at the corner of Second and Main Streets, where he has since remained and greatly prospered. Mr. Watson owns a business block at No. 164 Main Street, and also other real estate in Monongahela City.

In 1880, Mr. Watson was married in England to Pauline M. H. Harrison, and they have one daughter, Maude H., who is the wife of Frank P. Keller, the leading architect of Monongahela City. In politics, he is a Republican, and fraternally is a member of the B. of L. F. and E., the Royal Arcanum, and a charter member of the B. P. O. E., No. 455, at Monongahela City. Mr. Watson resides at Waverly Cottage, No. 101 Chess Street. He is a vestryman and treasurer of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Monongahela City.

JOSEPH D. HORNBAKE, justice of the peace, at California, Pa., was born in this borough May 11, 1866, and has always lived in the residence he now occupies, the old family home. His parents were Jacob and Rhoda (Wilgus) Hornbake.

Jacob Hornbake was born at Belle Vernon, Fayette County, Pa., but later lived at Coal Center, on Maple Creek, in Washington County. When 15 years of age he learned the cabinetmaking trade with Rev. Samuel Rockwell, and also learned ship carpentering and worked at the latter until 1904, coming to California after his honorable period of service in the Civil War. He enlisted with the expectation of going out in a Pennsylvania regiment but the Pennsylvania quota was already full, therefore he became a member of Co. I, 2nd West Va. Inf., later the 5th West Va. Cav., in which his rank was that of sergeant. He was wounded at the second battle of Bull Run. He was married at Brownsville, Pa., but started to housekeeping at California and worked in the ship yard at this point. His wife was a daughter of a somewhat noted man, John Wilgus, who was a very competent geographer and typographer and succeeded in laying out what was accepted as the most convenient railroad route between the eastern states and California.



ALEXANDER GASTON





Three children were born to the above marriage: Joseph D., Mary and Nannie. The latter married Jesse Hornbake, a miller, residing at Frederickstown.

Joseph D. Hornbake was educated in the excellent schools of his native place and was graduated from the State Normal School in 1885. For several terms afterward he taught school in Allen Township and then went to work in the ship yard and continued until 1904. He has been interested in politics since attaining manhood and has been a zealous worker with the Republican party. In February, 1899, he was first elected to the office of justice of the peace in which he is serving his third term, giving entire satisfaction in this office to all concerned.

JOHN C. FULTON, a representative business man of Burgettstown, Pa., doing a large grain, flour and feed trade under the name of John C. Fulton & Co., was born at Burgettstown on June 22, 1847. His parents were John J. and Margaret (Canon) Fulton.

John J. Fulton was born near Hickory, his father residing at that time on a farm on the Washington and Burgettstown road. John J. became a farmer also and continued to cultivate his own land until within a few years of his death, moving into Burgettstown when he retired. He married Margaret Canon, a daughter of John Canon, and they reared seven children, all of whom survive.

John C. Fulton was educated in the Burgettstown schools and began his business career by dealing in lumber, grain and feed. He subsequently closed out his interests and spent two years railroading and then returned to Burgettstown and for several years operated a butcher shop. Mr. Fulton then built two large warehouses and re-entered the grain business and has a number of other important financial interests. He is vice president of the Burgettstown National Bank and a leading stockholder, and is also an oil producer.

On Sept. 17, 1885, Mr. Fulton was married to Miss Emma V. Figley, a daughter of Hugh and Elizabeth Figley, and they have two children: B. B. and Walter N. The elder son married Bertha Karns and they have three children: Thelma N., Helen M. and John D. The younger son married Katherine V. Cook. Mr. Fulton and family are members of the First Presbyterian Church. In politics he is a Democrat.

HARRY A. JONES, of the law firm of Birch & Jones, at Washington, Pa., and a practitioner in all the State and Federal Courts, is a representative citizen and a member of one of the old pioneer families of Washington County. He was born June 9, 1873, near Monongahela City, Washington Co., Pa., and is a son of the late Isaac W. Jones.

The family of which Mr. Jones is a worthy representative was established in Washington County by his great-

grandfather and both his grandfather, Elijah Jones, and his father, Isaac W. Jones, were born in this county, the latter in 1836. For many years he was one of the most extensive dealers in wool in this section, and was a man of sterling character. His death occurred in 1901.

Harry A. Jones was about six years old when his parents came to Washington borough and he was graduated from the public schools in 1889, ranking first in his class; following which he became a student in Washington and Jefferson College, where he was equally brilliant and graduated as first honor man in 1895, and two years later received his diploma from the Pittsburg Law School. In 1897 he was admitted to the bar of Allegheny County and became a member of the law firm of McIlvaine, Murphy & Jones, at Pittsburg, where he remained until 1909, when he entered into practice at Washington, having been admitted to the Washington County bar in 1898. On May 1, 1909, he entered into partnership with T. F. Birch, the firm style becoming Birch & Jones. Mr. Jones is interested in the Washington Ice Company and is one of the board of directors.

In 1906, Mr. Jones was married to Miss Ruth Crawford, a daughter of W. F. Crawford, who is in the drug business at Williamsport, Pa., and they have one child, Katherine Crawford. Mr. and Mrs. Jones are members of the First Methodist Episcopal Church at Washington, in which Mr. Jones has been organist since 1891. He is a Knight Templar Mason.

JAMES D. CAMPSEY, one of Claysville's prominent business and public men, who served three years as Burgess of the borough and in other offices and for many years has been engaged here in the mercantile line, was born in Donegal Township, Washington Co., Pa., and is a son of James and Isabella (Dougherty) Campsey.

Mr. Campsey bears the family name of James, the same borne by his father and grandfather, the latter of whom was born in County Donegal, Ireland. In very early days he emigrated to the United States, and for a time was located east of the mountains of Pennsylvania. In 1801 he settled in what was then a wild region but is now a richly cultivated portion of Washington County, attracted thither possibly because it bore the old home name of Donegal. Perchance he had something to do with the naming of the township. There he lived for many years, overcame pioneer conditions, acquired lands and stock and in the course of nature passed away and was succeeded by his son, James Campsey. The latter's life was an agricultural one but he was also interested in public matters and gave support to both schools and religion. He was a worthy member of the Presbyterian Church in Donegal Township. In early years a Whig, he later identified himself with the Republican party. His death occurred in 1884.



James D. Campsey obtained a public school education in Donegal Township and engaged there in agricultural pursuits until he removed to Claysville. He has been one of the most active and useful men of the borough. He has served here in important offices and prior to this was road supervisor in Donegal Township, and has served also as a justice of the peace. He is a stockholder in the Claysville Cemetery Association and was one of the incorporators, and is a director in the Claysville National Bank. In politics he is a Republican and he served one year through election by that party as street commissioner of the borough.

Mr. Campsey was united in marriage with Miss Maggie Moore, a daughter of John and Ann E. (Anderson) Moore, of Donegal Township, and they have one surviving son, Harry O. He is a well known dealer in furniture at Claysville and also is an undertaker. He married Adda Knapp and they have four children: Mrytle, Harry O., James and David G. Mrs. Maggie (Moore) Campsey died in November, 1897. She was a woman of many lovely traits of character and was much beloved. For many years she had been a devoted member of the Presbyterian Church.

JAMES MILTON McWILLIAMS, a life-long citizen of Canonsburg, Pa., belongs to one of the old pioneer families of Washington County. He was born in this city when it was but a village, August 3, 1854, and is a son of James Milton and Lydia (McCoy) McWilliams.

Both parents of Mr. McWilliams were born in Chartiers Township, Washington County and both died at Canonsburg, the father in 1894, in his eighty-first year, and the mother in July, 1907, in her eighty-sixth year. There were twelve children born to these worthy people, both of whom lived at peace with the world through long and blameless lives. They reared a most creditable family and their descendants are scattered all through Washington County. John W., the eldest son, was a soldier in the signal service during the Civil War and died January 21, 1907. He married (first) Emma Clark, daughter of Dr. Clark, of Washington, and (second) Louise Walker, who survives and resides at Cottonwood Falls, Kas. William McWilliams, the second son, was a soldier in the Civil War, a member of Co. D, 10th Pa. Res. He never married and died at Canonsburg, December 25, 1908. George and an infant daughter both died in childhood. Mary, who is the widow of John Cook, resides at Canonsburg. George (2) follows the trade of stone contracting, has never married, and lives at Canonsburg. Lydia, who is deceased, was the wife of John Stewart. James Milton was next in order of birth. Addison resides at Canonsburg, where he is engaged in business as a brick and stone mason. He married Addie Cowan. Samuel is identified with the Commonwealth Trust Co. of Pitts-

burg. He married Ella Roberts, who is now deceased. Hattie and Nettie, the youngest members of the family, both reside at Canonsburg. The father owned a small farm near Canonsburg and also worked at his trade of wagonmaker.

James Milton McWilliams attended the schools near his home in his boyhood but in 1873 became an apprentice to the stone and bricklaying trade and after acquiring a complete knowledge of the same started into business and has continued in the same line until the present, apparently being as active as years ago. His thorough knowledge and his honest methods of applying it long since brought him the confidence and custom of his fellow citizens and he has done a large amount of important work in this city and vicinity. He did a part of the building on his own commodious residence at No. 131 West College street.

On October 2, 1884, Mr. McWilliams was married to Miss Nora Ayers, a daughter of Hiram and Mary Ann Ayers, of Pittsburg, and they have three children: Grace, who is a successful teacher at Meadowlands; John, who is in the employ of the Riter-Conley Manufacturing Co., of Pittsburg; and Frank, who is a student at Canonsburg. Mr. McWilliams was reared in the Democratic party but he is independent in his views and as he never asks any party favors, he votes as his judgment dictates. For many years he has been identified with Chartiers Lodge, No. 297, F. & A. M., of Canonsburg.

OLIVER COLLINS POLLOCK, better known in Washington County, Pa., as O. C. C. Pollock, has been engaged in the peaceful pursuits of agriculture in North Strabane Township since April, 1881, but prior to that had had a career which included some years of military adventure, a chronicle of which is interesting in the extreme. He is a representative of one of the old and honorable families of the county and enjoys a wide acquaintance, extending to every part of it. He was born in North Strabane Township, October 15, 1852, and is a son of Samuel and Esther (McNary) Pollock.

The early ancestors of Mr. Pollock came to America from Scotland in 1736 and into Washington County, Pa., previous to the War of the Revolution. Their names are preserved as Samuel and Jane Pollock. Samuel Pollock patented a tract of land in the present limits of North Strabane Township, near Clokeyville, the same being now owned by his great-grandson, W. T. Pollock. Samuel Pollock had three sons: John, Samuel and William, all of whom were prominent factors in the development of Washington County and in many ways connected with its early history.

Of the above sons, William Pollock was the direct ancestor of Oliver Collins Pollock. He married Jane McNary and resided all his life in North Strabane Town-



OLIVER C. POLLOCK





ship, Washington County. In early days he operated an ox-mill, which had been erected by John Calhoun, and to this mill came settlers with their grain from many miles around.

Samuel Pollock, a son of William and father of Oliver C., was a farmer and manufacturer and resided for many years at Canonsburg. He took a prominent part in the organization of the Republican party in Washington County and was foremost in all local enterprises. He was one of the organizers of the Oak Spring Cemetery Association and was the main support of a female seminary in Canonsburg, known as "Olome Institute" for several years. This seminary occupied the site of the First Presbyterian Church at Canonsburg, which was first known as the David Templeton property.

Oliver C. C. Pollock in early manhood added an additional initial to his name, on account of having a brother with initials of A. C. residing at the same time at Canonsburg, and retained the initial after the death of the brother. He was taken to Canonsburg by his parents, in 1857, and as he grew older, attended the public schools. In 1868 and 1869 he was a student at Dixon and Dunbar's Academy, which is now known as Jefferson Academy, and in 1871 and 1872, at Washington and Jefferson College, going from there to Westminster College, where he spent two years and graduated from the latter institution in the class of 1874. In the fall of that year he entered the United Presbyterian Seminary, at Allegheny, where he pursued his studies until the late fall of 1875. At this time the discovery of gold in the Black Hills was made known to the country and young men from all points in the East were attracted thither, some with the hope of securing fortune and others in the spirit of adventure which, at various times, has been the secret of discoveries frequently attributed to scientific research.

Among the young men, many of them students whose lives prior to this, like Mr. Pollock's had been mainly spent in academic halls, he resolved to visit the Black Hills. His proposal did not meet with the approbation of his father, and in order to get transportation to the supposed treasure land he enlisted under the name of Ira E. Douglass as a soldier in the mounted service, at the recruiting station at Pittsburg, on November 20, 1875, and was transferred from Pittsburg to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and from there in January, 1876, to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., and assigned to Co. M, 3rd U. S. Cav., and the young soldier took part in the winter campaign against the Sioux Indians, under General Crook. Leaving this fort on February 20, 1876, the command attacked Crazy Horse village, at the mouth of Otter Creek, in North Dakota on March 16, 1876, after making a forced march of twenty-four hours, with the thermometer registering forty-five degrees below zero. The command did not get back to Fort Fetterman, from which place

they were out twenty-six days, and the average temperature was twenty-six below zero, until March 29th. This was a rough experience for the prospective young gold miner and soldier of fortune, but it was only a beginning of experiences he had scarcely conceived of previously. In June, 1876, his command participated in the summer campaign against Crazy Horse and Sitting Bull's bands of Sioux Indians, the memorable campaign in which the brave Gen. Custer lost his life. In May, 1876, Gen. Crook's command left Fort Russell and on the 17th of June engaged in a running fight with 3,300 Sioux on Rosebud River and were within three miles of the death trap at the mouth of Dead Man's Canyon, in Montana, and were only saved from Custer's fate through the sagacity of Frank Guiard, a half-breed scout, who was with the party. Buffalo Bill, Wild Bill and Texas Jack, all notable scouts, were also with this command. The fight on June 17, 1876, was practically a draw. Gen. Crook was obliged to return fifty miles to his supply station for ammunition, and the Custer disaster followed within a few days. On August 5, 1876, Gen. Crook left the supply camp with his troops to avenge Gen. Custer. They trailed the Indians through the Yellow Stone and Powder River valleys, and on the 29th reached the edge of the Bad Lands. For ten days the command was lost here, having missed the trail, but on September 9th, American Horse's village was located and destroyed as was another Indian village eight days later, and in this fight Wild Bill lost his life. The command finally landed in the Black Hills, October 5, 1876, after much hardship on account of the supplies having run out, the men having to subsist on rosebuds and horse flesh. This experience in the Black Hills and Bad Lands completely cured Mr. Pollock of his attack of gold fever and he decided to serve out his time and then, as fast as possible, return to his native State. He still had many experiences, however, before he saw again the welcome sights of home. He was on duty at Fort Sheridan, near the Spotted Tail Agency, in the winter of 1877, when Crazy Horse went on a rampage, and it was Mr. Pollock who was detailed to carry the news to the Red Cloud Agency, a distance of forty-five miles, and he accomplished this courageous feat within four hours. He was present at the rounding up of Wild Hog and Yellow Hand bands of Cheyenne Indians, in 1877, and assisted in the removal of the Spotted Tail and Red Cloud bands of Sioux to the Ponca Reservation, and subsequently, in 1878, to the Pine Ridge Agency. He was stationed at Fort Sidney, Neb.; Fort McKinney, Wyo.; Camp Rawlins, Fort Laramie and Fort D. A. Russell during the remainder of his service and received his honorable and welcome discharge on November 19, 1880. He reached the old homestead in Canonsburg, in December, 1880, and in April, 1881, embarked in farming on the old Judge McDowell farm in



North Strabane Township, that property being then owned by his father, Samuel Pollock. In 1884, Mr. Pollock erected his present residence, and on December 18, 1884, moved into it, and has continued his farm interests here ever since. He has taken a somewhat active interest in county politics, and on the Republican ticket has been elected to numerous township offices, serving as auditor, tax collector, notary public and justice of the peace, and for five years has been chairman of the present committee.

In December, 1880, Mr. Pollock was married to Miss Anna Belle Weaver, a daughter of Thomas D. Weaver, of North Strabane Township, and to them have been born the following children: Bessie J., Viola P., Oscar D., Eliza W., Inez E., Edna L., Adis C., Earl Collins and Samuel Blaine McDonald. The eldest daughter is the wife of E. L. Campbell, of Midway, Pa. All the children survive with the exception of Edna L., who died aged four months. Mr. Pollock and family are members of the Greenside Avenue United Presbyterian Church at Canonsburg.

JOHN S. CRAIG, a representative of one of Washington County's old and respected families, who is engaged in general farming and stock raising in Hopewell Township, was born in Independence Township, Washington Co., Pa., July 4, 1851, and is a son of William and Margaret (McFadden) Craig, the former of whom died in 1890.

John S. Craig was educated in the schools of Independence and Hopewell Townships and ever since early manhood has devoted himself to agricultural pursuits and has always resided in his native county.

On December 1, 1886, Mr. Craig was married to Miss Kate Bates, of an old family of Independence Township. She is a daughter of Conrad and Isabella (Gilmore) Bates, both deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Craig the following children have been born: Alvin McMurray, who lives at home; Mary Belle, who is a student in the Indiana Normal School; Margaret Leanna; John Stanley, and Bessie Luella. Mr. and Mrs. Craig are members of the United Presbyterian Church at West Middletown, of which he has been a trustee for twenty years, and Mrs. Craig belongs to the missionary society and takes a great deal of interest in the work. Mr. Craig is a Republican as are his brothers and was their late father. He has served as school director and at present is road supervisor.

MORRIS R. WEIR, a retired farmer, residing for the past two years in a comfortable home at No. 99 Donnan avenue, Washington, Pa., for many years was actively engaged in farming and stock raising in South Franklin Township. Mr. Weir was born in 1846, in South Franklin Township, Washington Co., Pa., and is a son of

Joseph Weir, who was born in Morris Township in 1800, the family being among the earliest settlers of the township.

Morris R. Weir was reared on a farm and obtained his education in the country schools. Prior to coming to Washington he carried on extensive agricultural operations for many years, paying special attention to sheep growing, dealing only in improved stock. At times he had as many as 400 head of sheep at once. In 1906 he built his fine brick residence in Washington.

In October, 1872, Mr. Weir was married to Miss Sarah J. McClain, who was born in Washington County and is a daughter of James McClain. Mr. and Mrs. Weir are members of the Central Presbyterian Church, of which he is an elder. Formerly he took considerable interest in the public affairs of South Franklin Township and served on the school board for eleven years.

JOHN A. YOUNG, vice-president of the Star Brewing Company, a business enterprise of considerable importance at Washington, has been a resident of this city for twenty years and is identified with many of its interests. He was born in 1871, in the eastern part of Washington County, Pa., and is a son of Jacob Young, for many years a substantial farmer in North Franklin Township, Washington County.

John A. Young attended the schools near his father's farm and later the Washington schools. His first business experience was as bookkeeper for the firm of Joseph M. Spriggs & Son, and later he was connected with William Forgie, in the lumber business, for four years, going from there to the Crescent Brewing Company for one year. Mr. Young then went into business for himself and for the past six years has been vice-president of the Star Brewing Company, the products of which are known all over this section.

In 1896, Mr. Young was married to Miss Ida Redd, who was born in Amwell Township, Washington Co., Pa.

JAMES H. VAN KIRK, one of the prominent and substantial citizens of Amwell Township, owns and operates in association with his brother, Francis J. Van Kirk, about 300 acres of land, engaging in farming and stock raising under the firm name of Van Kirk Brothers. Mr. Van Kirk has been a life-long resident of Amwell Township, Washington Co., Pa., and is a son of Hiram and Anna F. (Hughes) Van Kirk, both of whom were also natives of Amwell Township, both families belonging to the old settled class in this section.

Hiram Van Kirk died July 22, 1908, having passed his entire life in Amwell Township. He was a son of Capt. Joseph Van Kirk and a grandson of Jacob Van Kirk, the latter of whom was one of the early settlers who came to western Pennsylvania from New Jersey. The late

Hiram Van Kirk was a man of large means, having devoted a long life to farming and stock raising and having met with success in his undertakings. He was a liberal supporter of the Christian Church at Lone Pine, Pa. In his political sentiments he was a Jacksonian Democrat. He married Anna F. Hughes and their two children survive: James H. and Francis J.

James H. Van Kirk obtained a district school education and has made agricultural industries his main business through life. His father was a successful breeder of Shorthorn cattle and an extensive wool grower and the sons have continued to prosper in the same line. Of their large estate 152 acres comprise the homestead farm. They are recognized as good business men and both are held in high esteem as citizens. In politics they are Democrats and on the Democratic ticket, James H. Van Kirk was elected a member of the school board of the township, in February, 1909. They are heartily in favor of the good roads movement and would be pleased to see more general interest taken in something that is of such vital interest to the agricultural regions. The Van Kirk brothers are associated in business and their interests in many things are the same. They give liberal support to the Christian Church at Lone Pine.

ROBERT D. CRAIG, one of Hopewell Township's leading farmers, owns 147 acres of valuable land and makes stock raising, and sheep growing in particular, a prominent feature of his work. He was born in Independence Township, Washington Co., Pa., September 4, 1867, and is a son of William and Margaret (Dalzell) Craig. The father died October 3, 1890, and the mother died September 5, 1908.

Robert D. Craig attended the district schools of Hopewell and Independence townships, when about twenty years of age went to farming for his father and continued at home and after the death of his father took charge of the home farm.

Mr. Craig was married February 10, 1909, to Miss Lucy Carl, a daughter of Henry and Lucy (McPherson) Carl, formerly of Independence Township, and they have a son, Robert Carl Craig, born December 1, 1909. Like his father, Mr. Craig is a staunch Republican and he has served three terms as road supervisor. He is a member of Pomona Grange, Patrons of Husbandry.

MEL S. MOORHEAD, who conducts a furniture store at McDonald, and is one of the representative business men of the place, was born in Washington County, Pa., May 9, 1874, and is a son of William B. and Margaret (Johnston) Moorhead.

William B. Moorhead was a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Sprowl) Moorhead. For many years he engaged

in farming in Cecil Township and was a leading citizen there, serving in township offices and for two years was a justice of the peace. He married Margaret Johnston, a daughter of Thomas and Susannah (Scott) Johnston, natives of County Donegal, Ireland. Both William B. Moorhead and wife are now deceased and their burial was in Arlington Cemetery. They had the following children: Rosena, who is the wife of Dr. W. A. La Ross, of McDonald; Mel S.; T. B., who lives in California; and R. J., whose home is in Philadelphia.

Mel S. Moorhead was educated in the public schools and Ingleside Academy, which formerly was a somewhat noted educational institution at McDonald. After completing his school attendance, he went into the furniture business at McDonald, serving for two years as an employe of S. H. Cook, during that time gaining knowledge and experience, and then went into partnership with J. F. Giffin. Later he bought Mr. Giffin's interest and has continued alone ever since. He carries a large stock which includes furniture, carpets, stoves and general housefurnishings.

In July, 1908, Mr. Moorhead was married to Miss Bessie Douglass, a daughter of T. M. and Julia (McCausland) Douglass, residents of McDonald. She has three brothers: Robert, J. A. and Leon, the second named being a physician at McDonald. Mr. and Mrs. Moorhead are members of the First United Presbyterian Church at McDonald. In politics, he is a Republican. He is one of the directors in the First National Bank at McDonald, and is also a stockholder in the Water and Electric Light Company.

Mr. and Mrs. Moorhead have one daughter, Julia Douglass, whose welcome was given her on April 16, 1909.

WINFIELD McILVAINE, senior member of the well known law firm of McIlvaine and Clark, with offices at No. 410 Washington Trust Building, Washington, Pa., is a man of prominence throughout this section of Pennsylvania, not alone for his successes in the legal profession, but as well for his activity in the field of journalism, and the results he accomplished in behalf of the Republican party. Mr. McIlvaine was born in Somerset Township, Washington Co., Pa., January 30, 1856, and is a son of S. B. and Catherine (Hill) McIlvaine.

S. B. McIlvaine, the father, was one of the substantial men and representative farmers of eastern Washington County, where the family has long been established. The Hills, to which family his wife belongs, are an old and prominent family of the southeastern part of the county. S. B. and Catherine McIlvaine became parents of the following children: Winfield; Arabelle, who is the widow of William M. Irwin; Ella Laverne,



who is the wife of Josiah Thomas; Lena, who is the wife of R. A. Nicholl; and U. G., Julia, who is the wife of Julius W. Nicholl; and Edwin L.

Winfield McIlvaine was educated in the local schools and at Canonsburg Academy, attending that institution for two years. During the winter of 1876-7 he taught in the district schools of Somerset Township, and in the fall of the latter year he entered as a sophomore, Washington and Jefferson College, from which he was graduated with honors, in June, 1880. Prior to this, in June, 1879, he had commenced his law studies, in the office and under the direction of his cousin, Hon. J. A. McIlvaine, later president judge of the Forty-seventh Judicial District. The two years immediately following his graduation were spent on his father's farm with a view to recuperating his physical powers, which had been greatly taxed by his close application to his studies. He also engaged in teaching school to some extent, during this period.

In the fall of 1882, he began his activity in politics, as secretary of the Republican County Committee, in which capacity he served during the campaign of that and the three succeeding years. In 1883, at the June term of court, he was admitted to the bar of Washington County, and in the fall of the same year, he purchased of Hon. E. F. Acheson, an interest in the Washington "Observer," which was the recognized exponent of Republican principles in Washington County. He continued in this relation until October, 1890, when he disposed of his interest to Mr. Acheson. On January 1, 1891, he entered into the general practice of law in association with Hon. J. F. Taylor, the partnership of Taylor and McIlvaine continuing until June 25, 1895, and enjoying a prestige throughout this whole section of Pennsylvania. After the dissolution of this firm, Mr. McIlvaine became a partner of W. S. Parker, Esq., under the name and style of Parker & McIlvaine, a combination of legal talent which continued until April 1, 1904, when the firm was enlarged to that of Parker, McIlvaine and Clark, by the addition of Norman E. Clark, Esq. This firm continued until April 1, 1907, when Mr. Parker withdrew, leaving the firm as it now stands, McIlvaine and Clark. Mr. McIlvaine has also been identified with various enterprises of Washington, and at the present time is a director of the Washington Trust Company.

On October 19, 1892, Mr. McIlvaine was united in marriage with Elizabeth S. Stewart, who is a daughter of the late Galbraith Stewart. They reside on East Maiden street. They are members of the First Presbyterian Church of Washington.

C. P. PAXTON, M. D., physician and surgeon at California, Pa., who is professionally associated with Dr. John Leslie Mercer, his step-father, enjoys a large prac-

tice and is located in the First National Bank building. He was born near McConnell's Mill, not far from Canonsburg, Washington Co., Pa., July 15, 1876, and is a son of Thomas and Eliza (Cornelius) Paxton.

The father of Dr. Paxton died when the son was eight years old. Later, his mother married Dr. John Leslie Mercer, who, in 1908, sold out his medical practice at Eldersville, Washington County, where he had been located for nineteen years, and came to California. Dr. Mercer was born on a farm in Franklin Township, four miles west of Washington, and is a son of Z. and Nancy (Walker) Mercer. He is well known all over the county, having taught school some ten terms, six near Canonsburg, one in Franklin and one in Buffalo Township and two at Canton, prior to entering upon medical practice. He is a graduate of the Western University of Pennsylvania. He is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

When Dr. Paxton's mother remarried, the family went to live at Eldersville and there he attended school and afterward taught six terms of school, five of these in Washington County and one in Allegheny County. This was before he entered upon the study of medicine, which he pursued for several years and was then graduated from the medical department of the Western University of Pennsylvania, in the class of 1905. He came then to California and has built up a good practice.

Dr. Paxton married Miss Claire Mae Philips, and they have one daughter, Pauline Philips Paxton. Dr. Paxton attends the Cumberland Presbyterian Church but is affiliated with the United Presbyterian. He is identified with the Masonic fraternity.

GEORGE HAZEN MURPHY, M. D., one of the leading and successful practitioners of the medical profession at Monongahela City, Pa., was born November 18, 1869, on a farm in Fayette County, Pa., and is a son of James and Harriet (Hazen) Murphy, both of whom were born in Fayette County, and are still living on the farm in Franklin Township. The parents of our subject reared a family of eight children: Delmer; Phoebe, married Frank Brook; George Hazen, the subject of this sketch; Elizabeth; Dorcas; Anna; Walter; and Watson.

Dr. Murphy was reared on his father's farm and attended the district schools of that locality, later taking a course at the California, Pa., Normal School, and when about seventeen years of age began teaching, in which he continued three years. He then attended Mt. Union College, finally entering the medical department of the Western University at Pittsburg, Pa., from which he graduated in the spring of 1894. He first embarked in the practice of medicine at Kammerer, Washington County for two years, then came to Monongahela City in 1906, where he has since been located, having recently

purchased his present office and residence on Main street. Dr. Murphy has established an enviable reputation as one of the successful physicians of Monongahela City, where he enjoys an extensive and lucrative practice. He is a stockholder of the First National Bank of Monongahela City, and is secretary and treasurer of the Citizens' Gas Company, of which he was one of the organizers. In politics he is identified with the Democratic party, and has served six years as a member of the school board. He is affiliated with the I. O. O. F., and the F. O. E. orders.

Dr. Murphy was united in marriage with Mary E. Hoffmann, a daughter of Andrew A. Hoffmann, deceased, who was one of the leading attorneys of Washington, Pa. Dr. Murphy has one son, George Hazen, Jr. Dr. and Mrs. Murphy are members of the Presbyterian Church.

ROBERT F. LINN, secretary and treasurer of the Burgettstown Milling and Plate Ice Company and president of the borough council, is identified with a number of the leading business enterprises of this place and is one of the representative citizens. He was born in Cumberland County, Pa., June 27, 1873.

Robert F. Linn was born in an adjoining county but Washington lays claim to him as he was educated here and at Concord, Ohio, completing his studies at Pittsburgh. He came then to Burgettstown and for nine years was a member of the lumber firm of Linn Brothers. After his marriage he settled in West Burgettstown, where he still resides. He is a stockholder as well as officer in the Milling and Plate Ice Company, of Burgettstown; and is a stockholder in the Burgettstown National Bank. His business interests are numerous and he is credited with being a very able financier.

On September 24, 1901, Mr. Linn was married to Miss Emma Scott, a daughter of Robert Scott, of Florence, Pa., and they have two sons: Charles S. and Robert P. Mr. and Mrs. Linn are members of the First Presbyterian Church. In politics he is a Democrat and is a very active, progressive citizen. He is identified with both the Masons and the Odd Fellows.

GEORGE L. BARR, an honored veteran of the Civil War and a well known retired citizen, resides in his comfortable home at No. 116 Hall avenue, Washington, Pa., to which city he came in 1884. He was born November 14, 1843, in Clarion County, Pa., but was mainly reared in Butler County.

George L. Barr attended the country schools and assisted on the home farm until he was eighteen years of age, when he enlisted for service in the Civil War and has a most creditable record, having bravely faced the enemy on many a field of carnage and endured the hor-

rors of prison life for many months. A detailed history of the years of his life from 1861, when he entered the service, young and enthusiastic, to his honorable discharge at the close of the war, in 1865, would make many pages of interesting reading. He was a member of Company E, 103rd Pa. Vol. Inf., which was at first attached to the division commanded by Gen. McClelland. Prior to being taken prisoner by the Confederate forces at Plymouth, N. C., Mr. Barr participated in the battles of Fair Oaks; the seven days of fighting before Richmond, Va.; Kingston, N. C.; White Hall, N. C.; Goldsboro and Plymouth. At the latter place, on April 20, 1864, Mr. Barr was unfortunate enough to fall into the hands of the enemy and was immediately dispatched to Andersonville Prison, Ga. He was confined there four months, escaping the sad fate which overtook thousands of his comrades, whose memory, at this late day, has been commemorated by a memorial shaft. He was not much better off, however, when transferred to Charlotte, and three weeks later to the prison at Florence. From the latter place he made a daring escape, but to no purpose as he was soon recaptured and placed in the military jail at Georgetown, S. C. After one month there, he was sent back to Florence and was retained there until December 8, 1864, when he was sent to Camp Parole, at Annapolis, Md., and in March, 1865, was regularly exchanged. Once more within the Union lines, he was detailed on guard duty, first at Roanoke Island, N. C., and later at Newbern, and was there at the time of his discharge.

Mr. Barr returned to Pennsylvania as speedily as possible and soon proceeded to Oil City, where he went into the oil business, later moved into the Butler and Armstrong county fields, during a large part of this time being engaged as a driller. In 1884 he came to Washington and helped drill the Hess gas well, which was the first well drilled for the Light, Heat & Power Company, of Washington. He continued to work as a driller until 1900, when he retired. Since taking up his residence in Washington, he has been an active and useful citizen and for four years has been a member of the city council, representing the Second Ward.

On July 7, 1867, Mr. Barr was married to Miss Catherine Benton, and they have five children, namely: Harry F., John E., Sarah Alice, Berton B., and George C. Harry F. Barr has charge of the South Penn Oil Company's drilling crews, of Lincoln County, W. Va. John E. Barr works in an oil well supply store at Pittsburgh. Sarah Alice resides at home. Berton B. is a well known attorney at Washington. George C. Barr served in the Philippine Islands as captain of Co. H, 10th Pa. N. G. Mr. Barr is a member of the Jefferson Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church and is a trustee of the same, and he belongs to Templeton Post, G. A. R. of Washington.



WILLIAM JAMES BROWN, a representative citizen of Cross Creek Township and a leader in its public affairs, at present serving as school director and road supervisor, is a member of one of the old and respected families of this section. He is one of the heirs of the old homestead farm of 126 acres, which property is exceedingly valuable, being underlaid with Pittsburg vein coal. He was born in Cross Creek Township, Washington Co., Pa., March 23, 1840, and is a son of James and Jane (Shoals) Brown.

The parents of Mr. Brown were born in Ireland and were married in the city of Philadelphia. They came to Cross Creek Township, Washington Co., Pa., in 1837, and there passed the remainder of their days. They had the following children: John, who is now deceased; William James, of Cross Creek Township; Sarah, who married Lewis Irwin, and had six children—James, Ida, Anna, Robert, Jessie and Bert; David, who is now deceased, at one time was sheriff of Brooke County, W. Va.; Thomas, who resides in Colorado Springs; and Joseph R., who lives in Independence Township.

William James Brown attended the district schools in Cross Creek Township until he was sixteen years old and then learned the carpenter trade, at which he worked for some thirty years. He was an expert and satisfactory workman but after this long period he became afflicted with rheumatism and decided to change his business for one that would give him more out-door work. He had accumulated a competency and was able to invest in a farm of forty acres which proved valuable to him in more ways than one. It gave him the needed change of employment and as coal was discovered underlying it, the Wabash Railroad extended a line to tap this region and Mr. Brown was able to lay off his farm in lots and sell for excellent prices. A number of residences have been built on this land, which adjoins the town of Avella. The old Wells mill, a landmark, stood on the farm when Mr. Brown purchased, but it was razed in 1898. The former farm is now known as Browntown.

On January 31, 1867, Mr. Brown was married to Miss Margaret Phillips, a daughter of David and Margaret (Stevenson) Phillips, of Cross Creek Township, and they have had the following children born to them: Jane E., who was born December 5, 1867, married James Walker; Maggie S., who was born July 24, 1870, married J. R. Crawford and they live at Wheeling, W. Va.; David C., born August 14, 1873, married Mattie Roney, a daughter of W. G. Roney, of Buffalo, and they live at Hubbard, Ohio; John C., who was born October 27, 1876, married Mary Latimer, daughter of George Latimer, of West Virginia, and they live in Cross Creek Township; Anna Mary, who was born October 11, 1879, married L. M. Irwin, and they live in Avella; George L., who was born January 18, 1882, and Alice B., who was born July 24,

1884, both reside at home. Mr. Brown and family belong to the Presbyterian Church at Independent. In politics he has always been a Democrat. He has been chosen by his fellow citizens to fill numerous offices of responsibility, served one term on the grand jury and several times on the petit jury and has served the township carefully and faithfully as road supervisor, school director and election judge, all this local prominence going to prove the high regard in which he is held by his fellow citizens. For more than forty years he has been a Free Mason.

DAVID HART, a prominent citizen of Canonsburg, a member of the town council, is also an honored veteran of the Civil War. He was born in South Strabane Township, Washington Co., Pa., January 10, 1826, and is a son of Andrew and Mary (Fergus) Hart.

Tracing the Hart family back to the great-grandfather, Andrew Hart, it is found that he was of Scotch-Irish ancestry and lived and died in Adams County, Pa., and was buried at Marsh Creek. David Hart, son of Andrew and grandfather of David Hart, came to Washington County as a volunteer in the service of General Washington and was so impressed with the beauty of the landscape, the excellence of the soil and the value of the forest trees, that he resolved to some time return and establish his home here. His birth had taken place in Adams County and he returned there, married, and in 1807 brought his family to Somerset Township, near Vanceville, where he subsequently died. He was buried in the grounds of the Pigeon Creek Presbyterian Church. His first wife was Sarah Paxton and his second wife was a Mrs. Butler. The children born to the first union were: Andrew, Maria, James G., David, Jane, John and William. Jane married Henry Newkirk and died in Wayne County. Maria married John Fergus, who died in Washington. William moved to Ashland County, Ohio, and died in Jonestown, Washington County. The children of the second marriage were as follows: Dunning, who resides at Washington; Margaret, who is now deceased, married a Mr. Kerr; and Eliza, who is the wife of Arde Hosack, resides at Scenery Hill, Washington County.

Andrew Hart, father of David Hart, was born near Gettysburg, Adams Co., Pa., and in 1807 accompanied his parents to Washington County. In 1848 he settled in the village of Canonsburg and died in this place in 1861. He married Mary Fergus and to them were born two sons and four daughters, the only survivor of the family being the subject of this biography. His one brother, Samuel F. Hart, died at Hickory, Washington County, in 1907. He had been twice married, first to a Miss Ayres, of Illinois, and second to a Miss Atcheson, of Washington County. A son and a daughter were born

to the second union, the later of whom is deceased. The son is J. Ernest Hart, of Hickory. None of the sisters of Mr. Hart ever married. Two of them died before reaching maturity. Three are interred in the Canonsburg Cemetery and one, Isabella, was buried at West Middletown.

David Hart obtained his education in the schools of South Strabane Township and at West Middletown. He then went to West Alexander and there spent three years working in the carriage and wagonmaking shops, thoroughly learning the trade. In 1851 he crossed the plains to California, making the long journey with ox-teams, and by the time he returned to Washington County had been away for three years. They were filled with many adventures and it is with much interest that he recalls the home journey across the celebrated Isthmus of Panama. He had done fairly well in the far West and had enough capital to enable him to buy a good farm, situated in Chartiers Township, one mile north of Canonsburg, upon which he settled with the idea of spending his life in agricultural pursuits. The year 1854, however, was one of severe and prolonged drouth and the whole country suffered from the withholding of moisture. This discouraged Mr. Hart and caused him to turn his attention again to the West and in May, 1855, he again started for California, where he worked as a carpenter and engaged in trading and mining, meeting with many adventures and enduring hardships which prepared the way for his later life in the army during the Civil War. While at Jacksonville, Ore., he was one of a band of volunteers who went out to subdue the Indians who had been capturing emigrant trains. He was also one of the band of brave men under Capt. John Ross that went out from Clear Lake and Lost River and distributed provisions to the suffering emigrants on the lava beds on the route to California. When the Civil War seemed imminent, he returned to Washington County, ready to enlist in defense of the Union. The first company accepted by the governor, Hon. Simon Cameron, was organized in June, 1861, and in August, 1862, Mr. Hart became a member of it, this being the famous Ringold Cavalry. He was sworn into the service under Capt. John Keys and left for the command at Beverly, W. Va. On July 10, 1863, at Cold Springs, Md., he received three gunshot wounds at the same time, two in his abdomen on the right and one through his lungs, and, remarkable as it may seem, these bullets still remain in his body. He was left unconscious on Fairview Mountain, in the care of several of his comrades, while the enemy was driven across the river. These comrades succeeded in transporting him to Cumberland, where his wife met him and brought him home. Under her skillful and tender ministrations he recuperated and on the second Tuesday in October following, he voted and then rejoined his regiment.

In March, 1864, he was given a furlough of thirty days and enjoyed these at home and then went back to Cumberland. The seven companies from Washington County and five companies from the eastern part of Pennsylvania, were included in the 22nd Pa. Cav., forming the regiment under command of Col. Jacob Higgins, and it was allotted to the 8th Army Corps. It was under different commanders but mainly under Gen. B. F. Kelly, who commanded the Department of West Virginia. In the spring of 1865, Mr. Hart was promoted to be quartermaster-sergeant and was with the regiment in all its movements in the Shenandoah Valley until the close of the war. By general order he was mustered out at New Creek and was paid off at Pittsburg in the latter part of June, 1865.

Mr. Hart then went into the business of stock buying and selling and was in partnership with Matthew Wilson for seven years. Later he formed a partnership with his brothers-in-law, Paxton Bros., in the same line of business, including butchering, also, under the firm name of Hart, Harsha & Co. he built and operated the Chartiers Woolen Factory at Canonsburg, which was destroyed by fire February 28, 1887. For some years after this destruction of his property, he continued to handle stock. Since 1872 he has occupied his present handsome residence which is situated on the corner of Pike street and Green-side avenue, Washington.

On October 4, 1860, Mr. Hart was married to Miss Annie Power, a daughter of Ezra Power, of Washington County. Mr. and Mrs. Hart are members of the First Presbyterian Church at Canonsburg. He is an active, useful citizen and serves acceptably as a member of the town council and has been burgess. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of Thomas Paxton Post, No. 126, G. A. R., being the present commander. This post was named in honor of his brother-in-law, Thomas Paxton, who fell at the battle of the Wilderness.

JOHN N. McDOWELL, justice of the peace and prominent citizen of Buffalo Township, Washington Co., Pa., was born in this township, January 23, 1856, and is a son of John and Sarah (Brownlee) McDowell, and a grandson of Joseph McDowell, who may have been born in Scotland, but was a very early settler in Washington County.

The late John McDowell was one of Buffalo Township's distinguished men. He had been afforded excellent educational advantages, attending Washington College in his earlier years and also teaching school for a time, but later he directed his attention along agricultural lines and became particularly interested in raising sheep. Wool growing in this section has long been a very important industry and to such intelligent men as the late John McDowell, may be attributed a large measure of its im-



portance, for not only through investigation and experiment has the best kind of wool been discovered to make the growing of sheep profitable to the American farmer, but through knowledge of public affairs and legislative action, its scope and expediency has been proved. For years Mr. McDowell made this industry a subject of deep study and he became such an authority on the subject that when the tariff bill was under consideration during the administration of the late lamented President McKinley, he was an important witness called before the committee. His first acquaintance and association with William McKinley was when the latter was a member of Congress, acting with him in the classification of the wool in preparing the schedule for the tariff bill which was passed and known as the McKinley bill.

He was a leader in agricultural movements in Washington County, served as president of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society for a number of years and at the time of his death was serving as commissioner of the Cumberland Road, an appointment made by the governor of Pennsylvania. In that office he served with efficiency for seven years. In politics he was a Republican and at various times he accepted public office in Buffalo Township, serving long as a justice of the peace, but the larger portion of his life was devoted, as mentioned above, to the wool industry and to the various questions arising concerning so important a branch of agricultural work. On his own property he raised the Saxony-Merino sheep and from the soft and pliable wool obtained was fashioned the beautiful and admired suit of clothes worn by President McKinley at the time of his second inauguration. From the same web of cloth different members of the family had suits or cloaks made. A personal friendship existed between him and John McDowell, each admiring the other for their sterling qualities.

John McDowell was twice married and his second wife still survives and resides on the homestead in Buffalo Township. He was the father of the following children: F. Vina, who lives in Buffalo Township; Samuel B., who is a physician in practice at Philadelphia; Emma J., who lives in Buffalo Township; John N.; William J., who resides at Scottsdale; and Kizzie, who lives in Buffalo Township. Mr. McDowell was a member of the First United Presbyterian Church at Washington. His death occurred August 26, 1899.

John N. McDowell was reared to manhood in Buffalo Township and attended Canonsburg Academy until his graduation in 1875, and subsequently graduated from the Iron City Business College at Pittsburg, in 1877. For several years after he returned from college he served as a clerk in a mercantile establishment at Washington and then became a school teacher, spending about fifteen winter terms as such. He also was extensively interested in farming and stock raising for a number of years but

latterly has given a large portion of his time to the duties of public office. He is serving in his third term as justice of the peace and it was Justice McDowell who organized the Association of Justices of the Peace and Aldermen of Washington County, of which he is serving as secretary. He has also served as auditor of Buffalo Township, as assessor and as road supervisor. His prominence has long since been established and his reliability and public spirit have never been questioned.

Mr. McDowell married Miss Viola Melvin, a daughter of Samuel Melvin, a former well known citizen who was proprietor of the old Fulton House which occupied the present site of the Washington Trust building. Eight children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. McDowell: Harry M., who lives in Buffalo Township; Helena, who is the wife of Albert Weirich, of Canton Township; Stella, who is a teacher in the public schools; Margaret; John, who is a student in Washington and Jefferson College; Sarah, who is a successful teacher; Samuel B., who is a student at Washington and Jefferson; and Nellie, who is deceased. The family attends the East Buffalo Presbyterian Church, of which he is an elder. Formerly he was secretary of Lagonda Grange, Patrons of Husbandry.

BERTON B. BARR, a well known member of the Washington bar, who has been in the active practice of his profession in this city since the spring of 1903, was born December 26, 1874, in Butler County, Pa., and is a son of George L. and Catherine (Benton) Barr.

Mr. Barr was ten years old when his parents came to Washington. For many years and until he retired from business activity, his father had been interested in the oil industry. Berton B. Barr attended the public schools of Washington, graduating from the Washington high school in 1894, after which he entered Washington and Jefferson College and was graduated from that institution in 1899. With this literary foundation, Mr. Barr then entered upon the study of law, and in 1901, he was graduated from the Dickinson School of Law, at Carlisle, Pa. In March, 1903, he was admitted to the Washington County bar and subsequently to the Supreme and Superior Courts of the State. He has been connected with a number of prominent cases of litigation and has demonstrated his legal ability on numerous occasions. He takes some part in politics and evinces a public-spirited interest in all that promises to be of advantage to Washington. He was reared in the Presbyterian Church.

REV. WILLIAM DICKSON IRONS, D. D., pastor of the First United Presbyterian Church at McDonald, Pa., was born in Beaver County, Pa., July 16, 1852, and is a son of Joseph and Margaret (Douds) Irons.

The father of Rev. Irons, who died in 1890, was born







FERNAND A. THOMASSY

in Beaver County, and was a son of Solomon and Rachel (Dickson) Irons. Joseph Irons engaged in farming throughout his active life. He married Margaret Douds, who is a daughter of John and Mary (Hutchison) Douds. Her grandfather was killed by the British while serving as a soldier in the Revolutionary War. To Joseph and Margaret Irons the following children were born: John, who is a distinguished minister in the United Presbyterian body, for many years was a member of the faculty of Xenia Theological Seminary; Rachel, who is the wife of Dr. O. R. Shannon, resides in Allegheny City, which is also the home of her mother; William D.; Joseph, who is engaged in the real estate business at Rochester, Pa.; Mary, who is the wife of Edgar Heffley, who is auditor for the America Aluminum Works, at Allegheny City; Elizabeth, who married J. McCready, an oil producer; and James, who is in the mercantile business.

William Dickson Irons obtained his primary education in the schools of Beaver County and from them entered Westminster College, at New Wilmington, Pa., subsequently attending the Allegheny Theological Seminary. Dr. Irons came to McDonald in 1880, finding the church but poorly supplied with accommodations. Through his energy, zeal and executive ability, the small frame building soon gave way to the present commodious brick church edifice and this charge has become one of the important ones of the denomination. When Dr. Irons became the pastor of the present church he had other claims on his time, attention and strength, being also placed in charge of Engleside Academy and the French Mission. For about fifteen years Dr. Irons was at the head of that academic school, which is no longer in existence, but during that period the students included numbers of men who have become prominent in professional life—lawyers, ministers, physicians, teachers and missionaries. He also has built up at McDonald one of the most flourishing French missions in the State.

In June, 1874, Dr. Irons was married to Miss Edith Van Orsdell. Her parents were natives of Pennsylvania, and she has two sisters and two brothers: Laura, who married Dr. J. G. Templeton; W. E., who is a dentist in practice at Philadelphia; Mary C.; and J. A., who is engaged in the practice of dentistry in Pittsburg. To Dr. and Mrs. Irons the following children were born: Harold Meredith, a lawyer in Pittsburg; Mabel, who married John S. Moore; Laura, who married W. H. Cramer; William, who is a teacher in the McDonald schools; and Joseph, who is a student in the Western University of Pennsylvania at Pittsburg.

During his long pastorate at McDonald, Dr. Irons has performed almost 1,000 marriages and in one year has conducted as many as 121 funeral services, his presence

being especially valued on such occasions on account of his sincere sympathy and ability to give comfort to those bereaved. He is beloved by his congregation and is esteemed by his fellow citizens.

BERNARD S. SMALLWOOD, who is now serving his third term as civil engineer of Charleroi, was born December 10, 1882, near Coal Center, East Pike Run Township, Washington Co., Pa., and is a son of Edward A. and Salena Mary (Lutes) Smallwood, the former of whom is a carpenter and contractor of Charleroi.

Bernard S. Smallwood came with his parents to Charleroi in the fall of 1890, obtained his education in the common schools, and the high school from which he graduated in 1899, then entered the Ohio Normal University at Ada, Ohio, where he took a course in civil engineering and graduated in 1901. After completing his education, Mr. Smallwood returned to Charleroi, embarked in the practice of his profession, and is now not only serving his third term as engineer of the borough of Charleroi, but is also serving in that capacity for Fayette City, Pa., and Roscoe, Washington Co., Pa.

Mr. Smallwood was united in marriage with Lulu E. Kline, who is a daughter of George Kline, and they have two sons, B. Culver Smallwood, and George Edward Smallwood. Mr. Smallwood is a member of the order of Elks.

FERNAND A. THOMASSY, manager of the McDonald Opera House, of which he is part owner, and also interested in oil production in Beaver, Allegheny and Washington counties, is one of the representative business men of this place. He was born in France, June 24, 1877, and is a son of Thomas and Julia (Wathier) Thomassy.

The parents of Mr. Thomassy came to the United States when he was but three years old and settled first at Smithton in Westmoreland County, coming from there to Allegheny County and then to McDonald. The father was a coal miner and he and wife were consistent members of the Catholic Church and reared the family in this faith. They had the following children: Desire; Cecelie, who is the wife of Seal Buggett; Anna, who is the wife of George Gillespie; Celeste, who is the wife of H. H. De Loche; Ida, who is the wife of Emil Robert; George; Julia, who is the wife of George Young; and Fernand A.

Until he was ten years of age, Mr. Thomassy was permitted to attend school at McDonald, but after that he accompanied his father into the coal mines and worked with him for five years. He then learned the baking trade and worked at that for eight years, when he was appointed a member of the police force at McDonald. He remained a police official for two years, when, in 1902 he went into the hotel business and conducted a



public house for three years by himself and then took in August Valentour as a partner and continued several years longer. During these years both he and Mr. Valentour made judicious investments and together they own the opera house property and two other valuable business blocks. His oil interests are also of importance and he is numbered with the men of means in this section.

On May 12, 1909, Mr. Thomassy was married to Miss Marie La Vie, a daughter of Philip and Mary (Bess) La Vie. Mr. and Mrs. La Vie came to America from France and reside at McDonald. They are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. and Mrs. La Vie have the following children: Marie; Phillipine, who is the wife of T. D. Gladden; and George, Louis and Edward.

Mr. Thomassy casts his vote with the Republican party. He is identified with several French fraternal organizations and belongs also to the Elks, Allegheny Lodge, No. 339; Knights of Pythias, Waverly Lodge, No. 145, and to the social order of the Moose.

ROBERT HORNER ROBINSON, an extensive real estate and insurance dealer, who has been a life-long resident of Monongahela City, Pa., was born here November 22, 1869, and is a son of William T. and Margaret (Brown) Robinson.

William T. Robinson was born and reared in Columbiana County, Ohio, and in 1852 came to Monongahela City with his father, Robert Robinson, who was a cattle dealer, and had become familiar with this section of the country through that business, and he later obtained a contract on the construction work on the B. & O. Railroad in the Monongahela Valley and in Virginia, through his knowledge of this part of the country. Robert Robinson was the father of four children: William T., the father of our subject; Joseph; Samuel, deceased; and Lon. After locating at Monongahela City, William T. Robinson became a bookkeeper for the Culbertsons, who operated a general store and paper mill here, after which he embarked in the clothing business, in which he continued several years, then with his brother Samuel, who was an expert cattleman, engaged in the meat and cattle business, shipping extensively to Pittsburg, and continued in this business until the time of his death, May 30, 1891, at the age of 57 years. He married Margaret Brown, who survived him five years, and who at an early age came from Allegheny, Pa., to Monongahela City, with her father, William Brown, who built and operated the first saw and planing mill in Monongahela City. Six children were born to the parents of our subject: Ella, who is the wife of W. F. Story, of Cleveland, Ohio; Jennie, is the wife of C. A. Filson, of Wilkensburg, Pa.; William B., a resident of Sewickley, Pa.; Robert H., our subject; Albert K., a resident of Wilkensburg, Pa.;

Mabel, who is the wife of H. C. Williams, of Wilkensburg.

Robert H. Robinson was reared at Monongahela City, where he obtained his education in the common schools and later engaged in the meat business with his father, after which he operated a store across the river for the Watson Mining and Manufacturing Company for about six years, then opened and operated a store at Bunola for three years, and in 1897, at the time of the boom of coal lands in this section, went to Pittsburg, where he engaged in the real estate business for one year, during which time he closed several large contracts, thus gaining his start in the real estate business. He then returned to Washington County and took charge of the Star Coal Company for the Harbison Walker Refectory Company, for whom he had purchased land while in Pittsburg, and was sent by them to open their mine, of which he is still superintendent. Mr. Robinson is a director and was one of the organizers of the Monongahela Clay Manufacturing Company, and was one of the organizers and the first president of the Citizens' Gas Company. He is a Democrat in politics and has served three years as a member of the Monongahela City council, and in fraternal circles is affiliated with the B. P. O. E. of this city.

In June, 1901, Mr. Robinson was married to Maude Heslep, who is a daughter of John Heslep, and they have two sons, Robert and John.

ISAAC W. BAUM, solicitor for Washington County and a lawyer of high standing, with offices in the Washington Trust building, has been a resident of Washington for the past fifteen years.

Mr. Baum was born in Dauphin County, Pa., in 1870, and received a good common school education in that county. In 1890, he registered for the study of law in the office of Judge Criswell, of Franklin, Pa., and in 1894 was admitted to the bar of Franklin County, and in the following year he was admitted to the bar of Washington County, before which he has since practiced. He takes an active interest in political affairs and is at present county solicitor under appointment of the county commissioners. He also is secretary of the McKeown Oil Company.

In 1896, Mr. Baum was married to Miss Jane Best of Clarion County, Pa., and they reside in a comfortable home in Washington. Fraternally he belongs to the Elks.

ALEXANDER G. ADAMS, one of the representative citizens and successful farmers of Independence Township, Washington Co., Pa., is carrying on agricultural operations on a property which was originally owned by his grandfather, John Adams, and which has been in the

family name for more than 100 years. Mr. Adams was born March 27, 1863, on the farm on which he now lives, and is a son of Alexander H. and Lucinda J. (Crouch) Adams.

Alexander H. Adams, who was a farmer all his life in Independence Township, for many years was an elder in the Lower Buffalo Presbyterian Church, and took a great interest in its work. He and his worthy wife were the parents of the following children: Caroline, the wife of George Keenan; Ruth, residing with her brother; Maria, the wife of Thomas McCarthy, of Independence Township; Orlinda, living in Washington, Pa.; Martha, the wife of John Adams, of Independence Township; Lulu, the wife of Henry F. Carl, of Independence Township; Mary, wife of Norris McCain, of Missouri; and Alexander G.

After attending the common schools of Independence Township, Alexander G. Adams went to work on the home farm, on which he has resided all of his life. He has always been engaged in agricultural pursuits, and his 123-acre farm has been brought to a high state of cultivation. He is a Republican in his political views, and is now serving his township as road supervisor. The family belongs to Lower Buffalo Presbyterian Church.

In 1889 Mr. Adams was married to Hattie J. Keenan, daughter of George and Annie (Tilton) Keenan, and to this union there have been born six children, namely: William Paul, born June 27, 1891; Jane Mary, born March 26, 1895; Laura B., born March 8, 1899; John A., born May 14, 1901; Martha M., born October 21, 1904; and Orlando C., born October 7, 1909.

WILLIAM H. DUNLAP, burgess of Canonsburg, whose handsome home is situated at No. 124 West Cellege street, is a worthy representative of an old family of Washington County, of Irish extraction.

He was born in Cecil Township, Washington Co., Pa., May 15, 1855, and is a son of John and Priscilla (Pointer) Dunlap, the former of whom died in 1902, aged seventy-six years. The latter, at the same age, is a resident of Canonsburg.

William H. Dunlap grew to manhood in Cecil Township and was educated in the public schools and Jefferson Academy. After leaving school he engaged in farm work and continued to live in Allegheny County for six years after his marriage. In 1886 he came to Canonsburg and embarked in the retail grocery business and conducted the same very successfully for six years. The confinement, however, told on his health and for a time he put aside business cares, accepting about the same time a position on the school board in the East Ward, to which he gave attention for twelve years. He then changed his residence to another ward and resigned from the board, of which he had been a valued member. On

March 3, 1909, he entered into office as burgess of Canonsburg, having been elected on a platform calling for the enforcement of the law, and his administration promises to be all that the most ardent and zealous citizen can ask. Since coming to this borough, Mr. Dunlap has been very active in the affairs of the Methodist Episcopal Church, being a trustee, a member of the official board and superintendent of the Sunday school.

On December 25, 1878, Mr. Dunlap was married to Miss Sadie McConnell, a daughter of Charles and Annie (Morrow) McConnell. They have one daughter, Mamie, who is the wife of John W. Schaufele, who is in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, traveling daily between Pittsburg and Canonsburg.

JAMES W. GRIMES, a well known and popular employe of the National Bank of Claysville, at Claysville, Pa., has been identified with the institution since January, 1903. He was born in Ohio County, W. Va., October 2, 1867, and is a son of John and Martha (Post) Grimes.

John Grimes, father of James W., was born in Donegal Township, Washington County, on the old family estate, and was a son of John Grimes, the latter of whom settled at an early date in Donegal Township, three miles north of Claysville. He acquired about 500 acres of land and 127 of this yet belongs to the Grimes family. Both father and grandfather were farmers. The former died January 14, 1908. He was a worthy member of the United Presbyterian Church.

James W. Grimes was mainly reared on the family farm in Donegal Township. He was educated in a private school in Donegal Township, the Normal School at Claysville and the West Middletown Academy, and afterward for several years he taught school in Washington County. He has been an active and useful citizen of Claysville, serving in the borough council and also as a director in the Independent school district and for a season was secretary of the board. In politics he is identified with the Republican party.

Mr. Grimes was married to Miss Elizabeth Hayburn, a daughter of James Hayburn, formerly a well known resident of Donegal Township, and they have two children: John L. and Margaret R. Mr. Grimes and wife are members of the United Presbyterian Church at Claysville, of which he is treasurer.

T. H. W. FERGUS, assistant district attorney of Washington County, Pa., and a leading member of its bar, has been a resident of Washington Borough for some twenty-one years. He was born in 1879, in South Strabane Township, Washington Co., Pa., and is a son of Samuel P. and a grandson of Thomas Fergus.

The Fergus family originated in Ireland but has been in America for many generations and in Washington



County since 1802, established here by the great-grandparents of T. H. W. Fergus, who came from Huntingdon County when their son Thomas was a babe. The late Samuel P. Fergus, was born in Washington County in 1840 and died in 1900. He engaged in farming until 1885, when he was elected county treasurer of Washington County and served in that office until his death. He was also interested in oil development in the county.

T. H. W. Fergus attended the township schools until prepared for college and then entered Washington and Jefferson College, where he was graduated in the class of 1900. For about two years after leaving school he followed surveying, and then began to teach and for some years followed that profession, a part of the time in his alma mater, and for one year was principal of the Cross Creek Academy. During these years he read law by himself and then entered the office of Attorney J. M. McBurney, where he completed his preparation for the bar and was admitted to practice, in 1904, in all the courts of the State. He is a leading Republican and for two years served on the Republican County Committee being its chairman for one year. He has filled local offices very acceptably to the public, was auditor of East Washington Borough and is now assistant district attorney.

Mr. Fergus is a member of the Heptasophs, the Elks and the Bassett Club, being one of the organizers of the latter. He belongs also to the Washington County Bar Association. For many years Mr. Fergus has been a member of the Second United Presbyterian Church and has served as an officer in the Sabbath school. He has a wide circle of friends; professional, political and personal.

R. C. VANCE, general farmer, who owns 134 acres of excellent land, situated partly in Smith and partly in Cross Creek Township, was born in Cross Creek Township, Washington Co., Pa., on the place on which he resides, June 19, 1850. His parents were Allison and Margaret (Campbell) Vance.

Allison Vance was born in Smith Township, Washington County, but later resided in Cross Creek Township, where he had 160 acres of land, and he engaged in farming until he was thirty-eight years old. He married Margaret Campbell, whose death preceded his own; he surviving until 1892. They were worthy members of the Cross Creek Presbyterian Church and they were buried in the Cross Creek Cemetery. They were parents of six sons and one daughter.

R. C. Vance attended the public schools during boyhood and then turned his attention to farming and raising fine stock. Since his marriage he has resided on his present farm, which is situated one mile northeast of Cross Creek and within five miles of Burgettstown. He

has done all of the improving that gives his farm so fine an appearance. He breeds Shorthorn cattle and a superior grade of sheep, having about 125 of the latter ready for market annually. Mr. Vance also enjoys the income from thirteen oil and gas wells situated on his property.

In March, 1875, Mr. Vance was married to Miss Mary E. McGough, a daughter of John McGough, of Columbiana County, Ohio, and they have four children, namely: Homer C., who married Miss Sarah B. McNelly; Martha J., who married J. W. Reed; and Margaret Mary and Oscar C., both of whom reside at home. Mr. Vance and family attend the Cross Creek Presbyterian Church. Like his father, Mr. Vance is identified with the Republican party but is not active in political life. He is one of the substantial men of this section and is a stockholder in the Burgettstown National Bank and the Washington National Bank and also the Pittsburg Building and Loan Company.

JOSEPH T. ALTON, an energetic young business man of McDonald, Pa., who is chief clerk and a paymaster of the McDonald division of the Pittsburg Coal Company, was born at Titusville, Pa., January 2, 1882, and is a son of Edward and Rose (Harrigan) Alton. His paternal grandparents were Joseph F. and Susan (Sison) Alton, and those on the maternal side, Thomas and Mary (O'Shea) Harrigan. Mr. Alton's great uncle, George D. Alton, was the first white boy born in what is now the city of Dunkirk, N. Y.

Reared in a log cabin, after reaching maturity he made the brick and built the first brick house in Dunkirk. This house was recently torn down to make room for a more modern structure, and the bricks were carried away by residents of the city for relics.

Edward Alton, who is a machinist by trade, is now living at McDonald, and of his children Joseph T. is the eldest, the others being: Mary, the wife of J. E. McDonald; Cassius E. and Clarence Daniel.

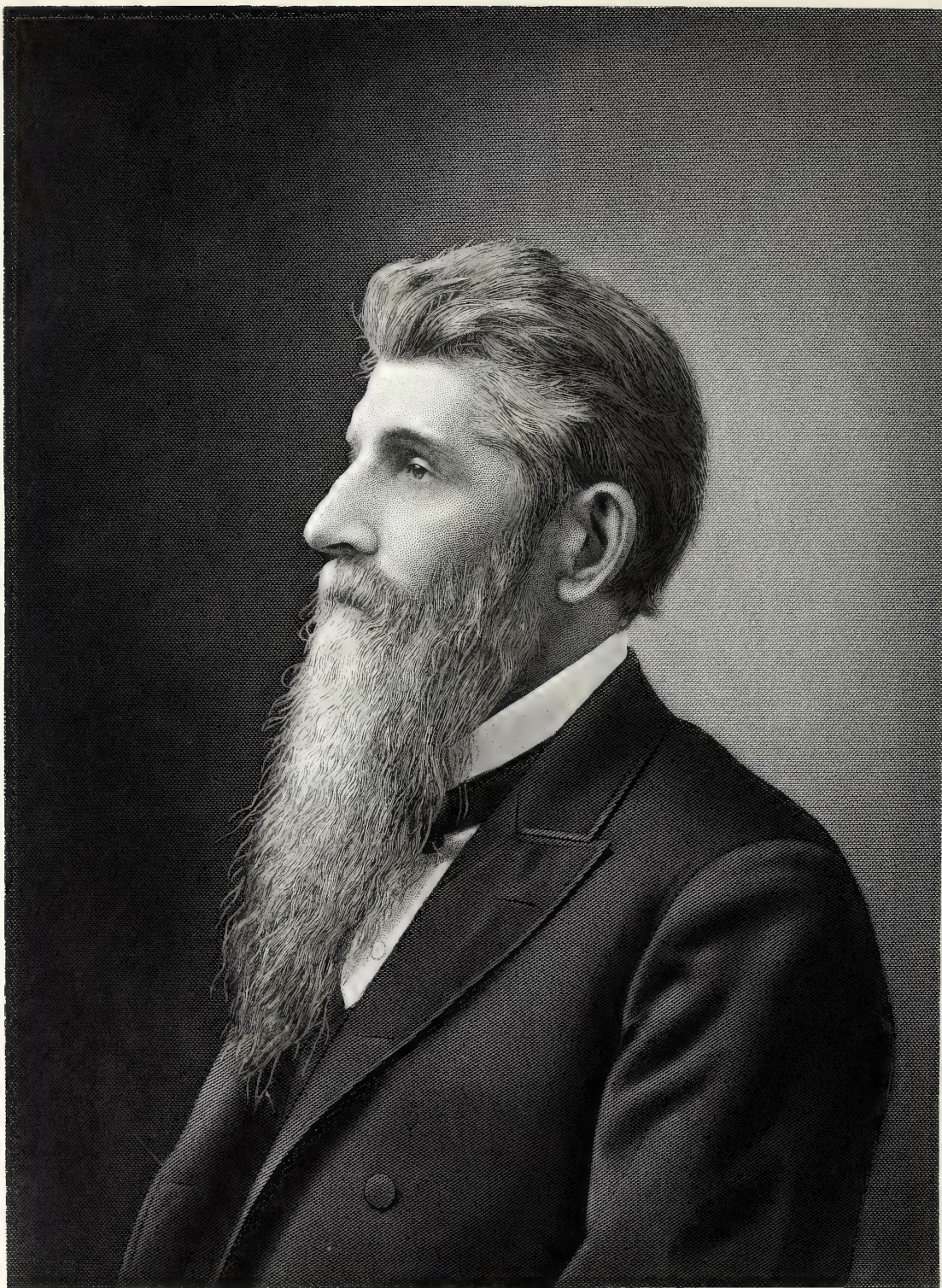
Joseph T. Alton attended the public schools of McDonald, leaving high school in his senior year to enter the employ of the Pittsburg Coal Company. It was not long before his services to the company were rewarded by promotion, and he has risen steadily until he now holds the position of chief clerk and paymaster of the McDonald division, which consists of five mines.

On September 4, 1907, Mr. Alton was married to Catherine Austin, daughter of M. J. and Mary (McNerney) Austin, residents of McDonald. Mrs. Alton has a brother, William J., and a sister, Nellie. One child has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Alton: George G., June 28, 1908.

Mr. Alton is fraternally connected with Chartiers Council, No. 875, Knights of Columbus, and the Maceca-







*John M. Stockdale*



bees at McDonald. He is a Republican in politics and has served as auditor of McDonald. He and his wife attend the Catholic Church.

JOHN M. STOCKDALE was for many years a resident of Washington, Pa. He was born August 28, 1824, on the homestead in Morris Township, Greene County. His grandfather, James Stockdale, came from the north of Ireland to this country in 1787, expecting to return after seeing the new land of promise, but having exhausted his funds in traveling he determined to make enough money to pay his passage back home, the Fates, however, had decreed otherwise, before this was accomplished he met Miss Weir, who afterwards became his wife and he gave up all thought of recrossing the seas to his native land. This young couple established themselves in what was then Washington (now Greene) County in 1790 and to them were born one son and three daughters. The mother died in 1823 and the father died in 1840 at the age of eighty-six.

Their son, William Stockdale, was born in 1792 on his father's farm where with the exception of a period of service in the War of 1812, he spent all the seventy-one tranquil years of his life and died there in 1863. His wife Hannah, a daughter of John McQuaide of Washington County died in 1873, being seventy-six years of age. They had seven children, James, John M., Robert, Thomas R., Mary, Isabella and Sarah. He was a fairly prosperous man for his day and with the commendable family pride of an intelligent gentleman, he spared no pains in preparing his children to enter with credit upon the duties of life, he sent his sons and his daughters to pursue their studies in the neighboring schools and colleges of Waynesburg, Washington and Canonsburg.

John M. Stockdale was the second child of William and Hannah Stockdale, his childhood was spent on the farm. He was prepared for college at Carmichael's academy and he graduated from Washington College in 1849, immediately afterward entering the law office of Hon. T. M. T. McKennan and was admitted to the bar in 1852. The following year he became owner and editor of the Waynesburg "Messenger," the only Democratic newspaper in Greene County. In 1854 he was elected to the State Legislature and served two terms, then, being a victim of inflammatory rheumatism, he decided to go west, hoping to shake off this enemy to his well-being and it was during this search for health and recreation that he became connected with extensive business matters in Iowa. He located in Fort Dodge, a frontier town, which was fortified for protection against the Indians and in 1857 by appointment of President Buchanan he became register of the government land office there. That year was a notable period in his early life, in April, he

was married to Pattie Clark, the beautiful daughter of Abner and Patty Evans Clark of Ten-Mile Valley, Pa. She was born June 22, 1833, on the farm where her mother and grandfather were born and which was "taken up" as government land by her great-grandfather and has ever since belonged to some member of the family. She was one of eight children, "the family was prominent in the county and this home filled with these brothers and sisters was a center where was dispensed a large, hearty and wholesome hospitality".

Mr. Stockdale took his bride to his new home in the west where, as also in their later places of residence, her rare charm of manner, her ready wit which left no sting, her gracious Christian character, won her a place in the hearts of an ever widening circle of friends. Mrs. Stockdale survived her husband seven years and on May 28, 1904, died in their home on East Wheeling street, Washington, Pa., where their only child, Miss Elizabeth C. Stockdale, now resides.

In 1863, while yet a resident of Fort Dodge, Mr. Stockdale was nominated for the State Senate of Iowa, but declined the nomination. In 1864 he was an elector on the McClelland ticket. During his residence in Iowa he dealt extensively in real estate, having bought and sold more than 200,000 acres of land as the records show, but the Civil War so depressed land values throughout the West that for the time real estate became a hazardous investment and in 1865 he removed to Baltimore, Md., where he engaged in the wholesale drug business as a member of the well known firm of Stockdale, Smith & Co. He also owned a petroleum oil refinery there until the Standard Oil Company by methods now well known crushed out all competition.

In 1881 Mr. Stockdale and his family moved to Washington, Pa., where for several years he published the "Review" and "Examiner." In 1884 he received the nomination for Congress on the Democratic ticket in the district which embraced Washington, Beaver and Lawrence counties. A year earlier he secured a State charter for the transportation and use of natural gas for light and heat, a company of enterprising citizens was organized and the development of oil and gas in the immediate vicinity of Washington was the result. His activities along this line aided materially in the development of the resources and added largely to the prosperity of the borough.

His mind was well stored with knowledge, he had read widely and had great ability as an extemporaneous speaker. He was honorable and hated injustice, he loved law and order and was an earnest champion of the people's rights. There were no neutral tints in his political colors he was ever an ardent Democrat, believing thoroughly in his party and its principles. He was a Christian and a



member of the Presbyterian Church from early life. He enjoyed much success, he bore reverses with dignity and composure, he "was equal to either fortune."

He retired from active life "as he felt the evening shadows coming on" and died September 17, 1897 at his home in Washington.

DEMAS E. LINDLEY, cashier of the Farmers' and Miners' National Bank of Bentleyville, Pa., with which he has been identified since March 14, 1908, was born April 28, 1872, on a farm in South Franklin Township, Washington Co., Pa., a son of Benjamin Clifford and Miranda V. (Patterson) Lindley, both of whom are living in Washington County. The paternal grandfather of our subject was Cephas Lindley, and the maternal grandfather was Wilson Patterson of Franklin Township.

Demas E. Lindley remained under the parental roof until nineteen years of age, attended the district schools of Franklin Township and took a private course with the Rev. Fisher, after which he took a business course at Washington, Pa. He first began his business career as a bookkeeper for Mr. Neff, a plumber of Washington, with whom he remained but two months, when he accepted a position with the First National Bank of Canonsburg, Pa., with which he was identified from April, 1892, until October, 1905, when he resigned because of ill health, and accepted a clerical position at the mines in Westmoreland County, Pa. On March 14, 1908, he became cashier of the Farmers' and Miners' National Bank of Bentleyville, of which Joseph A. Herron, of Monongahela City, Pa., is president, and T. A. Hetherington, a farmer of Somerset Township, is vice-president. The directors of the bank are: J. A. Herron; T. A. Hetherington; Joseph Underwood, of Roscoe, Pa.; W. F. Richardson, of Bentleyville, Pa.; W. H. Murray, a farmer of Somerset Township; J. E. Richardson, of Bentleyville; Julian Grable, of Fallowfield Township; W. H. Wilson, of Clover Hill; A. B. Richardson, of Somerset Township; and J. G. McCormack, of Bentleyville. The bank was organized in the fall of 1906, after which the present building, a fine large three-story brick, was erected, and the bank was open for business March 14, 1908.

Mr. Lindley married Blanch Ashbaugh, a daughter of William Ashbaugh, of Westmoreland County, Pa., and they have seven children: Lois, Zella, Freda, Clifford, Lloyd, John Willis, and Gladys. Mr. Lindley affiliates with the Elks and the Eagles.

CHARLES E. PHILLIPS, a member of the Washington bar, was born in 1871, at California, Washington Co., Pa., and is a son of David Phillips, a native of Fayette County, who has been a resident of Washington County for a half century.

Charles E. Phillips was reared in his native place and

attended first the public schools and later the State Normal School at California. From this institution he was graduated in the class of 1890. Although thoroughly qualified for teaching, Mr. Phillips then turned his attention to law, entering the law department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, where he graduated in the class of 1895. He then was interested for several years in real estate dealings, but in 1904 was admitted to the bar and has been engaged in law practice at Washington ever since, maintaining his office at No. 46 South Main street, but retaining his home at California. The Washington bar is distinguished for its number of brilliant young men.

Mr. Phillips is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he is a Republican and fraternally he is a Mason.

GEORGE D. SCOTT, one of Hopewell Township's representative citizens who carries on agricultural operations on a valuable farm of 113 acres, was born in Nottingham Township, Washington County, Pa., Nov. 29, 1869. His parents were J. Finley and Margaret (Davis) Scott. Mr. Scott has two sisters: Mary, who is the wife of L. J. Brownlee; and Anna M., who is the wife of Louis Liggett and lives in Ohio.

George D. Scott was about 8 years old when his parents moved on a farm in Canton Township and there he was mainly reared. He attended the public schools and spent two terms at the old Buffalo Academy. He remained with his father on the farm until after his marriage in 1898, after which he rented farms until 1901, in Canton Township, when they moved to Hopewell Township. In 1904, after the death of Mrs. Scott's father, they came into possession of this place, which they had rented for three years. This farm was the land taken up by William Smiley at the time of his arrival here, and has been in possession of some one of his descendants ever since. Mr. Scott makes a specialty of boarding horses for their owners in Washington, and usually has from 25 to 30 head all through the winter. He is recognized as an excellent business man and is a very successful farmer.

Mr. Scott was married March 10, 1898, to Miss Alchie Hamilton, who is a daughter of the late Robert and Mary H. (Anderson) Hamilton, formerly one of Hopewell Township's most respected and best known people. Mr. and Mrs. Scott are valued members of the Upper Buffalo Presbyterian Church and take an active part in its various branches of work. Formerly Mr. Scott was one of the church trustees, while Mrs. Scott has long been a member of the missionary society. In his political views, Mr. Scott is a Republican, but he has always declined to serve in any public office.

CHARLES C. JOHNSON, president of the Citizens Trust Company of Canonsburg, is well known in financial circles, having been identified with the banking business ever since leaving college. He was born in Chartiers Township, Washington County, Pa., Nov. 17, 1872, and is a son of J. Bradford and Jennie (Crothers) Johnson.

Mr. Johnson belongs to old county families. His paternal grandparents were John and Rebecca (Van Eman) Johnson, old residents of Washington County, who died in Canonsburg. They had three sons: Richard V., J. Bradford and John G. The maternal grandparents were Samuel and Jane (Brownlee) Crothers, and they had the following children: William B., deceased; Robert W., residing at Taylorstown, Pa.; Leamen M., deceased; Mira, deceased, formerly the wife of W. W. McClay; Jennie; Elizabeth, deceased; and Ella, wife of R. M. Dorrance, of Cleveland, Ohio.

J. Bradford Johnson, now an esteemed resident of Canonsburg, was born in Chartiers Township, Washington County, in 1842. Until 1899 he lived on his farm in Chartiers Township, removing then to Canonsburg, where he has since been retired and is a director of the Citizens Trust Company. He married Jennie Crothers, who died in 1897, aged 57 years. They had the following children: Ella Maud, who married Rev. Charles G. Williams, who is pastor of the Hyde Park Presbyterian Church of Denver, Col.; John Tracy, who manages the home farm; and Charles C.

Charles C. Johnson was educated in the township schools, Jefferson Academy and Washington and Jefferson College, graduating from the latter with the class of 1893. During his college course he was a member of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity. Immediately after leaving college he was made assistant cashier of the Citizens Bank, limited, and in 1895 he became cashier and continued to fill that office until the Citizens Trust Company was organized, in 1901, when he became secretary and treasurer of this company and continued as such until July 1, 1909, when he became president. Mr. Johnson is a young man to fill so important a position and that he has been placed at the head, indicates the great confidence felt in his judgment and executive ability.

The Citizens Trust Company of Canonsburg was organized May 1, 1901, taking over the business of the Citizens Bank, limited, a private bank which had been in existence for ten years. The Citizens Trust Company building is a fine four-story pressed brick structure, which was erected in 1904, the lot and building together costing \$90,000. The interior of the bank is of birch wood and mahogany finish and the rest of the building is finished in oak. The dimensions are 70x80 feet. The upper floors have been fitted up as residence flats, while

on the lower floors, in addition to the bank proper are directors' and officers' rooms, vault and all modern fixtures to ensure comfort, convenience and safety. The institution has been more than successful, paying 6 per cent annual interest. The management has been practically the same since its organization.

On June 20, 1903, Mr. Johnson was married to Miss Grace Moreland Henderson, a daughter of John M. and Anna (Cary) Henderson, and a direct descendant of Rev. Dr. Mathew Henderson, who was the first pastor of the Upper Buffalo Church. Mrs. Johnson is a graduate of the College for Women, Cleveland. She also spent some years in school in Germany and Switzerland. They are members of the Central Presbyterian Church of Canonsburg, of which Mr. Johnson is treasurer.

JOHN S. HOLMES, one of Donegal Township's well known and highly respected citizens, who has been engaged in farming and stock raising ever since he reached man's estate, was born in Donegal Township, Washington County, Pa., July 31, 1849, and is a son of George Y. and Elizabeth (Snodgrass) Holmes.

George Y. Holmes was born in the city of Glasgow, Scotland. His parents were William and Nancy E. Holmes, whom he accompanied to America when he was about 10 years old. The family came directly to Washington County and settled a short distance from Claysville, in Donegal Township. George Y. Holmes grew to useful manhood here and in the course of years became a man of prominence in the community. He filled many public offices with credit, was long a school director and also a justice of the peace, and on one occasion was the candidate of the Republican party for the office of county commissioner. He was a leading member of the Baptist Church at Claysville and was also a local preacher in this body. His death occurred in 1903, having survived his wife for many years. Her maiden name was Elizabeth Snodgrass and she was born in Donegal Township and was a daughter of John Snodgrass and a granddaughter of William Snodgrass, one of the pioneer settlers. To George Y. and Elizabeth Holmes the following children were born: William, who lives at Washington, Pa.; John S., who resides in Donegal Township; Nannie E., who is the wife of Charles W. Miller, of Claysville; George Y., his father's namesake, who lives at Claysville, Pa.; Mary M., who is the wife of Samuel Kelley, of Buffalo Township; Margaret, who lives at Claysville; Robert R., who lives at McDonald, Pa.; Florence, who is the wife of Wiley Reaney, lives at Claysville.

John S. Holmes attended the district schools in Donegal Township, in his boyhood, and afterward passed his youth in helping his father on the home farm. He owns a valuable tract of 64 acres, which he has well stocked



and under an excellent state of cultivation. His surroundings indicate thrift and substantial comfort.

On Jan. 1, 1873, Mr. Holmes was married to Miss Margaret C. Miller, who was born in Donegal Township, July 9, 1849, and is a daughter of Christopher and Sarah J. (Knight) Miller, and a granddaughter of John Miller, who was one of Donegal Township's early settlers. The mother of Mrs. Holmes was born in Virginia. Of the children born to Christopher Holmes and wife, the following survive: Calvin L. and Mary J., both of whom live in Donegal Township; George H., who is a resident of McDonald; Charles W., who lives at Claysville; Margaret C., who is Mrs. Holmes; and Frances E., who is the widow of Robert B. Ramage, resides on her farm in Donegal Township. Christopher Miller and wife were people of sterling worth, consistent members of the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. and Mrs. Holmes have one daughter, Sarah E., who resides with her parents. They reared two boys, Andrew L. Chapman and William Ramage, both of whom have reflected credit on them and give them the filial affection of sons. Andrew L. Chapman, who is now a preacher in the Disciples Church, stationed at Boise, Idaho, served for three years in the missionary field in Turkey. William Ramage is engaged in farming in Donegal Township. Mr. and Mrs. Holmes are members of the Presbyterian Church at Claysville, and in October, 1909, Mr. Holmes was sent as a representative of the Zion United Brethren Church of Donegal Township to the Pennsylvania State Convention, where various religious bodies met and discussed questions affecting Christianity in general. As a broad-minded, clear-headed, intelligent man, possessing the confidence and esteem of all who know him, this selection of Mr. Holmes was a judicious one and he took part in the deliberations of this representative body. He casts his vote with the Republican party, but has never accepted any public office except that of school director and he is now serving in his twelfth year as a member of the school board of Donegal Township.

JAMES P. BROWNLEE, lawyer and merchant at Washington, Pa., and a prominent and useful citizen, was born in 1872, in North Strabane Township, Washington County, Pa., and is a son of Milton O. Brownlee and a grandson of Samuel T. Brownlee.

The Brownlee family belongs to the pioneer class of Washington County. The grandfather, Samuel T. Brownlee, was born after his father settled in Washington County. He left few descendants as he died when only 28 years of age. His son, Milton O., was born on the family estate in North Strabane Township, in 1849, where he continued to live and was extensively engaged in farming and the sheep industry until 1905, when he

retired and moved to Washington, where he still resides.

James P. Brownlee obtained his early education in the township schools and then entered Washington and Jefferson College, where he was graduated in the class of 1897. From there he went to Pittsburg and became a student in the Pittsburg Law School, but in his senior year suffered from an illness that made necessary the postponement of his law studies. After he recovered from a rather severe siege of fever, he completed his law reading in the office of Attorney R. W. Irwin, and was admitted to the bar in March, 1901. He has ever since been engaged in the practice of his profession at Washington. In the fall of 1907 he formed a partnership with C. E. Penn, under the style of Penn & Brownlee, in gents' furnishing goods, an enterprise which proved successful, and continued until February 1, 1910, when Mr. Penn retired, Mr. Brownlee continuing the furnishing business at No. 129 South Main street, where he is now located. He is also a stockholder in the Dunn & Connellsville Coke Company. As a citizen he has been unusually active, lending the weight of his influence to promote public prosperity. He has served as a member of the school board and from 1904 until 1906 administered the law as a justice of the peace.

Mr. Brownlee is a member of the First United Presbyterian Church and officiates as the librarian of the Sunday-school. He is identified fraternally with the Elks and the Heptasophs.

HON. HENRY EATON, justice of the peace at Midway, Pa., and for three consecutive years Burgess of the borough, is a member of one of the oldest settled families of Washington County, doubtless of Dutch extraction on the father's side and Scotch-Irish on the mother's side. One of the most prized relics is a Holland Bible, which was printed in 1570 and has been preserved with other family antiquities. Mr. Eaton was born in Smith Township, Washington County, Pa., Nov. 6, 1848, and is a son of William and Sarah (Russell) Eaton.

Both parents of Mr. Eaton have passed away and their remains rest in the Raccoon Cemetery, they being valued members for many years of the Presbyterian Church at that point. William Eaton was a farmer throughout his active life. He was a consistent member of the old-time Democratic party. Five children were born to William and Sarah Eaton, namely: Martha, who married Robert Stevenson; Rachel, now deceased, who was a public school teacher; Jane, deceased, who was the wife of E. J. Vogle; Henry; and Mary E., who died when aged 14 years.

Henry Eaton attended the district schools in Smith and Robinson Townships and secured a teacher's certificate, attended the Normal School at Carnegie for two

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HON. JAMES S. STOCKING

terms and Oakdale Academy for two terms and secured a permanent certificate. For many years he gave the larger part of his time and attention to teaching, carrying on his educational work both in Allegheny and Washington Counties. In 1875 he came to Midway, where he and Mrs. Eaton successfully taught terms of school and he also served for three years as principal of the McDonald schools, Mrs. Eaton being first assistant. In politics he is a Democrat and on many occasions has been shown the appreciation which his fellow citizens have felt for him, being elected to numerous offices of honor and responsibility. For three years he was treasurer of Robeson Township and for the same length of time a member of the township school board. For four years he had charge of the Black Diamond coal mine and store belonging to his father-in-law, Thomas Taylor. After the exhausting and closing down of the Black Diamond mine he opened a general store of his own in Midway, Pa., which was a success in every particular. After conducting his store for three years he was appointed postmaster during the late ex-President Cleveland's second administration. He then sold out his store, put in a new and expensive office and gave to the department and patrons a service that was so satisfactory that at the close of his term he was asked to retain the office. To this request he replied, "No, thank you, to the victor belong the spoils." For three years Midway found in him an able executive head and since then, and for the past 27 years, has been serving in the office of justice of the peace and has a real estate and insurance office.

In January, 1882, Mr. Eaton was married to Miss Mattie E. Taylor, a daughter of Thomas Taylor and Sarah (Bailey) Taylor. Mrs. Eaton's brothers and sisters are: Eliza, who married Joseph Taylor; Joseph A.; Lilly A.; James M.; and Laura, who married Robert Perry. Mr. and Mrs. Eaton have two children: Amy T. and Henry T. Amy has a good and lucrative position in the city of Pittsburg. Henry T. Eaton, after graduating from the common schools and the Pittsburg Academy, entered the University of Pittsburg and is now in his second year. Mr. Eaton is identified with Richard Vaux Lodge No. 454, F. & A. M., at Burgettstown, Pa.

J. MOSS McCOLLUM, architect, who has been a resident of Washington, Pa., for 24 years and is interested in a number of the city's prospering enterprises, is a member of the prominent firm of McCollum & Dowler, with offices at Pittsburg. He was born at Amity, Washington County, Pa., in 1864, and is a son of Elias and Sarah (Moss) McCollum.

Elias McCollum was born in the old McCollum home-

stead at Amity, in 1828. He owned farming land, but devoted his whole mature life to general contracting, in the line of building, and continued active in business until within one year of his death, when he retired to his farm. He married Sarah Moss, who was born in Washington County, in December, 1831, and still survives, residing on her farm near Amity. They had three children, namely: Harvey, who operates the home farm; Ella, who is now deceased; and Jennings Moss, the subject of this sketch.

J. Moss McCollum was reared on the home place and was educated in a private academy at Amity, and then learned the carpenter trade, at which he worked until he was 24 years old. From boyhood he had displayed unusual ability in the line of his present work and in 1889 he gave himself up to the study of architecture and for 12 years remained with W. E. Ely, a well-known architect. He later moved his own office to Pittsburg and does business under the firm style of McCollum & Dowler. There are many fine structures at Washington and other points, of which he has been the architect. This city is somewhat noted for its fine schoolhouses and convent buildings, and Mr. McCollum was the designer and architect of almost all. He was the architect of the Washington Trust Company building, an example of taste and dignity in building that has excited universal admiration. He also has to his credit the new First National Bank of Columbus, the Braddock National Bank of Braddock, Pa., a fine new hotel building at Pittsburg, together with schools, churches and public buildings all over the country, the cost of which ran into hundreds of thousands of dollars. He has been able to combine stability and beauty, utility and dignity, and he has few superiors in Western Pennsylvania.

In 1892, Mr. McCollum was married to Miss Nora Patterson, a daughter of Speer Patterson, of Wyland Station, Pa., and they have three daughters: Elinore, Mildred and Dorothy. The family belong to the Second Presbyterian Church. The beautiful family home is situated at No. 513 East Beau street. Mr. McCollum takes a good citizen's interest in civic matters and has served efficiently in the city council. He is a member of the Union Club of Pittsburg.

HON. JAMES S. STOCKING, one of Washington County's most active and prominent citizens, who has been identified with public affairs and with business interests in this section of Pennsylvania ever since the Civil War, in which he rendered patriotic military service, was born at Washington, Pa., December 4, 1839, a son of Julius and Mary (Phillips) Stocking. Mr. Stocking can boast of both old Dutch and "Mayflower" Pilgrim



ancestry. His paternal ancestors were from New York, and those on the maternal side came to Washington County from Massachusetts.

Julius Stocking, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born near Auburn, N. Y., from which place he came in 1835 to Washington. Here, in the following year, he married Mary Phillips, whose father had settled in Washington County in 1800. Three children were born of this union: Alfred, Mary and James Stevens. Julius Stocking subsequently moved to Rockport, Ind., where he died in 1870, aged 68 years. His widow survived him for four years.

James Stevens Stocking attended the local schools until he was about twelve years of age, after which, until he enlisted for service in the Civil War, in 1861, he was variously employed and was entirely self-supporting. He responded to the first call of President Lincoln for troops, and after serving through his first enlistment of three months, in Co. E, 12th Pa. Vol. Inf., he re-enlisted and served two years and eight months in the 100th Pa. Vol. Inf., this being the noted "Roundhead" regiment. Again he re-enlisted, this time as a veteran, contracting to serve three years longer but the loss of his arm necessitated his discharge January 10, 1865. Mr. Stocking not only gave four full years to the service of his country, but also his good left arm, which was left on the battle field at Hatcher's Run, October 27, 1864. From the ranks Mr. Stocking had been continuously promoted for gallantry, and when he was mustered out it was with the rank of first lieutenant.

Mr. Stocking returned to Washington and in 1871 he was appointed to the office of United States store keeper. In the following year he received the unanimous nomination at the Republican county convention, for county clerk, to which office he was easily elected, and in 1875 he was re-elected to the office, with an increased majority. Later he turned his attention to journalism and from October 17, 1879, to October 17, 1882, he was one of the editors and proprietors of the "Washington Observer," owned by Stocking & Acheson, during this period increasing its circulation and making it one of the strongest Republican organs of the State. Ill health, resulting from the injuries received in the army, caused him to sell his newspaper interests. His fellow citizens manifested further their appreciation of his character and services by electing him, in the fall of 1888, to the State Legislature, and by re-electing him in 1890 to that position.

In the following year he was made superintendent and assistant chief of the seed room in the seed division of the Agricultural Department, at Washington, D. C., a position which came to him almost as a surprise, as he had never solicited it. The duties pertaining to this office he satisfactorily performed as long as he retained it.

In 1884, after his return to his native place, he embarked in a real estate business, and shortly afterward he platted the beautiful addition to Washington known as Kalorama. In 1887, in association with B. F. Hassan, he platted and later disposed of another desirable addition, Woodland. He continued actively interested in realty, and in 1888, with James Kuntz, L. McCarrell and E. F. Acheson, he platted the Weaver farm, naming this property West End. In the following year, the Shirles Grove property also came under their management and subsequently they purchased from the Morgan estate a plat of ground which they platted under the name of the "Morgan Addition to East Washington." One of these additions was so attractive and desirable that the time came when it was made into a separate borough, bringing into existence West Washington. Subsequently, in connection with John W. Donnan, James Kuntz, Jr., A. G. Happer, David Iseman, L. McCarrell, Thomas Allison and Dr. McCleary, the Gordan farm of 220 acres was purchased and platted, upon which some of the most prominent manufacturing plants in the vicinity of the borough are situated. This plant contained 1,500 lots, 1,100 of which have been disposed of to date.

These additions offer a delightful location for home seekers and favorable opportunities for the establishing of business concerns. Mr. Stocking's name is indissolubly connected with this prospering section of Washington. He now mainly confines his energies to attending to the affairs of the West End Land Company and the Gordan Land Company, being manager of the former and treasurer of the latter organization.

Mr. Stocking was married (first) on January 4, 1866, to Mary Elizabeth Hallam, who died February 2, 1881. Three children were born of this marriage, Hugh, Harry and Maud. On March 17, 1883, Mr. Stocking married for his second wife Miss Mary Josephine Robinson, of Coshocton, Ohio, whose death occurred September 2, 1907. She was a great-granddaughter of General Robinson, who acquired 3,000 acres of government land in the Muskingum Valley, Ohio.

Mr. Stocking is quite a traveler, having been in nearly every state in the Union, also two provinces of Canada. He has been in every country in Europe with the exception of four, and has also visited northern Africa and the Holy Land. In 1909 he was a member of the Clark excursion party, which made a trip around the world, visiting all prominent foreign countries.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON, a prominent citizen and successful agriculturist of Hopewell Township, resides on his very valuable farm of 230 acres, on which he was born, in September, 1863, and is a son of Robert and Mary (Anderson) Hamilton. Mr. Hamilton is the eldest

of three children, the others being: Benjamin and Mary, the latter of whom is the wife of George D. Scott, residing in Hopewell Township, Washington County, Pa.

Robert Hamilton, the great-grandfather of Alexander, came from Ireland and located in Canton Township, Washington County. His son, Alexander Hamilton, grandfather of the present Alexander, came to the farm which the latter owns, in Hopewell Township, and lived here until his death. He married a member of the old Smiley family. The second Robert Hamilton, father of our subject, lived on this farm until within a few years of his death, which occurred in Buffalo.

Alexander Hamilton attended the public schools with more or less regularity until he was 20 years of age and then turned his full attention to farming and stock raising. He carries on his work in a scientific manner and along modern lines. He raises a large amount of registered stock, having Aberdeen Angus cattle and thoroughbred Duroc hogs. Before they are marketed, his cattle and stock present so beautiful a picture as they are browsing or feeding in the rich pastures where they have been raised, that no painting of a rural scene hanging in any celebrated gallery can compare with this bit of Nature. Mr. Hamilton has productive fields and abundant orchards and is justly numbered with Hopewell Township's substantial and prosperous citizens. In 1893 he was married to Miss Urania B. Taggart, a daughter of James and Margaret Taggart, residents of Canton Township, Washington County. They have six children: John A., Robert, Mary M., Fannie, Florence G. and James T. They all are in school and will be given the best of educational advantages. Mr. Hamilton and family are members of the Presbyterian Church in which he is a trustee. In politics he is a stanch Republican and at different times has held township offices. He is general manager and one of the board of directors of the Buffalo Telephone Company.

WILLIAM H. RICHARDS, who, for the past five years has been in charge of the Standard Tin Plate Company, of Canonsburg, Pa., as general manager, is a man thoroughly experienced in this line of business and is well qualified also for executive work. He was born in Staffordshire, England, Mar. 16, 1858, and is a son of William and Sarah (Sheldon) Richards. On the paternal side he is of Welsh extraction and on the maternal, of English ancestry.

Mr. Richards came to America in April, 1873, when 15 years old, and had then been a worker in the steel and tin plate mills for four years. He secured employment at Leechburg, Armstrong County, Pa., and remained there for three years, going then to the mills at McKeesport, where he worked until 1879, when he came to Canonsburg. Here he engaged in the sheet

iron business as assistant superintendent and roller. In 1902 he went to New Kensington, where he was put in charge of the erection of the Goldsmith and Loneberg Tin Plate Company plant and had charge of the same, and was also in the employ of the American Tin Plate Company and remained at New Kensington for ten years, when he was transferred to the Demler plant of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company, at McKeesport, as general superintendent. He remained there until he came to Canonsburg again, in order to take charge of the Standard Tin Plate Company as manager. He is a stockholder in this enterprise, which is the largest concern in the line of manufacturing, at Canonsburg. The business is one of great importance and the payroll is the largest in the city.

The Standard Tin Plate Company of Canonsburg was organized in 1892, with local capital, the capital stock being originally \$300,000. In 1908 the majority of the stock was transferred to the Standard Tin Plate Company. Since the erection of the plant in 1892 it has been enlarged and now covers 20 acres and is modern in every particular. It has on its payrolls 800 employes and makes a specialty of the manufacturing of black plate and tin plates. W. H. Richards is the general manager, and Louis Follett is secretary.

In August, 1878, Mr. Richards was married to Miss Annie Lewis, a daughter of Mark and Sarah Lewis, then of McKeesport, but a native of Wales. Mr. and Mrs. Richards have four children, namely: W. B., who is employed in the Standard Tin Plate Works as a roller, married Miss Lulu Pollard, of Canonsburg; Mark James, who is also identified with the Tin Plate Works in an official position, married Miss Mollie Williams; and Bertha May and Roy W., the latter being yet a student. The family home is situated on Pike street, Canonsburg. In politics, Mr. Richards is a Republican and has always taken an intelligent interest in the political affairs particularly relating to his place of residence, served several terms on the Council in Canonsburg, and while living at New Kensington, served as a member of the town Council. He belongs to Canonsburg Lodge No. 297, F. & A. M.; to the Elks, at New Kensington, and to the Royal Arcanum at Canonsburg. In his official position, Mr. Richards enjoys deserved popularity with his great army of employes. While a strict disciplinarian, he is a man who can recognize merit wherever he sees it and possesses the tact, judgment and discretion which must be the qualities a successful manager of men must have.

ABEL M. EVANS was a lifelong resident of Amwell Township. His father, Joseph Evans, was an early and well known settler and was one of the founders and an elder in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in this



section. Abel M. Evans was an extensive farmer and besides being a man of ample fortune, was also a leader in all matters concerning the general welfare of his community. He served for many years as justice of the peace and as an administrator of estates. He was also county commissioner for one term. The Evans family has always been attached to the Presbyterian faith and Abel M. Evans was one of the elders of the church of that denomination at Ten-Mile. He married Elma Baker, a member of a prominent family of the county, and six of their children now survive, namely: Nathan B., residing at Ten-Mile, this county; Elizabeth S., wife of A. B. Sampson, of Washington; Lucinda J., widow of John T. Reynolds, residing at Ten-Mile; E. Baker, living at Washington, D. C.; Victorine C., wife of James E. Wood, of Waynesburg; and William M., of Ten-Mile.

Nathan B. Evans was born near Baker's Station, in Amwell Township, Aug. 21, 1843, and removed with his parents to Ten-Mile in 1857 and was educated in the local schools. On Aug. 22, 1862, he enlisted for service in the Civil War, entering Co. D, 140th Pa. Vol. Inf., 2nd Army Corps, Army of the Potomac. He was honorably discharged from the service in June, 1865. He was six months a prisoner after the second day of the Gettysburg battle. He then returned to his parental home on Ten-Mile and to the farm which has been his home ever since.

Mr. Evans has always taken a deep interest in educational matters, has long served on the township school board and has been its president. He is president also of the board of trustees of Waynesburg College. He is an elder in the Ten-Mile Presbyterian Church and has also been active in Sunday-school work, for years serving as superintendent of that school. He is a member of Philo Paul Post, G. A. R., of Amity. This Post has become almost extinct because of the death or removal of members, nearly all of whom went into the Civil War from the Amity neighborhood.

RANSOM M. DAY, a contract driller and one of the representative business men of Washington, was born in 1870 in Amwell Township, Washington County, Pa., and is a son of Stephen B. Day, a prominent citizen of Washington County.

R. M. Day was reared in Amwell Township, where he attended the common schools, afterwards taking a course at Duquesne College, and later graduating with the class of 1891 from the State Normal School at California, Pa. He then taught school for four years, after which he spent five years in Pittsburg as assistant superintendent of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, since which time he has been engaged in contract drilling for different coal companies in Western Penn-

sylvania, and is at present drilling in Guernsey County, Ohio, for the Cambridge Collieries Company. Mr. Day is a stockholder in various enterprises of this locality, and is one of the public spirited and enterprising men of Washington.

In 1892, Mr. Day was joined in marriage with Minnie Chambers, who comes of one of the old established families of Washington County, and is a daughter of John Chambers of Amwell Township. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Day: Earl C., Clark E. and Harold R. Mr. Day is a member of the First Christian Church.

A. M. ARMOR, a retired farmer of Hanover Township, residing at Burgettstown, owns very valuable farming lands in Washington County, consisting of two farms aggregating 165 acres, which are situated in Hanover Township. He was born in that township Oct. 30, 1833, and is a son of James and Nancy (McCandless) Armor.

The grandfather of Mr. Armor was the first of the family to come to Washington County and he entered 400 acres of land for himself and 400 acres for a brother. His son, James Armor, was born in Hanover Township and resided on the same farm until his death, that being the land secured by his father, Thomas Armor. It is now divided into three portions, 141, 165 and 138 acres each, all owned by three sons of James Armor and all adjoining. James Armor was a leading citizen of Hanover Township and served in many public capacities. He was a Democrat and on the Democratic ticket was elected township assessor and road supervisor, the duties of which he performed with the greatest care, honesty and faithfulness. He was an elder in the Presbyterian Church. He was twice married, (first) to Margaret Wilson, who, at death left four children: John, Thomas, Margaret Ann and an infant. Her burial was in the Florence Cemetery. His second marriage was to Nancy McCandless, a daughter of Alexander McCandless, and they had five children, namely: A. M., James R., William S., Jennie and George P.

A. M. Armor attended the schools of Hanover Township when he was young and then commenced to help his father on the farm and has owned land ever since he reached man's estate. His farms in Hanover Township are well improved and he put up all the buildings now standing. He has almost all of the land free of timber, having cleared 45 acres himself. There may be coal deposits, but he has never experimented for them, but he has eight oil and gas wells that are of value. During the whole of his active life he carried on general farming.

Mr. Armor was married (first) Oct. 26, 1865, to Ann Maria Moreland, a daughter of John Moreland, who died Mar. 17, 1880. Her burial was in the Hopewell

Cemetery. He was married (second) to Mrs. Rebecca A. McCluskey, who died May 22, 1908. No children were born to either marriage, but his second wife had one daughter, Mary W., by her first marriage, who resides with Mr. Armor. Both wives were most estimable women. Mr. Armor is a member and an elder in the First Presbyterian Church of Burgettstown and before leaving his farm was an elder in the Hebron Church. In politics he is a Democrat and served three terms as assessor of Hanover Township and many terms as a school director. He is a stockholder in the Burgettstown National Bank. The Armor family is one of the old and substantial ones of the county and its men have been noted for their usefulness to their communities and for their general good citizenship.

DAVID R. McNARY, one of the most highly esteemed and respected citizens of Robeson Township, who, for 23 years has been a valued resident of McDonald, where he now lives retired, was born on his father's farm in Cecil Township, Washington County, Pa., where East Canonsburg is now located, Mar. 27, 1831. His parents were Joseph and Elizabeth (Van Volkenburg) McNary.

The parents of Mr. McNary are both deceased. The father was twice married, nine children being born to the first union and six to his marriage with Elizabeth Van Volkenburg. Of the latter family, David R. McNary was the second in order of birth, the others being: Elizabeth, who is now deceased, was the wife of James Templeton; William M.; Levinia, who married John Wesby; George; Sarah, who married Milberry Douglass; and Nancy, who married Alexander McCloy.

David R. McNary remained on the home farm until he was 21 years of age. He first attended the Oram school in Chartiers Township, when his teacher was John Curry, who afterwards established Curry Institute at Pittsburg. After leaving home, Mr. McNary attended this institute conducted by his old preceptor and then took a three-year scientific course at Jefferson College. Later he attended two terms at the State Normal School at Millersville, coming under the direct instruction of Prof. J. P. Wickersham, who not only organized that school, but who became the first state superintendent by executive appointment. Subsequently, Mr. McNary graduated from Duff's Commercial College at Pittsburg, and for several years was engaged successfully as a school teacher and during 1858-59 was postmaster at Munn-town.

During the Civil War, Mr. McNary was employed in the building of government boats at the works at Soho, Pittsburg, and assisted in the construction of the Maneyunk and the Umque, used on the southern Mississippi River. He also served for eight years as freight agent on the Panhandle Railroad, at Sturgeon, a station

then called Willow Grove. For some years he has been devoting the larger part of his time to looking after valuable realty that he owns at McDonald.

On Oct. 4, 1859, Mr. McNary was married by the Rev. James Sloan, then pastor of the Pigeon Creek Presbyterian Church, to Miss Mary A. Munn, who was born at Munntown, Pa., Mar. 8, 1839. This town was named for her grandfather, Samuel Munn, who was a large land owner, possessing several entire sections. The burden of paying taxes, however, was so great, that he traded one section of land for one ewe lamb, and it is thought probable that this was the first Merino sheep introduced here, the beginning of an industry that has made Washington County one of the greatest sheep growing counties in the United States. Her parents were John and Louisa (McDonald) Munn. She has one brother, Samuel A., and one sister, Matilda. To Mr. and Mrs. McNary the following children were born: Ida Mary, who is the wife of Thomas Grant, of Sheridan, Pa.; Elizabeth Ora, who is the wife of Stewart C. Gailey, of Columbus, Ohio; John and S. A., both residing at Sheridan; and Clara, who resides at home. Mr. and Mrs. McNary have but recently celebrated the 50th anniversary of their wedding and the pleasure of the occasion was dimmed by no absent faces, all the children of the family being living, together with 13 grandchildren and one great-grandchild. More than usual interest was shown in this celebration on account of the prominence of the participants. Kindred came from far and near, while friends and neighbors manifested a desire to participate in the festivities and to take the opportunity of showing their regard.

Mr. McNary has been a useful citizen and has served on the borough council. He is a member of Garfield Lodge, F. & A. M., at McDonald and of Cyrus Chapter at Carnegie. He is a member of the Session of the First Presbyterian Church.

J. W. MANON, D. D. S., one of the prominent dental surgeons of Charleroi, Pa., who has been successfully engaged in the practice of his profession in this city since September, 1897, was born Nov. 3, 1869, at Van Buren, Pa., and is a son of William A. and Hannah (Chadwick) Manon, the former of whom was a blacksmith by trade, and died in 1904. The mother is still living, and is a resident of Pittsburg.

J. W. Manon was reared at Van Buren, where he attended the common schools and learned the blacksmith trade, after which he ran a shop at Lagonda for one and one-half years. He then attended the State Normal School at California, Pa., after which he taught school in South Franklin and Independence Townships, Washington County, for three years. He then took a course in dental surgery at the Pennsylvania Dental College at



Philadelphia, from which he graduated in the spring of 1897, and in September of that same year came to Charleroi, where he has offices over Piper's drug store. He has won the esteem and confidence of the public, and the professional success which he has gained has been well merited. Dr. Manon is the owner of the Manon Building, containing four flats, and office rooms, on Fallowfield avenue, and is also the owner of several other valuable properties in Charleroi. He served from 1906 until June, 1909, as a member of the school board, of which he was secretary during the years 1906-07, and was president of that body during the last year of his membership. He is fraternally a member of the Masonic order, and his religious connection is with the Washington Avenue Presbyterian Church.

Dr. Manon married Orpha P. Grim, who was born and reared in Greene County, Pa., and came to Washington County, with her father, Harvey Grim, who settled near Old Concord. Three children have been born to Dr. and Mrs. Manon: J. Paul, who was born Oct. 25, 1899; Irene Elizabeth, who was born July 10, 1903, and Virginia Mae, who was born May 11, 1909.

WILLIAM A. McKAY, who is engaged in the wholesale manufacturing of ice cream, at Washington, Pa., with plant at Nos. 7-9 Sumner street, is a leading citizen and representative business man of the place. He was born at Washington, Pa., May 21, 1869, and is a son of G. W. and Susan Elizabeth (Pease) McKay.

Mr. McKay is a representative of some of the oldest and most honorable of the Washington County families. His maternal great-grandfather, Andrew Pease, was probably one of the first settlers in the county, and his son, Andrew Pease, was a man of great prominence in pioneer days. His daughter, the mother of William A. McKay, was born in 1843 and still survives, residing with her only surviving child. On the paternal side the grandfather was William McKay, who was one of the earliest cabinetmakers to settle near Washington. His son, the late George W. McKay, was born near Claysville, Washington County, and during his active years worked at the shoemaking trade. His death occurred in 1909. Mrs. McKay was one of a family of nine children and is one of the six survivors, the others being: Zachariah, who lives in Indiana; Maria C., who married George W. Teegarden, lives in Illinois; Rebecca Ellen, who lives in Washington County; Andrew J., who lives on the old Pease homestead; and J. C. C., who is a resident of Washington County.

William A. McKay was reared and attended school at Washington and during his early manhood engaged in clerking, later embarked in a restaurant and confectionary business, and in the spring of 1897 started

his present enterprise. He does a large wholesale business and has also an excellent retail trade.

Mr. McKay was married in 1892, to Miss Emma J. Miller, who is a daughter of Simon P. Miller, of Greensburg, Pa., and they had two daughters: Mildred A. and Lilly Irene. The beloved wife and mother died November 12, 1908. Mr. McKay and daughters are members of the Second Presbyterian Church. He belongs to the Eagles and the Maccabees.

REV. THOMAS PATTERSON, deceased, for many years was one of the ablest preachers in the Pittsburg Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which he was admitted in 1866, and remained a faithful member of that body until the time of his death, which occurred while he was, as he himself would have wished it, in the performance of his ministerial duties. The message came to him while attending a conference session, at Bellevue, Pa., and he passed quietly away on Friday evening, October 8, 1909.

Thomas Patterson was born June 3, 1835, near Ten Mile, Pa., and was a son of John and Jane (Simpson) Patterson. John Patterson was born in Ireland and when he emigrated to America, came to Pennsylvania and settled on a farm near Marianna, Washington Co., Pa., which remained in the family until after the death of one of his sons, Samuel Patterson, who lived and died there, and it is now the property of the Pittsburg-Buffalo Coal Company.

The following children were born to John and Jane Patterson: Catherine, who was born January 25, 1812, married James Wherry; Rebecca, who was born December 6, 1813, married John Bumgardner and they lived at Amity, Pa.; Elizabeth, who was born September 8, 1815, married Levi Hopkins; Jane, who was born April 1, 1817, married Palmer Baker; Sarah, who was born July 16, 1819, married Levi Dawson; Andrew, who was born Mar. 20, 1821; John, who was born Feb. 1, 1823, never married; Samuel, who was born Dec. 15, 1824; Ann, who was born in January, 1827; Mary, who was born Dec. 5, 1828, is the widow of Joseph Siebert and resides at Washington, being the only surviving member of the family; Thomas, who was the youngest, was, as stated above, born in 1835. Through intermarriage the Patterson family is connected with many other leading families, both in Washington and in Greene Counties.

Thomas Patterson was educated in the public schools and in Waynesburg College, his studies from early youth being directed along theological lines. While still at college the great Civil War was declared and with the loyal enthusiasm of youth he determined to do his part in the suppression of rebellion. He enlisted in the famous Ringgold Cavalry regiment, which was after-



REV. THOMAS PATTERSON





wards organized as the 22nd Pa. Cav. and at this time he was chosen as chaplain of the regiment. He continued in the army until the end of hostilities and was mustered out of the service in October, 1865, his regiment then being known as the 3rd Pa. Prov. Cav. He participated in many of the severest engagements of the war, among which was the battle of Winchester, or Cedar Creek. Years afterward, Rev. Mr. Patterson would glow with enthusiasm in speaking of the gallant Gen. Sheridan, his commander, who turned defeat into victory on that day. His own victories, in an entirely different way, were no less wonderful and there are many now living who can testify to the triumphs secured for them by him, as commander of spiritual forces.

After he returned from the army, Mr. Patterson completed his theological studies and was admitted to the Pittsburg Conference. For 35 years he preached constantly at regular appointments, until failing health prevented his accepting such work. In all his years of ministry he served every appointment to which he was assigned for the full time limit. He served five years at Waynesburg and also was pastor of the churches at Johnstown, Leechburg and Canonsburg. On the last Sabbath of his life he conducted the service of Holy Communion at Canonsburg, in the church building which was erected during his pastorate there. He was not only a deep thinker and earnest student and a courageous supporter of what he deemed his ministerial mission, but as a man he was kind hearted, tactful and naturally sympathetic. He thus commanded both the intellects and the hearts of his people.

Thomas Patterson was united in marriage with Miss Emma Virginia Black, a daughter of James A. and Sarah (Steel) Black, of Greene County, Pa. The father of Mrs. Patterson is living, aged 87 years, a son of James H. Black. The Black family has been prominently identified with public affairs in Greene County. When the great-grandfather, Benjamin Black, was a member of the State Legislature, he was the youngest serving in that body. It was Charles A. Black, a young attorney of Greene County, who compiled the first school laws of Pennsylvania. The venerable mother of Mrs. Patterson also survives. She was born near Philadelphia. Her father was James Steel, a miller by trade, of Quaker extraction. He lived for a short time in Fayette County, Pa. His death was occasioned by an attack of cholera. One daughter, Miss Mary Patterson, survives and resides with her mother at Canonsburg.

ADAM COON SAMPSON, deceased, was one of the leading business men of Monongahela City, and was one of the organizers of the Peoples Bank, now the Monongahela City Trust Company. He was born at Long Run, Allegheny County, Pa., a son of Thomas and Anna

(Coon) Sampson, and died May 10, 1872, at the age of 49 years. During his early life he engaged in the insurance business, having a general agency through the western portion of Pennsylvania, and in 1871, with James Sampson, J. B. Finley and others, established at Monongahela City the Peoples' Bank, of which he served until his death as president, with James Sampson, as vice president, and J. B. Finley, cashier. In fraternal circles he held membership with the I. O. O. F. and the Masons, and his religious connection was with the Presbyterian Church. Politically, he was a Republican.

Mr. Sampson was first united in marriage with Margaret Williams, after whose death he married Fanny Moore, who also died, and on Nov. 11, 1862, he married Letitia S. Manown. They became the parents of the following children: Anna Kuhn, deceased, married Dr. William Boyde, deceased; Sarah Manown; Letitia, married Edward Brubaker, and died, leaving one son, Henry, who was reared by her mother, Mrs. Sampson, and he is a graduate of Bliss College of Washington, D. C., and is engaged as an electrical engineer at Donora, Pa.; Adam Coon, deceased, married Annetta Yohe, by whom he had two children, Lois and Adam Coon; and Harriet L., who is the wife of Attorney W. K. Vance, has two children, Willison K. and Adam Sampson.

Letitia S. (Manown) Sampson, widow of our subject, was born May 16, 1832, on her father's farm just across the Monongahela River, and is a daughter of James and Cassandra (Devore) Manown. James Manown was born in County Down, Ireland, and in 1798 came to America with his parents, Richard and Abigail (Smith) Manown, who settled near Round Hill, then Westmoreland County, and now known as Allegheny County, and was one of five children born to his parents: Peggy, who is the wife of Robin Bailie; John; William; James, father of Mrs. Sampson; and Richard. James Manown married Cassandra (Devore) Elliott, a daughter of David Devore, who was the first to obtain a license to run a ferry between Monongahela City and the bridge on the other side of the river. He married the widow of George Elliott, who was drowned while trying to save their son Burnsides. Mr. and Mrs. Elliott also had a daughter, namely, Patience, the deceased wife of Benjamin Davis, who is also deceased. Her union with James Manown resulted in the birth of the following children: Franklin, deceased; Eliza, deceased, married A. Vankirk, also deceased; Nancy Ann, deceased, was the wife of John Thirkield, deceased; Cassandra, deceased wife of Alfred Thirkield, also deceased; Dr. James H. Manown, of West Virginia; Harriet P., widow of James Moore; Sarah, deceased; Letitia, widow of Adam Coon Sampson, our subject; and three who died in childhood.

Mrs. Sampson was reared on her father's farm and



obtained her educational training at the township schools and a private school at Monongahela City, after which she graduated from the Washington Seminary with the class of 1852. She was united in marriage with Mr. Sampson in 1862 and since his death has continued to reside in the family residence which was erected by him in 1863, and which is located on the corner of Main and Fifth streets. Mrs. Sampson is held in high esteem by a large circle of friends, among whom she has spent the greater part of her life. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church and was for a number of years president of the Missionary Society.

ROBERT S. FLANEGIN, general merchant and postmaster at Woodrow, Washington County, Pa., and also agent for the Wabash Railroad at this point, was born in Mt. Pleasant Township, Washington County, Sept. 30, 1873, and is a son of Robert and Esther Flanegin and is the youngest of their family of children, as follows: Emma J., who married W. S. Noah, resides in Mt. Pleasant Township; Agnes E., who is now deceased, was the wife of William Philips; and E. Harriet, who is the wife of J. H. Gorman, of Canonsburg.

Robert S. Flanegin attended the public schools of Mt. Pleasant Township and continued and completed his education at the academies at Hickory and Buffalo. When 18 years of age he became a farmer and continued an agricultural life for several years, after which he went to Woodrow and there entered the employ of C. M. Marquis as a clerk for a time and then went back to the farm, but when J. S. Buchanan bought the store from Mr. Marquis, he installed Mr. Flanegin as manager. Mr. Buchanan subsequently went out of business and Mr. Flanegin secured the location and opened up a store of his own. Where others had practically failed he succeeded and is now starting on his fourth year with the brightest of prospects. He has a reputation for business honesty as well as capacity and a liberal patronage is accorded him from the adjacent country. In 1905 he was appointed postmaster and the business of the office has grown to be so important that on Oct. 1, 1909, a money order system was installed. He is also the accommodating ticket agent for the Wabash Railroad and in every way is a popular citizen of this community.

Mr. Flanegin was married in October, 1896, to Miss Georgia A. Holmes, a daughter of John and Mary Holmes, of Hopewell Township. They are members of the United Presbyterian Church of Hickory. In politics he is a Democrat. He is a stockholder in the Hickory and Woodrow Telephone Company.

S. GILLMORE DICKSON, who conducts a fire insurance business at Canonsburg, being one of the leading men in this line in the borough, was born in Washington County, Pa., in the old tollgate house two miles east

of this place, near Morganza Station, Feb. 29, 1864. His parents were William and Margaret J. (Ferguson) Dickson.

William Dickson was born in Ireland and in early manhood, about 1856, came to America, made his way to Pittsburg and later joined an uncle who was living at Canonsburg. He soon found work in the mill of James Berry and later was employed on the farm of Israel Haines in North Strabane Township, and also operated the farm of William Martin, now deceased, who was for many years president of the First National Bank. On Oct. 4, 1859, he married Margaret J. Ferguson, who was born on East College street, Canonsburg, a daughter of Thomas Ferguson, a stone mason, who died in 1864. Both William Dickson and wife survive and they reside at Canonsburg. Eight children were born to them, four sons and four daughters, namely: Thomas F., residing at Bower Hill; Lizzie M., wife of G. A. Crumm, a rural mail carrier, at Canonsburg; S. Gillmore; William Martin, residing at Canonsburg; Cora A., Margaret P. and Ada B., residing at home; and Alvin H., employed at the Fort Pitt Bridge Works.

S. Gillmore Dickson attended the local schools, then engaged in farming, after which he was employed for four years at the Pennsylvania Reform School at Morganza, and in 1895 he came to Canonsburg and embarked in the fire insurance business. He represents a number of the leading companies and through his careful and close attention to all risks and his promptness in settling all losses, he has built up an excellent business.

In 1898, Mr. Dickson was married to Miss Emma Hess, of Chartiers Township, and they have two children: Agnes J. and Mary E. Mr. Dickson and wife are members of the Central Presbyterian Church of Canonsburg. In politics he is a Democrat. Mrs. Dickson prior to her marriage, made her home with her great-uncle, Adam Edgar, of an old Washington County family. He died at Canonsburg in June, 1902, at the age of 82 years.

AARON K. LYLE, superintendent of the Highland Glass Company Factory No. 1, and identified with other business enterprises at Washington, Pa., has been a resident of this city for ten years. He was born in Smith Township, Washington County, Pa., in 1870.

Capt. William K. Lyle, father of Aaron K., was born in Washington County, in 1833, and for a number of years engaged in farming and stock raising in Smith Township. He served with gallantry in the Civil War and was captain of his company. He was active in public affairs in Washington County and for six years was superintendent of the Children's Home. In 1905 he retired to Crafton, Allegheny County, where he now resides. He married Jane A. Cooke, who is now deceased,

and five of their children still survive, namely: Josephine, who is the wife of C. A. Dally, of Allegheny County; Harriet, who resides with her father; Wilfred C., a civil engineer employed by the government, at present being on the Tennessee River; Janet, who resides with her father at Crafton; and Aaron K.

Aaron K. Lyle was reared in Washington County and was educated in the public schools and Oakdale Academy, at Oakdale, Allegheny County. His first business engagement was with the Washington Carbon Company, where he remained five years and then accepted a position with the Highland Glass Company, starting in as a packer and shipper and rising step by step, until, in 1906 he was made night superintendent. He is recognized as a capable, reliable man in a position that requires technical knowledge as well as executive ability. During the Spanish-American War, Mr. Lyle served as a member of Co. C, 14th Pa. Vol. Inf.

In 1901, Mr. Lyle was married to Miss Mary Belle Galbraith, who was born in Smith Township and is a daughter of the late William Reed Galbraith, who was a leading merchant at Burgettstown for ten years. Mr. and Mrs. Lyle have one son, Aaron K., Jr. They are members of the Second Presbyterian Church, in which Mr. Lyle is a deacon. Fraternally he is an Odd Fellow, and is identified with both lodge and Encampment.

LEMAN CARSON, one of the large wool growers of Blaine Township, Washington County, who also devotes his land to general farming and stock raising, has over 100 acres and this is the old homestead on which he was born, it then being in Buffalo Township, Mar. 26, 1849. His parents were Thomas and Mary (Wright) Carson.

Both parents of Mr. Carson were born in Washington County and both are now deceased, the father's death occurring on Jan. 15, 1865, and the mother's on Jan. 5, 1886. They are survived by four children: Rachel, who is the widow of Henry C. Noble, resides at Claysville, Pa.; Isaac, who lives in Missouri; Samuel W., Buffalo Township, and Leman, of Blaine Township.

Leman Carson was reared on the old place and secured his education in the schools of the neighborhood. He is numbered with the successful agriculturists of the township and does a large amount of business in wool, raising the Merino sheep for this special purpose. He also has several producing oil wells. Mr. Carson is a director in the Farmers' National Bank of Claysville. In politics, he is a Democrat. For a number of years he has been a member of the Presbyterian Church at Claysville, in which he is an elder.

Aug. 3, 1887, Mr. Carson was married to Margaret Gillespie, of Blaine Township, and they have one son, William, who resides at home.

J. WILBUR MUNNELL, who is officiating as assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Canonsburg, is a representative of one of the old and prominent families of Washington County, with the leading affairs of which it has been more or less identified ever since, being active in advancing business interests and thus contributing to the general prosperity. Mr. Munnell was born near Canonsburg, Washington County, Pa., Apr. 28, 1867, and is a son of James and Sarah (Grandstaff) Munnell.

James Munnell, the father, was born in South Strabane Township, Washington County, in 1837, and is a resident of Crafton, in Allegheny County. His father, Samuel Munnell, was also born in South Strabane Township and his mother in Butler County and was a member of the well-known McQuistan family. James Munnell married Sarah Grandstaff, who was born at Moundsville, W. Va. She lived into her 70th year, passing away on July 28, 1908. The following children were born to James and Sarah Munnell: Mary, who is the widow of W. K. Galbreath, a former postmaster at Canonsburg; Catherine D., who died in 1882, when aged 17 years; J. Wilbur; J. Franklin, who is engaged in theatrical work; Jean B., who is the wife of George White, of Swissvale, Pa.; Maud H., who resides at Canonsburg; Thomas, who died in infancy; and Zelda, who resides at home.

J. Wilbur Munnell was a mere child when his parents came from the farm to Canonsburg and here he attended the public schools and Jefferson Academy. He was about 18 years of age when he started to work with his father at the carpenter trade, but shortly afterward secured a position in the Canonsburg Bank, Limited, which institution was reorganized in the following year, 1891, and he has been identified with it ever since. From being bookkeeper, Mr. Munnell advanced through his capacity and proved fidelity to be teller, and later to the position of assistant cashier. In all his business dealings he has shown superior qualifications, and his pleasing, courteous manner has been generally appreciated by the patrons of the First National. Many of his acquaintances have known him from childhood and his friends have watched his advancement with pleasure.

In 1891, Mr. Munnell was married to Miss Catherine J. McNutt, a daughter of William and Nancy (Weaver) McNutt, of Washington County, and they have a family of four children: Helen W., Catherine G., James W. and Paul D. Mr. and Mrs. Munnell are members of the First Presbyterian Church of Canonsburg, of which he is treasurer. Like his father he is identified with the Democratic party and for some years served as borough auditor. He is one of Canonsburg's representative men.

CHARLES M. MARQUIS, a leading citizen, general farmer and stock raiser of Cross Creek Township, Wash-



ington County, Pa., is one of the substantial men of this section, owning over 200 acres of valuable land. He was born in this township Nov. 3, 1872, and his parents are Simeon and Caroline (Stevenson) Marquis.

Simeon Marquis was born in Cross Creek Township and is a son of William Marquis, who was probably born and spent his life in the same township. Simeon engaged in agricultural pursuits and always lived on the homestead near Cross Creek village. He was married (first) to Sarah Mason and they had four children. His second marriage was to Caroline Stevenson.

Charles M. Marquis, with his brother, James M., who now lives in Mt. Pleasant Township, attended the district schools, after which he was a student in the Cross Creek Academy and later attended Duff's Business College at Pittsburg, where he was graduated. At the age of 20 years he settled down to farming and continued for six years, when he went into the mercantile business and conducted a store at Woodrow for six years, after which he resumed his agricultural pursuits. His land is well cultivated and he gives much care and time to raising fine stock and has made sheep something of a specialty.

In August, 1898, Mr. Marquis was married to Miss Bessie Jeffrey, a daughter of R. G. Jeffrey, of Cross Creek Township, and they have had the following children: Belle, Margaret, Robert, Raymond, Mary and Ruth. Two of their little ones have passed away, Belle and Robert. Mr. Marquis and wife are members of Mt. Prospect Presbyterian Church, of which he formerly was a trustee. In politics he is a Democrat as was his father before him.

JAMES E. DUNCAN, Jr., secretary of the Duncan & Miller Glass Company, is one of Washington's leading business men, being also president of the Donely Brick Company and vice president of the Capitol Paint, Oil and Varnish Company. He was born at Pittsburg, Pa., and is a son of James E. and Anna (Patterson) Duncan.

The late James E. Duncan was prominently identified with the iron and glass manufacturing interests of Western Pennsylvania. He was a native of Pittsburg and was a son of George Duncan, who was the founder of the business now conducted under the name of the Duncan & Miller Glass Company. James E. Duncan moved his glass manufacturing plant from Pittsburg to Washington and did business under the title of George Duncan's Sons and in 1900 the present style was adopted when the business was incorporated. James E. Duncan continued his active interest in the business until his death in January, 1900. He married Miss Anna Patterson, who was born at Pittsburg and was a daughter of Andrew Patterson, who was directly concerned

in many important Pittsburg enterprises and owned much real estate. Four children were born to this marriage, the three survivors being: James E., Jr.; Andrew P.; and Amelia P., who is the wife of W. H. Baker, who is a son of N. B. Baker, cashier of the Citizens' National Bank at Washington.

James E. Duncan, Jr., attended the public schools of Pittsburg and was also instructed by private tutors, later entering Washington and Jefferson College. In 1896 he entered the glass factory of George Duncan's Sons and when the business was incorporated, following the death of his father, he became secretary, a responsible position he has filled ever since.

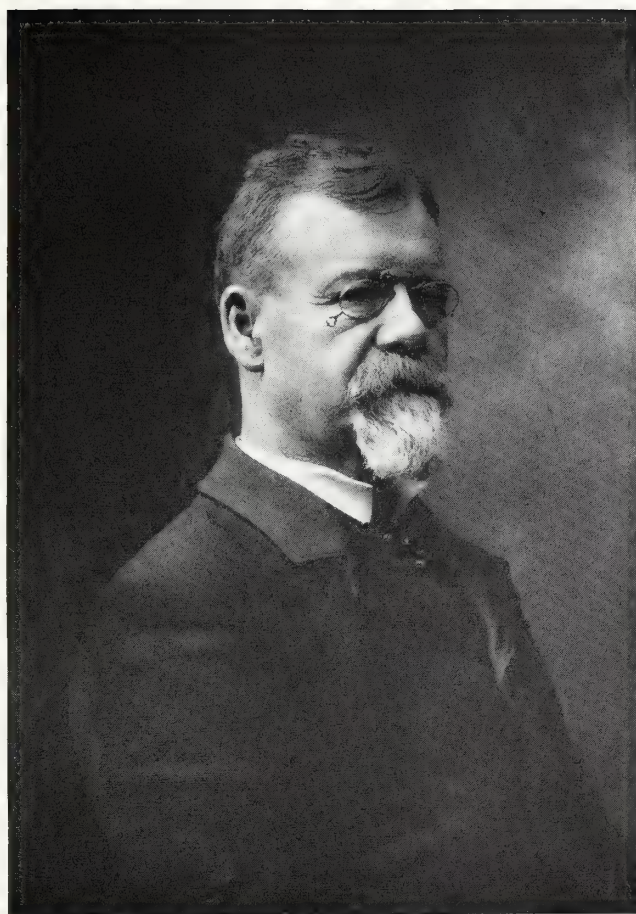
Mr. Duncan is a Thirty-second degree Mason and is present master of Sunset Lodge No. 623, F. & A. M., Washington. He is also a member of the Elks and of the Bassett Club. Mr. Duncan attends the First Methodist Church in this city.

JAMES W. McDOWELL, of J. W. McDowell & Son, a prominent law firm of Washington, Pa., has been a resident of this city since February, 1873. He was born in Mt. Pleasant Township, Washington County, Pa., in 1842, and is a son of John and a grandson of James McDowell.

The grandfather, James McDowell, came to Washington County from Lancaster County, Pa., in 1787, being one of the pioneer settlers here. John McDowell, son of James, was born on the pioneer farm in 1811 and his son, James W., had the same birthplace. John McDowell was engaged in farming and was also extensively interested in the sheep industry. He was a man of local prominence and sterling character. He died in 1886.

James W. McDowell was reared and educated in his native county, graduating first from Jefferson College at Canonsburg and in 1866 receiving his diploma from Washington and Jefferson College, the year of the college consolidation. He then entered upon the study of law with William Montgomery and in 1869 was admitted to the bar of Washington County; afterward he was admitted to the bar in Allegheny County. After two years of successful practice in Pittsburg, he came to Washington and has since continued here, practicing alone until his son became associated with him, on Sept. 3, 1900. The combination is considered a strong one and the firm appears in much of the important litigation and court business in this section of the county.

Mr. McDowell was married Sept. 23, 1869, to Miss Nancy J. Rea, a daughter of Joseph Rea, of Mt. Pleasant Township, and they have two sons; John W., who is the junior partner of the law firm of J. W. McDowell & Son, and Joseph Rea. The latter, who is a graduate of Duff's Commercial College at Pittsburg, is agent for



JAMES W. McDOWELL





the Adams Express Company at Washington. He married Miss Eleanor Little and they are members of the First Presbyterian Church. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

John W. McDowell was born in 1875, at Washington, Pa., and in 1896 was graduated from Washington and Jefferson College. He studied law in his father's office and was admitted to the bar Sept. 3, 1900. Both members of the firm practice in all the courts of the State. In 1908 he was married to Miss Sarah Margaret Junk, a daughter of the late James Junk. They are members of the First Presbyterian Church. John W. McDowell was one of the organizers and is a member of the exclusive Bassett Club and he is a Freemason. At different times he has served as secretary and treasurer of the Democratic County Committee.

James W. McDowell is an elder in the First Presbyterian Church. In politics he is a Democrat and has served in the borough Council and as a member of the school board. He is prominent in Masonry and at present is serving as District Deputy Grand Master of the Southwestern District of the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of F. and A. Masons of Pennsylvania. Aside from his profession, Mr. McDowell has large business interests.

ROBERT M. DICKSON, senior member of the firm of Dickson & Wallace, leading business men at Midway, dealing in hardware and builders' supplies and maintaining a lumber yard, was born in Washington County, Pa., Feb. 23, 1863, and is a son of William A. and Elizabeth (McBurney) Dickson.

The father of Mr. Dickson died in 1895, having spent all his active life as a farmer. His widow survives and resides at Crafton. Their family consisted of the following children: Margaret G., Elizabeth W., Robert M., Anna, W. R., Agnes J., Walter E. and Bertha L., now deceased. Of the above, Anna is the wife of Rev. W. E. E. Barcus, a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church; W. R. is a practicing physician at McDonald, Pa., and Walter E., a dentist at Burgettstown, Pa.

Robert M. Dickson attended Ingleside Academy at McDonald, at that time a flourishing school, and then took a commercial course in the Iron City Business College at Pittsburg, Pa., after which he assisted his father and remained on the home farm until 1895, when he came to Midway and embarked in his present business. He has been a very useful and active citizen, serving on the township school board before the borough was organized and frequently on the Council since. He is identified with the Republican party.

In 1895, Mr. Dickson was married to Miss Ina M. Andrews, of Burgettstown, Pa., and they have two children: William A. and Elizabeth R., both of whom re-

side at home. Mr. Dickson's paternal grandparents were William and Margaret (Glen) Dickson, and the maternal, Robert and Eliza (Welch) McBurney, all these names being representative ones in Washington County.

CHARLES SOMERVILLE CRALL, member of the firm of I. Shelby Crall Company, of Monongahela City, Pa., who are extensive growers and shippers of flowers and vegetables, was born Nov. 1, 1861, in Nevada County, Cal., and is a son of I. Shelby and Sarah (Somerville) Crall.

I. Shelby Crall was born in Fayette County, Pa., where he grew to manhood and learned the iron moulders trade. He then ran a foundry in Allegheny County until 1851, when the plant was destroyed by fire, and the following year, in company with others from Monongahela City, he went to California, where he met with much success in the mines. In 1866 he returned to Monongahela City with the intention of retiring from business activities, but the following year established the plant of the I. Shelby Crall & Company. He had always been fond of flowers and plants and had a private greenhouse at his residence, but the flowers and plants attracted the attention of his friends and neighbors, who wanted to buy them, and in a short time he had established such an extensive business, that he was obliged to obtain larger quarters, and purchased a tract of 70 acres, upon which the present plant was established. This land was at one time an old Indian camping ground, as is shown by the large Indian mound, and many cooking utensils and other Indian relics have been discovered buried on it. Subsequently 30 acres of the land were disposed of in building lots, and Mr. Crall continued in the business until the time of his death in 1901, at the age of 74 years. He married Sarah Somerville, who was born in Jefferson County, Pa., and died in 1907, at the age of 68 years. Three children were born of their union: Charles Somerville; Maude A., who is the wife of H. M. Griffith, and James Shelby, all of whom are natives of California.

Charles S. Crall was quite young when his parents removed from California to Monongahela City, Pa., where he was reared and attended the public schools. He left school at an early age to assist his father in the greenhouses, and after the death of his father in 1901, formed a partnership with his brother James, and Harry M. Griffiths, a brother-in-law, and continued in the business under the old firm name of I. Shelby Crall Company. James Crall has charge of the office, Mr. Griffiths is in charge of the retail store located at No. 251-253 Main street, while our subject is overseer of the entire plant, which is located on Fourth street, and consists of 22 greenhouses containing 75,000 square feet of glass and has 1,000 square feet of hot beds. In 1906 Mr.



Crall established a poultry farm on a tract of 30 acres in Carroll Township, where he has 1,000 laying hens, and finds a ready market for his produce at Monongahela City. Mr. Crall is a member of the American Carnation Society, the Pittsburg and Allegheny Gardeners' and Florists' Club, is a member of the Knights of Pythias, of which he is past chancellor, is past State Councilor of the Jr. O. U. A. M., and is a trustee of the National Orphans' Home at Tiffin, Ohio, which is under the management of the Jr. O. U. A. M. In politics, Mr. Crall is identified with the Democratic party, and has served as a member of the Monongahela City council for the past seven years. He holds membership with the Presbyterian church.

D. S. and J. B. TAYLOR, sons of D. S. and Sarah (Oliver) Taylor, are old residents of Smith Township, where each owns an interest in 365 acres of valuable land. The father, D. S. Taylor, was born two miles northeast of Washington, Pa., and was reared on his father's farm, and was a son of Joseph Taylor and a grandson of Hon. Henry Taylor, who was the first judge in Washington County. D. S. Taylor resided in Westmoreland County, Pa., for one year after his marriage but in the spring of 1834 moved back to South Strabane Township, Washington County, and lived there until 1849, when he moved to Adams County, Ohio, for one year, and from there to Smith Township, Washington County, and settled on the farm now owned jointly by his sons, and died there in March, 1888. His burial was in Fairview Cemetery, at Burgettstown. His estate included 256 acres of land at that time. He was a Democrat in politics and at different times had served as school director and road supervisor. He married Sarah Oliver, a daughter of Samuel Oliver. She died in March, 1898. They had the following children: Mary Ann, Joseph, Samuel O., Henry G., William P., Jane Olive, D. S., Jr., J. B. and Matthew, three of these—Joseph, Samuel O. and Matthew—being deceased.

D. S. Taylor, son of D. S. and Sarah (Oliver) Taylor, was born two miles northeast of Washington, Pa., Oct. 7, 1847, and his school days were spent in Smith Township, having come to the present farm with his parents on Apr. 1, 1850, when they came back to Washington County from Adams County, Ohio. Mr. Taylor engaged in farming but became interested also in other enterprises. He is secretary and treasurer of the Burgettstown Publishing Company of Burgettstown, of which he is a large stockholder. He is also a stockholder of the Washington National Bank of Burgettstown, of which he was formerly vice president; has been either president or vice president of the Union Agricultural Association of Burgettstown since 1876, with the exception of four years, and for 15 years served as a justice of the peace

in Smith Township. In politics he is a Democrat. He attends the First United Presbyterian Church. He has always shown an interest in educational affairs and is serving as a member of the Smith Township School Board.

J. B. Taylor, son of D. S. and Sarah (Oliver) Taylor, was born in Smith Township, Mar. 30, 1857. He owns a one-half interest in 365 acres in Smith Township and is a substantial as well as a representative citizen. He spent his school days in Smith Township in which the family was reared and with his brother and one sister resides on the old homestead. The place is well improved and all the buildings now standing were erected by J. B. Taylor, as he learned and worked at the carpenter trade for 12 years. Owing to ill health he was obliged to give up his trade and since then has been interested in contracting for steam heat and hot water systems at Burgettstown and in the vicinity. Like his older brother he is a Democrat but mixes little in politics, his main desire being to see good men elected to office. He attends the First Presbyterian Church at Burgettstown.

JOHN H. MCCrackEN, who is one of Washington's enterprising and wide awake young business men, is a member of the wholesale produce firm of McLeod & McCracken, the operations of which cover a wide radius of territory. Mr. McCracken was born at Wheeling, West Va., in 1878.

Mr. McCracken has been a resident of Washington for 22 years, coming here during his school period. After leaving his books he worked for four years in a grocery house and to the knowledge there gained by close attention to the details of the grocery business may, in large part, be attributed his success when he embarked in the business for himself. Since 1899 he has been in the wholesale produce business and for two years conducted a retail grocery. In 1908 the present firm was organized and it deals extensively in butter, cheese and eggs. The business has continued to increase in volume and the prospects of the firm are bright, dealing as they do in the necessary commodities of daily life, and having a practical knowledge of this line. In 1898, Mr. McCracken was married to Miss Minnie Holder, of Washington, Pa., and they have one daughter, Elizabeth.

JOHN CUNNINGHAM, justice of the peace, member of the school board and owner of a magnificent farm of 532 acres, may justly be denominated a leading and representative citizen of Donegal Township, Washington Co., Pa., where he was born Oct. 25, 1863. His parents were John and Margaret (Heyburn) Cunningham.

The father of Mr. Cunningham, the late John Cunningham, whose death occurred late in the 90's, was

born in County Down, Ireland, July 24, 1829, and was a son of Peter and Dorothea (Wilkinson) Cunningham. Peter Cunningham engaged in farming to some extent, raised cattle and also worked at the weaving trade. All of his eight children with the exception of John, the firstborn, remained in Ireland. The latter learned the weaving trade from his father but never found the necessity of following it. In 1849 he came to America almost emptyhanded, but in a very short time his industry and other good qualities gave him recognition and in a few months he had entered into the employ of James Campsey, a large farmer in Washington County, Pa., and remained there for 14 years. In 1863 he married and for some years afterward rented land from Mr. Campsey, but by 1872 he was able to buy a tract of land, in Donegal Township, and lived there until 1881. He then moved on a part of the Heyburn tract, situated three miles northwest of Claysville, also in Donegal Township, and there resided until his demise. He was a man of sterling character, honest, upright and courageous. He gave support to the Presbyterian Church and in private life was unusually charitable and generous. On Sept. 17, 1863, he was married (first) to Margaret J. Heyburn, who was born in 1840, and died Dec. 25, 1879. Of their children the following survive: John, George, of Vienna, Pa.; Joseph E., of Donegal Township; and Amanda, now Mrs. Miller, of Donegal Township.

John Cunningham, the eldest of the above family, was reared and attended school in Donegal Township and from early youth has been interested extensively in farming and stock raising. He devotes special attention to sheep raising and makes this industry profitable. Following in the steps of his father, he is a staunch party Republican and gives loyal support to its policies. In local matters he is very closely concerned at all times, serving on school and highway boards as the best way to better the conditions of both, and the esteem in which he is held is shown in the fact that he is serving his second term as justice of the peace.

On Mar. 21, 1900, Mr. Cunningham was married to Miss Bertha R. Noble, who was born in Buffalo Township, Washington County, and they are members of the Prebyterian Church at Claysville, of which he is a trustee.

**WILLIAM BOYLE HOUSTON**, a leading citizen of Canonsburg, Pa., and president of the First National Bank of Houston, the latter city standing on what was once his grandfather's farm, was born at Canonsburg, Washington Co., Pa., and is a son of David Clark and Louisa B. (Sweitzer) Houston.

The Houston family in America traces its lineage back to the Highlands of Scotland, even to the days of the gallant William Wallace. In Renfrewshire, Scotland,

the old baronial halls still stand and the head of the family still commands his vassals. Early in the 17th century members of the clan migrated to North Ireland and the name is a familiar one in Counties Donegal, Londonderry, Tyrone and Antrim. It was from North Ireland that three brothers of the name of Houston crossed the Atlantic Ocean, between 1725 and 1730, and settled in what is now Lancaster County, Pa. They increased in numbers and prospered and eventually scattered into other parts of the Union and no record of the family would be complete without mention being made of that old Texan hero, Gen. Sam Houston. "The History of Lancaster County" has rightly regarded this family as one of its most interesting and distinguished and many important facts and much data concerning it may be obtained by consulting this publication.

John Houston lived on a farm in Lancaster County, facing the Delaware Water Gap station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and he had six sons and two daughters born there. Five of these sons: Daniel, John, William, James and Thomas, were soldiers in the Revolutionary War. After its close, Daniel Houston took up his residence in Franklin County, Pa., removing later to Washington County, settling in what is now Cross Creek Township. He was accompanied by his son, Daniel Houston, who was born in Franklin County but whose subsequent life was spent in Washington County, where he became a more than usually useful citizen. He early entered into the business of buying and shipping such commodities as wool, flour and pork, loading boats at the mouth of Cross Creek and delivering at New Orleans. In the face of dangers long since eliminated from all river traffic in the United States and in spite of hardships of all kinds, Mr. Houston made many successful trips to the South and from many of these walked the whole distance home. In his business dealings he was considered honorable and upright, and of his personal characteristics, his contemporaries speak with the utmost kindness and admiration. He always adhered to the old Seceder Church in his religious views and he gave a site for the erection of a church edifice. It is still standing and now belongs to his grandson, William Boyle Houston.

In addition to the personal business enterprises mentioned, Daniel Houston was concerned in others of a more public nature, through which many of his fellow citizens were more or less benefitted and accommodated. He was one of the organizers of the old Franklin Bank of Washington, now the First National, was the largest stockholder and its president. He was also a trustee of Jefferson College at Canonsburg and gave encouragement to educational effort wherever he was able. He was one of the most liberal contributors to the project of building the Chartiers Railroad, giving, it is said, the sum of \$6,000. Although the first railroad enterprise



remained ineffective for many years, the arousing of the people and the contributing were not lost factors when the Pennsylvania Railroad Company subsequently completed the contract.

Daniel Houston married Betsey Clark, a daughter of David and Hannah (Baird) Clark, a family of Scotch extraction, and to this marriage three children were born, one son and two daughters, both daughters dying in childhood.

David Clark Houston, the father of William Boyle Houston and the only son of Daniel and Betsey (Clark) Houston, was born on the old farm of his father in Independence Township, Washington Co., Pa., and died at Canonsburg, May 27, 1888, in his seventy-third year. He obtained an excellent education, completing his studies at Jefferson College. Early in manhood he turned his attention to mercantile pursuits which he continued until other demands on his attention in relation to his large inheritance of property induced him to retire. Together with his father he served continually as a director of the First National Bank of Washington from its organization, was a trustee of Washington and Jefferson College, a trustee of Jefferson Academy, president of the Oak Spring Cemetery Company and a member of a number of charitable boards. He was active in securing the Chartiers Valley Railroad as was his father, whose example he followed in many public-spirited movements. For many years he was a valued and honored member of the Chartiers United Presbyterian Church.

At Washington, Pa., in 1840, David Houston was married to Louisa B. Sweitzer, who was born at Brownsville, Pa., and died at Canonsburg, in 1887. Her father was Dr. Lewis Sweitzer, a native of Pennsylvania who secured his medical education in France. Dr. Sweitzer and wife were the parents of a large family and among them were many distinguished members and a family of daughters as noted for their personal beauty as the sons were for their mental gifts. To David Houston and wife there were born three sons and three daughters, namely: Elizabeth, who resides at Canonsburg; Mary, who is now deceased, was the wife of Rev. William F. Brown, whose father was president of Jefferson College and his grandfather of Washington College; Harriet, who died when aged twenty-two years; Louis, who died when aged twenty-four years; William Boyle; and Daniel, who died when aged three years. There are two survivors of this family: William Boyle and Miss Elizabeth.

William Boyle Houston was reared in a cultured home where the means were ample for every demand of life and his wishes were more or less consulted as to the direction his educational efforts should take. He attended Jefferson Academy, with which his family had been so closely identified for so long a time, and then,

in preparation for an active business life, took a course at Duff's Commercial College at Pittsburg. Like father and grandfather his talents have been brought to light as a financier. They were the organizers of financial institutions which have become solid ones of this section and Mr. Houston, in 1902, organized the First National Bank of Houston, which is recognized as one of the leading and conservative banks of Washington County. To the interests of this bank Mr. Houston devotes much of his time and he is also interested in looking after both his own and his sister's important investments and large amount of property. Both he and Miss Elizabeth Houston are members of the United Presbyterian Church. He was brought to Canonsburg by his parents in 1875, and he resides here during all but the winter months, spending these in Florida.

CHARLES MAYNARD REA, whose well cultivated farm of 120 acres lies in Cross Creek Township, Washington Co., Pa., not far distant from the village of Rea, which perpetuates the name of his family, an old and prominent one in this section, was born on this farm November 6, 1865. His parents were Charles and Catherine (Cook) Rea.

William Rea, the great-grandfather of Charles M. Rea, was born in Northampton Co., Pa., September 13, 1762, and came from there to Washington County, in 1789, shortly afterward settling on what is now the farm of his great-grandson, in Cross Creek Township. William Rea taught school one winter one and one-half miles west of Hickory, in Mt. Pleasant Township and then bought the above farm which has remained in the family into the fourth generation. He was a justice of the peace for Cross Creek, Hopewell and Mt. Pleasant townships for a number of years and was one of the foremost men of this section. In 1794 he was one of a committee of three representative men appointed and sent by the whiskey insurrectionists to meet the U. S. Army corps detailed to suppress the insurrectionists and had much to do with the final adjustment of difficulties. He died September 28, 1835, aged 74 years. His wife was Jane Mason and among their children was William Mason Rea, grandfather of Charles M. He was born on this farm March 16, 1790, and always lived on the place.

Charles Rea, father of Charles H., was born on the present farm, April 25, 1834, and died October 12, 1900. He was a son of William Mason and Elizabeth (Campbell) Rea. His whole life was spent on his farm in Cross Creek Township. On November 27, 1856, he was married to Catherine Cook, a daughter of A. C. and Mary (Campbell) Cook, of Wayne County, Ohio, where Mrs. Rea lived until her marriage, since when she has lived on the old Rea homestead. Charles Maynard was the fifth child and eldest son born to the above mar-







HON. CHARLES A. BENTLEY

riage, the others being: Mary E., wife of John N. Smiley, of Smith Township; Ida F., wife of William C. Marshall, of Oakdale, Pa.; Winnifred E., widow of William H. Buchanan, of Independence Township; Effie L., wife of Harry C. Scott, residing in Pittsburg; Jennie E., wife of D. W. Cummings, of Cadiz, Ohio; Tamar C., deceased, was the wife of Harry S. Lee, of Cross Creek Township; Ella Elberta, wife of Walter E. Cozins; and Iva V., wife of Lester Donaldson, of Columbus, Ohio.

Charles M. Rea attended school with more or less regularity until he was eighteen years of age, and since then has given the larger part of his time and attention to agricultural pursuits. He is a practical and successful farmer and he also raises a large amount of as fine stock as is produced on any farm in Cross Creek Township. In his political views he follows the teachings of his late father, who was a staunch Republican, and at different times he has served acceptably in township offices and is numbered with its most reliable men. He was elected vice-president of the Washington County School Directors' Association, in which capacity he is still serving. Mr. Rea is unmarried and lives with his mother on the homestead. They are members of the Cross Creek Presbyterian Church, in which he is an elder and has been a trustee for a number of years.

HON. CHARLES A. BENTLEY, member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and a conductor on the Ellsworth branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was born July 11, 1860, and is a son of Samuel B. and Minerva (Rabe) Bentley.

Samuel Black Bentley was born and reared in Monongahela City, Pa., and was a grandson of Samuel Black, who was one of the early settlers of Washington County and owner of over 1,500 acres of land. Samuel B. Bentley spent almost his entire life in this locality and died at the age of 68 years. He was a trader by occupation, buying and selling wool extensively. He was first united in marriage with a Miss Graham, after whose death, he married Minerva Rabe, and they had the following children: Millie, a resident of Monongahela City; Frank, deceased; Charles A., the subject of this sketch; Harry K., ex-mayor of Monongahela City; and Mary, who married B. L. Ross, who is clerk of Monongahela City. Mr. Bentley served three years in the Civil War as quartermaster of the 140th Pa. Vol. Inf. and was a member of the G. A. R.

Charles A. Bentley obtained his educational training in the common schools of Monongahela City and early in life learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked several years. In 1881 he began working on the Pennsylvania Railroad, first as brakeman, and since 1890 has been conductor, now serving in that capacity on the Ellsworth branch. He is also interested in the coal and

lumber business in this city, and with the exception of a few years spent in Pittsburg, has always been a resident of Monongahela City.

Mr. Bentley is a Republican in politics, has served two terms in the city Council, and was elected to the State Legislature in 1907, being re-elected in 1909. He is fraternally a member of the O. R. C. of Pittsburg; the B. P. O. E. of Homestead, and the Masonic order of Charleroi.

In 1888, Mr. Bentley married Margaret Rees, a daughter of David Rees, of Pittsburg.

LOUIS RIETSCH, a member of the well known firm of Rietsch Brothers, general stone and brick contractors of Washington, Pa., has been a resident here for the past twenty-one years. He was born in France, March 25, 1867, and there became a bricklayer and stone mason by trade. At the age of twenty-one years he came to America and located for two years at Hartford, Conn., after which he came to Washington, where he worked at his trade until the present firm of Rietsch Brothers was established. They carry on a general contracting business in stone and brick work and road building, and are practically engaged in doing all kinds of general contracting, ranking high among the leading contractors of Washington. Mr. Rietsch is a stockholder in the Real Estate and Trust Company of Washington; he has served as a member of the city council of South Washington, and also as a member of the council of Washington Borough, participating actively in local politics. Mr. Rietsch is a member of the Catholic Church.

JOHN N. WALKER, one of Jefferson Township's most prominent citizens, serving in the office of justice of the peace and being also treasurer of the school board and treasurer of the road fund, has followed farming all his mature life. He was born in Cross Creek Township, Washington Co., Pa., January 3, 1849, and is a son of John N. and Anna (Vance) Walker.

The parents of Mr. Walker were both natives of Washington County, the father of Jefferson Township, a son of Alexander and Elizabeth (Norris) Walker, who came from New Jersey. The mother was born in Smith Township and was a daughter of William and Rachel (Patterson) Vance. She died in 1870 and was survived by her husband until 1882. They were worthy members of the Presbyterian Church. They had the following children: Rachel V., who married Robert S. Donaldson; Alexander E., who resides at Burgettstown; William Vance, who is deceased; James A., who lives at Murray, Neb.; Elizabeth, who married John Lawton, died October 23, 1909, lived in Kansas; Hannah G., who married J. P. Reed, lives in Kansas; Mary M., who married J. Edgar Rankin, deceased; Virginia A.; John N.; Joseph



P. and Franklin P., both of whom are deceased; and Cynthia C., who married Samuel Wilson, deceased.

John N. Walker was reared on a farm and enjoyed few educational advantages in his youth, his present fund of knowledge having been mainly acquired through judicious reading and association with intelligent people. While he has made farming his business in life, he has not confined his attention to agricultural pursuits. From early manhood he has been active in politics and for a number of years has been a Democratic leader in this section. For the past three years he has been a member of the Democratic County Committee, a very strong party organization, and he has been a delegate to both State and National conventions. He enjoys very fully the confidence of his fellow citizens and fills offices of honor, trust and responsibility.

In February, 1895, Mr. Walker was married to Miss Ella Boles, who is a daughter of John L. and Margaret Boles, the former of whom died in 1894. Mrs. Boles still lives on the homestead in Jefferson Township. To John L. Boles and wife the following children were born: Mary, who married Robert Bloomingstock; Ella, who became Mrs. Walker; Thomas E., who resides in the city of Chicago; John J., who lives at Eldersville, Pa.; and H. P., who lives with his mother. Mr. Walker is identified with the Masonic lodge at Burgettstown.

ARTHUR DAY, who has been proprietor of the Hotel Arthur at Charleroi, Pa., for the past three years, was born at Haverhill, Mass., in 1865, and is a son of John W. Day. He was reared and educated at Haverhill, Mass., where he subsequently ran a restaurant until about 1900, when he came to Charleroi, Pa., and that same year erected part of his present hotel building, which is a modern two-story brick building, containing twenty rooms, and here ran a restaurant for three years. In 1906 he completed the building, as it now stands, and has since conducted an up-to-date hotel.

Mr. Day was united in marriage with Beatrice Frost, of Portland, Me. He is fraternally affiliated with the Elks and the Eagles.

JOHN P. LINN, justice of the peace, in the borough of Burgettstown, has been engaged in business here for a number of years, dealing in lumber and builders' supplies. He was born in Franklin County, Pa., September 11, 1863, and is a son of William A. P. and Elizabeth (Proudfit) Linn.

The father of Mr. Linn was born in Franklin County, Pa., June 27, 1838. He married Elizabeth Proudfit, a daughter of John L. Proudfit. Six children were born to them: John P., William B., James P., Robert F., living, and Edmund L. and Arthur G., both dead. He engaged in farming in Franklin County until 1882, when

he came to Smith Township, Washington County, where he resided until 1900, when he retired and moved to Burgettstown, where he died March 7, 1907. His burial was in Fairview Cemetery, of which his son, John P., is a director. His widow survives and resides at Burgettstown. William A. P. Linn was successively an elder in three churches—the church in Middle Spring, Cumberland County, Pa.; the Florence Presbyterian Church, and later the Burgettstown Church, in all of these, by precept and example, testifying to his Christian faith and zeal.

John P. Linn attended the public schools of Franklin County and the State Normal School at Shippensburg, Cumberland Co., Pa., later taking a business course in the Eastman Business College, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., returning then to Washington County and entering into the lumber business at Burgettstown, with a partner, under the firm name of Armour & Linn. When Mr. Armour retired, Mr. Linn and brother, William B., continued the business, adding builders' supplies to their stock. They are representative business men of the place.

On September 30, 1879, Mr. Linn was married to Miss Sarah A. Cole, a daughter of Thomas Cole, and they have eight children: Thomas C., Elizabeth, William, Gertrude, Alice, Mary, John, Jr., and Elsie. Mr. Linn is a stockholder and director in the Burgettstown National Bank. He was reared to respect the principles of the Democratic party and has always been more or less active in politics, and at one time was his party's candidate for the State Legislature. With his family he belongs to the First Presbyterian Church. He is a member of the school board and he belongs to the Masons and the Odd Fellows.

WILLIAM H. McENRUE, reporter of the Common Pleas Court of Washington County, Pa., was born September 29, 1875, in Washington, and is a son of William H. McEnrue, who was for several years one of the prominent lawyers of Washington. His father was born in Cambria County, Pa., in 1844, and was for several years engaged in the practice of his profession at Wheeling, W. Va., after which he came to Washington, was admitted to the Washington County bar and embarked in the practice of law. He continued until the time of his death, August 15, 1877.

William H. McEnrue, the subject of this sketch, was educated in the public schools and the business college of Washington. He became assistant court stenographer in 1895, in which capacity he served until 1902, since which time he has been official stenographer of the Common Pleas Court of Washington County. In 1900 he was elected secretary of the Washington Borough council and served three years in that capacity.

In 1905, Mr. McEnrue was joined in marriage with

Elizabeth Bauer, of St. Mary's, Pa., who is a daughter of M. G. Bauer, a building contractor at St. Mary's. They have one child, Sarah Elizabeth. Mr. and Mrs. McEnrue are members of the Catholic Church, at Washington.

WILLIAM A. BONAR, one of Donegal Township's leading citizens and successful farmers, residing on a part of the old Bonar estate, near Vienna, in Donegal Township, Washington Co., Pa., was born in this township, April 7, 1855. His parents were Samuel and Elizabeth A. (Andrews) Bonar.

There are few older or more representative families in Washington County than that of Bonar. There were four brothers of the name who came to what is now Donegal Township as early as 1770. They found the Indians so hostile that they left Washington County, several going to Maryland, and they did not return and secure their patents for government land until 1775. One of these pioneers was Barnet Bonar, who was born in Scotland in 1695, and his son, William Bonar, accompanied him and with three brothers secured 1,200 acres of land, a part of which has ever since remained in the possession of the family.

Barnet Bonar, the grandfather of William A. Bonar, was born on the farm on which the latter lives, January 14, 1778, and resided here his entire life. He was one of the early elders of the Presbyterian Church in this section. He married Jane Donahey, a native of Ireland.

Samuel Bonar, father of William A., was born in Donegal Township, July 9, 1822, and died February 12, 1905. He married Elizabeth A. Andrews, who was born in Richland County, Ohio, and died in Washington County, Pa., December 29, 1904.

They had eleven children, namely: Mary, who is the wife of S. A. Magill, of Lebanon, Mo.; Barnet L., who was born July 31, 1852, graduated from Washington and Jefferson College in 1877, and the Pennsylvania Medical University, at Philadelphia, and located for practice at Streator, Ill., where he died December 21, 1906; William A.; Jane, who resides in Donegal Township; Samuel, who lives at Lebanon, Mo.; Elizabeth P., who was born October 27, 1860, died January 16, 1866; Sara L., who was born January 21, 1863, graduated from Waynesburg College in 1884, married Elmer E. Woodburn, of Claysville, Pa., and died November 29, 1895; James L., who lives in Texas; Anna McConnel Bonar, who was born September 5, 1869, died in June, 1898; Margaret D., who is the wife of James Patterson, resides at Vienna, Pa.; and Isabel, who was born August 13, 1875, died February 1, 1881. The late Samuel Bonar was a man of sterling character, one who performed every public and private duty well and conscientiously. He spent his whole life in the quiet pursuits of agriculture,

always, however, finding time to show an interest in public matters that affected his own community. He served as a member of the Donegal Township school board and he identified himself in the late 50's with the Republican party. He was a valued member of the Presbyterian Church at West Alexander, Pa.

William A. Bonar attended the Donegal Township schools and later Waynesburg College, at Waynesburg, Pa. He has followed farming and stock raising almost to the exclusion of other business interests, and the value of this close attention is shown in his well tilled fields and his herds of sleek North Devon cattle, usually fifty head or more. His farm contains 150 acres and it is not only one of the oldest in the township but is also one of the most valuable. Like his ancestors, Mr. Bonar is a Republican in politics and a Presbyterian in religion. He is one of the trustees of the West Alexander Church. He has served his political party as a member of the County Central Committee and his township as road supervisor. He is known in every direction and is held in esteem by his fellow citizens.

WILLIAM BUCHANAN CHAMBERS, of Canonsburg, is in the best sense a representative citizen of Washington County, having been one of its most popular public officials. He has served at different times as sheriff, treasurer, and in other offices. He is a native son, having been born in Canonsburg, this county, August 14, 1850, son of John and Catherine (Ramsey) Chambers.

His parents were both born in South Strabane Township, Washington Co., Pa., in 1813. They came to Canonsburg in 1840. In his minority John Chambers worked for some time at the trade of blacksmith. He afterwards embarked in the mercantile business in Buffalo village, and was also a large wool buyer. After coming to Canonsburg he opened a store here for the sale of general merchandise and was thus occupied subsequently until his death, which took place October 26, 1885. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church. Politically a Democrat, he served in various borough offices.

John Chambers was twice married, first to Catherine Ramsey, a daughter of Josiah Ramsey, of South Strabane Township. Of this union there were six children: Martha C., Josiah R., John S., Nancy H., William B., and Dora, who is deceased. Their record in brief is as follows: Martha C. became the wife of Rev. Dr. W. G. Keady, a Presbyterian minister of Greensboro, Ala., who graduated from Jefferson College in 1856. During the Civil War he served in the Confederate army. He is now deceased. They had two sons—George, who is editor of the Alabama "Beacon," and William A., who is engaged in the drug business at Commerce, Ga. Josiah R., who is now deceased, was a soldier in the 10th Pa.



Reserves during the Civil War. He married Mary Ellen McAfee, who is also deceased. They had two sons and five daughters, namely: John, who served in the Philippines with a California regiment and died on his return voyage; William A., who was with the Red Cross Department in the Philippines and is now connected with an express company at Los Angeles, Calif.; Margaret, who married A. H. Sauers and resides in Pittsburg; Catherine, who is the wife of John W. Warrick, of Washington, Pa.; Dora, who is the wife of H. F. Hetzell, of Bellevue, Allegheny County; Elizabeth, who resides at Washington, Pa.; and Martha, who lives with her sister, Mrs. Hetzell.

John S. Chambers, third child of John and Catherine (Ramsey) Chambers, was a member of Co. D, 10th Pa. Reserves in the Civil War, and on the expiration of a term of three years served in the signal corps. After the close of the war he spent three years in the regular army, was killed in a railroad accident in Marion, Ind., March, 1895. Nancy H. is the widow of M. S. McCloy and resides in Canonsburg with her only son, W. L. McCloy, general superintendent of the Philadelphia Gas Co. Dora, now deceased, was the wife of A. R. Galbraith. William B. is the special subject of this sketch.

The mother of the above mentioned children died in Canonsburg in 1854, and Mr. Chambers married for his second wife Mrs. B. P. McConnell (nee Watson), a widow lady who had one child by her first husband—Township. By Mr. Chambers' second marriage there is Annie, who married Joseph Kammerer, of Nottingham one child, Ida M., who is unmarried and resides in Canonsburg with the subject of this sketch.

William Buchanan Chambers began his education in the common schools and afterwards attended Washington and Jefferson College until the close of the freshman year. While a student there he belonged to the Philo and Union Literary Society, and to the Phi Kappa Sigma fraternity. His vacations he spent in his father's store, gaining an insight into commercial routine. At the age of nineteen he left college to enter the mercantile business at McDonald, Pa., becoming associated with the firm of J. D. Sauters & Co., where he continued for six years. He then spent over two years in the employ of the Valley Milk Co., of Pittsburg.

He had early begun to take an interest in public affairs, and as one of the young and active Democrats of the county, had rendered effective political service to his party. On January 1, 1880, he came to Washington, to fill the position of deputy sheriff under Sheriff Perritte, serving in that capacity three years. In 1882 he was elected to the office of sheriff, on the Democratic ticket, and served three years—from January 1, 1883, to January 1, 1886—rendering efficient and satisfactory service. At the expiration of his term he was appointed

chief U. S. deputy marshal, under George W. Miller, marshal for the Western District of Pennsylvania, serving four years, during the first administration of President Cleveland, and also for four months, under Mr. Miller's successor, J. R. Hanna, the latter being an appointee of President Harrison. Mr. Chambers served for almost five years in that capacity, his removal being due to the change of party control in the government. He next returned to Canonsburg, where he remained unoccupied for a while.

In 1892 he was nominated on the Democratic ticket for the office of county treasurer, and was triumphantly elected, overcoming a normal Republican majority of 2,000. He thus served until 1896. He was the first Democratic county treasurer that had been elected in twenty-five years. Later he was further honored by being appointed by Governor Patterson to a position on the board of managers of the Pennsylvania Reform School, at Morgantown, Washington County, and held that position until 1897. In 1896 he was the choice of his party as a candidate for Congress in Washington County, Pa. At times also he has been a member of the town council and by appointment served as road and bridge reviewer. He has gained popularity as an official and is highly esteemed as a man and citizen. This was early shown, on his retirement from the office of sheriff, when, at a banquet held by the Washington County bar, the following sentiment, proposed by Alexander Wilson, Esq., was unanimously accepted by the assembly:

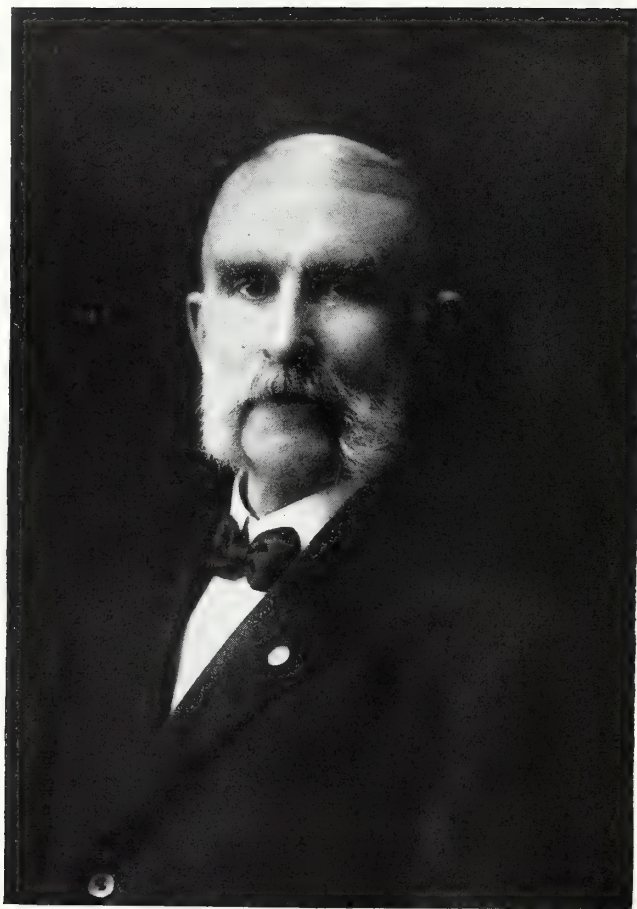
"William B. Chambers, Esq.:—A faithful officer, fearless in the discharge of his duties, pleasant in his intercourse with his fellow citizens, kind and obliging to the members of the bar and officers of the court. He retires from the office of high sheriff of Washington County with an honorable record for purity and integrity, and with the best wishes of all who have had official and personal intercourse with him."

In 1895 Mr. Chambers was married to Mrs. Anna (Coleman) Galbraith, who died two years later. She was a daughter of Hartman Coleman, a well known resident of S. Pittsburg. In 1902 Mr. Chambers was chairman and general manager of the centennial celebration of the incorporation of the borough of Canonsburg, Pa. Mr. Chambers resides with his sisters at Canonsburg. He attends the Presbyterian Church. Since 1904 he has been connected with the Philadelphia Company in the Canonsburg office.

JOHN M. PHILLIPS, a highly respected citizen of Cross Creek Township, Washington Co., Pa., who has been engaged in mining for coal for fifty-five years, is a native of Wales, born February 5, 1845. His parents were David and Catherine (Davis) Phillips. They had three children: Elizabeth, Thomas and John M. Thomas







CURTIS R. POTTER

came to the United States and lived for a time at Midway, in Washington County, Pa., but returned to Wales in 1877. Elizabeth was married to David J. Morgan, and was living in Luzerne County at her death.

John M. Phillips was educated in the select schools of the Church of England, in Wales, and was twenty-four years old when he started for America, taking passage on a sailing ship bound for Quebec. He met with many adventures before he reached Pittsburg, Pa., June 1, 1869, and the recital of these lose none of their interest in the telling. Mr. Phillips became a coal miner and continued to work in different parts of Allegheny County until 1897, with the exception of three years spent at Massillon, Ohio, when he came to Cross Creek Township and bought land which is richly underlaid with coal. Mr. Phillips operates his own mine and from it supplies the majority of coal consumers within a radius of some eight miles. He has had a large amount of experience in coal mining and has seen many changes take place in the methods of bringing the precious commodity to the surface, and many needed laws made for the better protection of miners while engaged in their hazardous work.

On November 3, 1866, in Eglwysillian, Wales, Mr. Phillips was married to Miss Margaret Howells, a native of Wales, and the following children were born to them: William Lincoln, born in 1872, lives in Roselle, N. J.; Thomas N., born in 1876, lives in Everett, Wash.; Edwin J., born in 1880, lives in Brooklyn, N. Y.; and Minnie, who married William France, of West Middletown, Pa. Edwin J. served three years as a member of Co. A, 6th U. S. Cav., and served in the Philippines and in the Boxers' uprising in China. Mr. Phillips and family are members of the Christian Church at Pittsburg. In politics he designates himself as a Lincoln Democrat. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

CORNELIUS CURRAN, a prominent brick contractor of Washington, who in point of service is the oldest contractor in Washington County, has been a resident of this city for about fifty-four years. He was born in 1850, in Mahoning County, Ohio, but when quite young came with his parents to Washington, where he was reared and educated, and early in life began working, a part of the time, on a farm. In 1869 he started to learn bricklaying with Samuel Hargrave, and since 1875 has been engaged in brick contracting, during which time he has worked on many important buildings in Washington County, some of his largest contracts being: the First National Bank, the Reed building, Second Presbyterian church and chapel, First Presbyterian church, the Catholic and Baptist churches, the Washington County court house and jail, and jails at other points. He was joint contractor in the erection of the

Washington Trust building, the Montgomery building, the Siegel Hotel and of many of the ward school buildings of Washington.

In 1873, Mr. Curran married Addie Spriggs, who was born near Wheeling, W. Va., and reared at West Alexander, Pa., where her parents located when she was a girl. They have had the following children: Edward S., who resides in Chicago, Ill., is employed by the American Tobacco Company; Margaret, who died when about fourteen years old; Charles C., who is engaged in business with his father; Ada; Mary F., who is a teacher in the Washington public schools; Agnes L., who is bookkeeper for her father; and John J., who is a student in the Pittsburg College, of Pittsburg. Mr. Curran and family are members of the Catholic Church, and he belongs to the Knights of Columbus and to the C. M. B. A.

CURTIS RANDOLPH POTTER, an honored veteran of the Civil War, who has lived retired from business cares, in a pleasant and comfortable home at McDonald, since 1904, is a highly esteemed citizen of this borough. He was born in Brady Township, Clearfield County, Pa., Apr. 25, 1845, and is a son of Joseph and Margaret (Postlethwait) Potter.

The father of Mr. Potter engaged in agricultural pursuits in Clearfield and Indiana Counties, Pa., and in those sections the family was a highly respected one. To Joseph and Margaret Potter the following children were born: Agnes Ann, who married (first) Daniel Crisman, and (second) Henry Elkins; Rachel Ellen, who married Joseph Byerly; Curtis Randolph; Woodward R.; Cordelia, who married George Herron; James B.; Emma, who is now deceased, was the wife of C. C. Stear; and Lilly, who married Frank Crean.

Curtis R. Potter had the usual school advantages of the country boy of his youth, and he helped his father on the home farm until he left it in order to become a soldier when his country needed defenders. He enlisted in 1864, in Co. A, 100th Pa. Vol. Inf., this being the noted Roundhead regiment, and was honorably discharged July 28, 1865. He returned to the home farm for one year and then learned the milling trade and was first interested in a mill at Venice, in Washington County, and then purchased what was known as the McConnell mill, and engaged in milling for 20 years, having something of a reputation through the country as a fine miller. Later he proved that he was equally well equipped as a merchant and as a public official. He conducted a general store for four years at Venice and during this time served as postmaster, having been appointed by the late ex-President Cleveland to that office during his first term. He then transferred his store to Midway and conducted it there for two years, after which he



came to McDonald and here engaged in a general store business until he retired in 1904. He has always been a conscientious Democrat.

In 1869, Mr. Potter was married to Miss Elizabeth Thompson, who is a daughter of William and Eliza Jane Thompson. Mrs. Potter was reared on her father's farm in Washington County. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Potter are the following: Mary Elmira, who is the wife of John S. Campbell; Cecelia, who is the wife of Bert Brestle; Lyla Myrtle, who resides at home; and Emma, who married Everett Ferguson. Mr. Potter and family belong to the First Presbyterian Church at McDonald. He has been an elder of the Presbyterian Church for the past 28 years. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic post at Carnegie, Pa.

JOHN SYLVESTER MCCLURG, who is now living retired in the pleasant town of Eldersville, for a number of years was successfully engaged in farming and stock raising. He was born in Hanover Township, Beaver Co., Pa., March 4, 1855, and is a son of William and Nancy Ann (Mercer) McClurg.

The McClurg family is of Scotch descent. William McClurg was born in Westmoreland County, Pa., and was a son of Joseph and Ruth (McKenzie) McClurg. William McClurg was a tiller of the soil as was his father and also were his sons. He was as staunch a Democrat in his political opinions as he was firm in his adherence to the United Presbyterian faith. He married Nancy Ann Mercer, who was born in Beaver County, Pa., a daughter of Reese Mercer, of Irish birth. To William and Nancy McClurg the following children were born: Margaret Jane, who died young; Sarah Ann, who is deceased, was the wife of Robert Johnston; Elizabeth Adaline, who is deceased; John Sylvester; Alvin R., who is a merchant at Candor, Pa.; and Joseph and David, twins, the former of whom lives near Hookstown, Beaver County; and the latter of whom lives near Harsheyville, in the same county. The parents of this family are still kindly remembered in the section in which their lives were spent. Their remains rest in the Mill Creek Valley Cemetery, in Beaver County.

John Sylvester McClurg attended the public schools in Hanover Township until he was fourteen years of age and then became his father's useful helper on the farm and continued in farm pursuits for many years afterward and then retired to Eldersville, where he resides in the enjoyment of ample means. Like his father he always supported the Democratic ticket and many times was elected to office by that party while he lived in the country. He served many years as school director in Jefferson Township and for six years was the very efficient road supervisor and at present is filling the office of judge of elections.

On September 12, 1877, Mr. McClurg was married to Miss Mary A. Cunningham, a daughter of Francis and Sarah Ann (Burd) Cunningham, prominent farmers of Jefferson Township at one time. They are both deceased and their burial was in the Bethel Cemetery in Jefferson Township. Francis Cunningham was a son of John and Susan (Metcalf) Cunningham. At the time of his death he owned 750 acres of land in Washington County. With his wife he belonged and gave liberal support to the Methodist Episcopal Church. To Francis Cunningham and wife the following of their children grew to maturity: Mary, who became Mrs. McClurg; and John, David, William, Stephen, Jennie, Emma and James.

To Mr. and Mrs. McClurg three children have been born: Frank, Anna B. and Alverta. Frank McClurg is a farmer and dairyman residing in Jefferson Township. He married Margaret McCorkle and they have one daughter, Gladys. Anna B. McClurg is a highly educated lady and is a teacher in the high school at Midway, Washington County. Alverta McClurg married John Johnston, a farmer and dairyman in Jefferson Township. They have three children: Arthur, Helen and Mary. Mr. McClurg and family are members of the Bethel Methodist Protestant Church.

A. H. KERR, one of the well known financiers of Washington County, has served in the capacity of cashier of the Burgettstown National Bank since 1903. He was one of its founders, charter members and stockholders in 1879, and was president from 1887 until 1903. He is a member of an old and prominent family of this section. He was born at Cross Creek, Washington Co., Pa., May 29, 1850, and is a son of I. H. and Jane (Lee) Kerr.

I. H. Kerr was born in Washington County and died at Cross Creek, February 2, 1866. He was a son of A. H. Kerr, the latter of whom was of Scotch-Irish extraction and for many years was a leading politician of the State, serving several terms in the Legislature. For a long period I. H. Kerr was a merchant at Cross Creek and was known as an honest man and leading and useful citizen. He married Jane Lee, who still survives, aged eighty-two years. Her father was Hugh Lee, one of the old settlers of this section. To I. H. Kerr and wife were born three children: Anna, who is now deceased, was the wife of Dr. T. C. M. Stockton; A. H.; and M. B., who is a merchant at Winfield, Kas.

A. H. Kerr attended school at Cross Creek and Duff's Commercial College at Pittsburg, leaving school in 1866 in order to take charge of his father's estate, after the latter's death, and continued the operation of the store at Cross Creek for thirty-three years and moved to Burgettstown, in 1895. He has been identified with the banking interests of this place since 1879.

On May 27, 1874, Mr. Kerr was married to Miss Georgietta Gault, a daughter of David and Matilda (Lyle) Gault, and they have two children: Jean Blanche and Grace M., the former of whom lives in New York. Mr. Kerr is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Burgettstown. In politics he is a Republican.

LOUIS FOLLET, whose position with the Standard Tin Plate Company, of Canonsburg, is that of secretary and commercial manager, is a man of large experience in this business, having devoted his whole mature life to the tin plate industry. He was born in Australia, August 4, 1865, and came to America in 1891.

When sixteen years of age, Mr. Follet began work in the tin plate factories in South Wales and after completing his apprenticeship he showed the ability that caused him to be put in charge of the affairs of E. Morewood & Company, who, with British capital, erected one of the first tin plate plants in this country, located at Gas City, Ind., after the passage of the McKinley Tariff Bill. He remained there eight years and was assistant treasurer of the company. It was then taken over by the American Tin Plate Company and Mr. Follet remained in charge for a few months and was then transferred by the company and put in charge of the operating department with headquarters in New York City. After four years there in that capacity, in 1904, Mr. Follet came to Canonsburg and became secretary of the Standard Tin Plate Company and took charge of its commercial business. Mr. Follet is a man of fine address and great business qualifications. His place of residence is Crafton, Pa.

WILLIAM NEWTON HAWKINS, a member of the well known firm, Davis & Hawkins, extensive operators in the gas and oil fields of Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio, was for many years one of the leading farmers and stock raisers of Washington County, Pa. He was born in 1855, in East Bethlehem Township, and is a son of James C. Hawkins, who was born in 1809, in what is now known as Beallsville Borough, and died in Washington County, where he spent his entire life engaged in farming and stock raising. Richard Hawkins, grandfather of our subject, was one of the early settlers of Beallsville Borough, his father, Robert Hawkins, being buried in the old Hawkins burying ground about one mile from Beallsville.

William N. Hawkins received his educational training in the common schools of his native township, the Jefferson Academy of Canonsburg, and the Iron City Business College, after which he taught for a period of three years. He then engaged in farming and stock raising and for about twenty years made a specialty of raising Black Percheron horses, in which he was highly successful, and

in 1900, he came to Washington, where he has since been engaged in the real estate business, making a specialty of buying and selling coal lands. He formed a partnership with William E. Davis, and they are extensive operators in the territory above named.

Mr. Hawkins is a member of the First Baptist Church, of which he has been a member of the official board. Fraternally he is a Mason.

In 1881, Mr. Hawkins was married to Addie Farquahr, who died in 1893, and they had the following children: Leona; Louis F., who taught for three years in the East Washington high school, is now principal of the Hickory high school; Mary Estella, a teacher in the schools of Monongahela City; James C., a student at the Washington and Jefferson College; and Hannah Anna, a student in Washington Seminary. In 1894, Mr. Hawkins married Ida M. Miller, a daughter of Rev. James Miller, of Cumberland, and to them have been born four children: Ruth Elizabeth, Glenn D., Margaret, and Helen.

HUGH WILSON, general farmer of Hanover Township, where his fine farm of 130 acres is situated, was born at Paris, Washington Co., Pa., where his father was then in business, August 15, 1839, and is a son of William and Jane (Smith) Wilson.

Allegheny County contributed many excellent citizens to Washington County and one of these was William Wilson, father of Hugh, who came from Allegheny and settled at Paris, in Washington County, where he carried on a wagonmaking shop all his life. He was an industrious and thoroughly respected man, one who set a good example to his children, to whom he gave every advantage he could provide in the way of education. He was a member of the United Presbyterian Church at Paris. He married Jane Smith, who was born in Jefferson Township, Washington County, and they had the following children: Alexander, Hugh, John and William; Rowenna, deceased, who was the wife of Russell Parks; Rachel, who married William Dunbar; and James.

Hugh Wilson attended the schools at Paris until he was eighteen years of age. He desired to be a farmer rather than to learn his father's trade, and found work by the month with farmers in the neighborhood of Paris and continued to work in that way for about nine years. For some fourteen years following he rented farm land, but in the spring of 1880, invested in his farm in Hanover Township, purchasing from the Hanlin heirs. It is an excellent property and Mr. Wilson has made many improvements.

On March 26, 1868, Mr. Wilson married Miss Ophelia Russell, a daughter of John and Jane (Simpson) Russell, and the following children were born: Elenora; Synthia, deceased; Margaret, who married James Dunbar; Simpson; James; and Agnes and David, both de-



ceased. Mr. Wilson was married (second) to Mary Ann Vincent and they have had three children: Jane, now deceased, who was the wife of Dr. Smith, of Bulger; a son that died in infancy; and John R., who was born February 4, 1882. This fine young man has inherited his father's love of agricultural pursuits and intends to devote his entire life to farming and stock raising. He resides at home and married Miss Minnie Stevenson, a member of an excellent family of Hanover Township. Mr. Wilson had a great respect for his father's opinions and early identified himself with the Democratic party, and his son is the third generation of the family to also believe in its superiority and work for its supremacy. The Wilson family is connected with the Florence Presbyterian Church.

HARVEY T. BILLYCK, M. D., a well known and successful medical practitioner of Monongahela City, Pa., was born on a farm in Allegheny County, Pa., July 2, 1851, and is a son of Alexander D. and Mary (Hall) Billyck.

Alexander Billyck was born in Elizabeth, Allegheny Co., Pa., where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits until the time of his death, which occurred when in his seventy-eighth year. He married Mary Hall, a native of New Jersey, and they reared a family of twelve children: Sarah C., deceased; Louisa, deceased; George M.; John H.; Alexander C.; Harvey T., the subject of this sketch; Mary J.; James B.; David W.; Lewis; Laura M.; and Dora C.

The boyhood days of Dr. H. T. Billyck were spent on the home farm in Allegheny County, and his educational training was received in the public schools and the academy at Elizabeth, Pa. After teaching school for a period of eight years in Allegheny County, he entered the P. and S. Medical College at Baltimore, from which he graduated in March, 1885, and in August of the same year went to Courtney, this county, and was there until November, 1896, then to his present location in Monongahela City, and opened an office at his present location, where he has since been successfully engaged in the practice of his profession. He is a director of the First National Bank, and is fraternally a member of the Knights of Pythias. In politics he is identified with the Democratic party, has served two terms on the school board, one term on the select council, and was also elected mayor of Monongahela City.

Dr. Billyck was married December 24, 1885, to Yeurith M. Wycoff, a daughter of John W. Wycoff, of Elizabeth Township, Allegheny Co., Pa., and they have two children: Lydia M.; and Eugene W.

JAMES A. JORDAN, residing on his valuable farm of ninety acres which is situated in Canton Township, is

successfully engaged in farming and stock raising and is held in high esteem as a neighbor and as a citizen. He was born in Washington County, Pa., December 20, 1864, and is a son of Edward and Martha (McClure) Jordan.

The Jordan as well as the McClure families have been in Washington County for at least three generations. Edward Jordan, who died in 1876, was a son of Peter Jordan. James McClure, the maternal grandfather was an early settler and was of Irish parentage. The mother of James A. Jordan was born also in Washington County and now resides in Chartiers Township, being in her sixty-fifth year. She is a member of the United Presbyterian Church and is active in all good works in the neighborhood in which she lives. Four children of Edward and Martha Jordan still survive: Hannah B., who is the wife of Slate Gomp, resides at Washington; Annie M., who is the wife of James Amos, resides also at Washington; James A., of Canton Township; and William C., who is a resident of Pittsburg. Ellen and Nancy are deceased.

James A. Jordan has been engaged in farming ever since he was a boy and has made his own way in the world to a large extent. He came to his present farm early in the 90's and has made it one of the best in the township. Although he never enjoyed many educational advantages he is a great friend of the public schools and has served as school director a number of times, and in other township offices, and in every position he has shown wisdom and a desire to further the best public interest. In addition to general farming and stock raising, Mr. Jordan gives special attention to the growing of fruit and also raises very choice vegetables, finding a ready market at Washington.

Mr. Jordan was married (first) to Miss Catherine Kelley, a daughter of James Kelley, late of Canton Township, and they had the following children born to them: Maud M., Clara B., Guy R., of Washington; and Edward M., Otha O., Annie M., James P., Emmett, Helen M. and Emerson, Emmett being deceased. Mr. Jordan was married (second) to Eva G. Mackey, a native of Pennsylvania, and they have one son, Carl. Mr. Jordan is a member of the North Buffalo United Presbyterian Church. He is a Republican.

CLARK M. HACKNEY, a retired farmer and highly respected citizen of Washington, who owns 340 acres of fine farming land in Amwell Township, has been a resident of this city for the past three years. He was born January 23, 1860, in Amwell Township, and is the only living child of Clark and Sophia (Nelan) Hackney. Clark Hackney was a native of Fayette County, Pa., who came to Washington County at an early period and set-







ASBURY B. CALDWELL

tled in Amwell Township where he engaged in farming and stock raising until the time of his death in 1905. The mother of our subject died in 1864.

Clark M. Hackney grew to manhood in Amwell Township, attending the common schools of the township, also the Union school, and the Washington and Jefferson College, where he was a student for two terms. He then engaged in farming and stock raising in Amwell Township, where he was very successful and acquired considerable wealth. He still oversees his valuable farming land, although a resident of Washington the past three years.

In 1880, Mr. Hackney was married to Minerva Shape, who was born in Greene County, Pa., and they have reared three children: Lillie M.; Charles, who is engaged in the real estate and insurance business in Washington, married Hazel Gaus, and has two children, Donald Charles and James Bernard; and Lida M., who married John R. Ullom. They have one child, Lillie May. Mr. Hackney is a member of the Methodist Protestant Church of Amity.

**ASBURY B. CALDWELL**—It is with a feeling akin to reverence that the people of Washington County recall the life and deeds of the late Asbury B. Caldwell. Standing foremost in the business world, a leader among men, he added materially to the prosperity of the community and aided in the development of resources lying dormant and undiscovered within the confines of the county. As founder and owner of the great store now conducted by the A. B. Caldwell Company, as president and principal stockholder of the Peoples' Light and Heat Company, as owner of the Leader Refining Company and in the multitudinous interests he possessed in other enterprises, he achieved a success through his individual efforts, foresight, sagacity and good management, unparalleled in the history of Washington. Great man of affairs that he was, his life was a model of simplicity and domesticity, his greatest enjoyment came from association with his family at his beautiful home in the borough, where his leisure hours were spent in relaxation from business cares in the study of Nature and the culture of flowers, his conservatory being the finest in Western Pennsylvania.

Mr. Caldwell was born in 1829 and was a son of James and Esther (McCracken) Caldwell, and a grandson of Samuel Caldwell, who was the first of the family to become established in Washington County. The Caldwells are of Scotch-Irish descent and they were among the earliest pioneers of Western Pennsylvania. Samuel Caldwell erected a cabin in the sparsely settled region now known as Buffalo Township, Washington County, and there lived in the woods, enduring and rearing his

family with privations known only to those very early settlers.

James Caldwell, father of the late Asbury B. Caldwell, was born in Buffalo Township, Washington County, Pa., in 1787, and there followed farming all his days. In connection with the tilling of his lands, he conducted a public house known as the Caldwell Inn, which was located on the "old West Pike." This place of refreshment was well known to the early travelers along that highway. In 1883, his son, Asbury B., erected a hotel on the same site and built on the same plan. In early manhood, James Caldwell was joined in marriage with Esther McCracken, who was of a neighboring pioneer family, and they became parents of the following children: Samuel, who died in Missouri; John, who died in Illinois; and Joseph, William, Asbury B. and Esther. James Caldwell died in 1839, at the age of 42 years, leaving his widow with the responsibility of rearing their six children. She proved equal to the task and to her motherly influence and teachings may be attributed the characters that were moulded. Her death occurred in 1875, when she was aged 75 years.

Asbury B. Caldwell was reared on the home farm and received but a modicum of schooling, developing, however, through his own efforts into a clear minded, intellectual man. He was but 11 years of age when his father died and it became necessary for him, as well as his brothers, to contribute to their own support at a very early age. When 16 years old he went to Claysville, Washington County, where he engaged as a clerk for a time, then formed a partnership with a Mr. Stillwagon. Under the firm name of Caldwell & Stillwagon, they operated a general store for three years, when Mr. Caldwell sold his interest to his partner, and in January, 1852, moved to Washington. He there became manager of William Smith's dry goods store and continued with that employer for 12 years. In 1865 he resumed business on his own responsibility, opening up a store in the room now occupied by the A. M. Brown firm. A close application to business and a judicious management of the same brought wonderful success and it was soon apparent that more commodious quarters must be secured and this led to his erection, in 1873, of one of the finest business blocks in the borough of Washington, on Main street, opposite the Court House. Upon its completion he filled his store rooms with a complete stock of dry goods, carpets, clothing and gentlemen's furnishings. It soon outstripped all competitors in point of size and quality and its immense patronage soon pushed the amount of sales to the six figure mark, annually. At the time of his death, Mar. 27, 1892, Mr. Caldwell was the only citizen in Washington paying a license of more than \$100 per year, for general busi-



ness, which is indicative of the magnitude which his establishment reached.

Aside from his store, Mr. Caldwell turned his attention to various business enterprises. He was the pioneer in the development of the oil fields adjacent to Washington, and had ten producing wells in Buffalo Township. In 1891 he organized the Leader Refining Company, of which he was owner, and erected a refinery on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, seven miles west of Washington, which had a capacity of 400 barrels a day. He was one of the organizers and the principal stockholder of the People's Light and Heat Company, and served as president of the company from its inception until his death. He was also a director in the Washington County Fire Insurance Company.

Although Mr. Caldwell through his own inherent qualities became one of the wealthiest men of Washington County, his gain did not remain a purely personal one, for no man did more to make Washington the flourishing and prosperous borough of the present than Asbury B. Caldwell. The residence, now occupied by his widow, at No. 140 East Wheeling street, was built by George Black, and he purchased from Mrs. Martha Montgomery, and is unsurpassed in this city in its appointments and beauty. The broad, well-kept lawn and the magnificent conservatory were features in which he took keen delight and to add to their attractions was his constant ambition. He was a Democrat in politics, and although well informed on all matters pertaining to State and Nation, and believing it the duty of every man to go to the polls and cast his vote according to his principles, he never actively participated in political affairs. Honest and conscientious in all his transactions, vast as they were, his friends were numbered almost by his acquaintances, and in sincere mourning his fellow citizens followed him to his last resting place in the beautiful Washington Cemetery. As a neighbor and friend he had ever been cordial and sympathetic, and a kind heart prompted many charities, which were performed in a quiet and unostentatious manner, unknown to the public. He held the affection and confidence of the people to a remarkable degree, and had he aspired to a public career, would have had the loyal support of his constituents.

In 1858, Mr. Caldwell married Miss Mary Lonkert, a lady of the highest type of womanhood, who also is of a prominent and respected pioneer family of the county. The following children were born to this union: Minnie C., who is the wife of Dr. George Warne, of Chicago, Ill.; George C., who died leaving a widow, Mrs. Addie Caldwell, who resides at No. 78 South Wade avenue, Washington; Mrs. Essie Humphrey, who resides at Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; Charles S., who resides at No. 54 West Maiden street, Washington, married Eleanor Baird; and Mrs. Katherine C. McVey, who resides at No. 140 East

Wheeling street. The surviving children of Mr. Caldwell now compose the firm of the A. B. Caldwell Company, which under the management of Mr. Charles S. Caldwell has maintained the prestige it enjoyed under his father's control.

JOHN RALPH MAXWELL, M. D., a physician and surgeon at Washington, a member of the staff of the City Hospital and a leading member of his profession here, is a representative of one of the oldest and most substantial families in Washington County. He was born in Mt. Pleasant Township, Washington County, in 1878, and is a son of the late Robert Graham Maxwell. The Maxwell family is of Scotch-Irish extraction, and James Maxwell, the great-grandfather of Dr. Maxwell, came to Washington County as a pioneer. His son, John Maxwell, was born in Hopewell Township in 1810. He was a cabinetmaker by trade but later turned his attention to farming. The late Robert Graham Maxwell, son of John Maxwell, was born in Hopewell Township, in 1840, and engaged in farming and stock raising near Buffalo village. He died in 1881.

John R. Maxwell attended the public schools through boyhood and then entered Washington and Jefferson College, where he was graduated in the class of 1898, immediately afterward entering the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania. On his completion of the course he was graduated from that institution in 1901. For a year subsequent thereto he was resident physician in Mercy Hospital at Pittsburg and from there, in 1902, he came to Washington. He devotes himself to general practice and keeps in close touch with the progress made in his profession through his affiliation with leading medical organizations, including the Washington County and the Pennsylvania State Medical societies and the American Medical Association. He is an active citizen, taking much interest in good government and for some time has been a member of the school board.

Dr. Maxwell was married in June, 1906, to Miss Elizabeth B. Patterson, a daughter of Josiah Patterson, who is one of Washington's esteemed retired citizens. Dr. and Mrs. Maxwell have two daughters, Florence Jane and Susan Mary. Dr. and Mrs. Maxwell are members of the Third Presbyterian Church at Washington.

ROBERT W. CRISWELL, justice of the peace, in Hanover Township, Washington Co., Pa., and the owner of two valuable farms, one containing ninety-seven acres and the other 132 acres, was born in this township, December 7, 1838. His parents were William and Sarah (Wallace) Criswell.

The Criswell ancestors came to Washington County from the western shore of Maryland. The father, William Criswell, was born near Canonsburg, in Washington

County, and the mother belonged to the old Wallace family of Hanover Township. To William and Sarah Criswell the following children were born: Marie, who is now deceased, was the wife of Jackson McClelland; Harriet, who is deceased, was the wife of Mahland H. Stokes; Robert W.; and Sarah A., who married R. S. Work. William Criswell was a hatter by trade but the latter part of his life was spent in a farm in Hanover Township, where he died, and his burial was at Florence.

Robert W. Criswell was mainly educated in select schools at Florence and after he put aside his books he assisted his father on the farm until he entered the Federal army as a soldier for the suppression of the rebellion. He enlisted on September 13, 1861, in Co. A, 85th Pa. Vol. Inf., and served until November 22, 1864, serving all that time without a single furlough. He participated in the battles of Williamsburg and Fair Oaks and at the latter was wounded in the right side by a musket ball. He was placed in a hospital at White House, Va., from which he managed to escape in ten days and made his way back to his regiment. He also participated in the siege of Charleston on Morris Island in 1863. From that time on he saw very hard service and took part in some of the fiercest fighting that distinguished his regiment as one of the most courageous bodies of men in the whole army. His immediate commander was Gen. Quincy A. Gilmore. He escaped without further injury and at the end of his term of enlistment was honorably discharged and returned to the home farm.

On May 4, 1865, Mr. Criswell was married to Miss Harriet L. Tucker, a daughter of David and Sarah (Watt) Tucker, both natives of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Criswell was the third born in a family of eight children, the others being: Angelina, who is deceased; Mary E.; John W., who was killed during the Civil War, in the battle of the Wilderness; R. C., David S., Lemuel J., and Sarah J., who married Dr. Graham.

To Mr. and Mrs. Criswell two children were born: John T. and Sallie B. John T. was born February 18, 1866, and died November 6, 1902. Sallie B. was born August 2, 1869, and died January 7, 1908. She married Charles S. Ewing and they had two children: Robert Harley and Charles Wayne. Mr. and Mrs. Criswell are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Hanover Township. Like his late father, Mr. Criswell is a Republican. In 1900 he served acceptably as township census enumerator. He is a valued member of W. S. Bradley Post, No. 286, G. A. R., at Burgettstown.

ROBERT M. EAGLESON, M. D., physician and surgeon at California, Pa., has built up a substantial practice here and has become identified with the leading interests of this college town. He was born in Mercer

County, Pa., January 25, 1870, and is a son of John and Margaret (Clark) Eagleson.

Dr. Eagleson was reared in Mercer County and obtained his primary education in the local schools and afterward attended the Edenburg State Normal School, and Grove City College. He spent the following three years in teaching school, remaining in Mercer County during two years of this time and spending the third year in Lawrence County. During this period he had completed his preliminary medical studies and then entered the medical department of the Western University of Pennsylvania, at Pittsburg, and from that institution he was graduated in the class of 1897. He immediately entered into practice at Cross Creek, Washington County, remaining there until August, 1899, when he established himself at California, where his professional ability has been recognized and appreciated.

Dr. Eagleson was married to Miss Ella Lytle, who is a daughter of Joseph Lytle. He is identified with the fraternal order of Elks and he belongs also to various medical organizations.

LIEUT. A. S. EAGLESON, a leading citizen of Canton Township, Washington Co., Pa., and a surviving veteran of the great Civil War, to which he devoted three years of his early manhood, was born in Hopewell Township, Washington Co., Pa., in March, 1836, and is a son of Rev. John and Mary (Stewart) Eagleson.

Rev. John Eagleson, D. D., who was a very prominent clergyman of the Presbyterian body in Pennsylvania, for many years, was born in Harrison County, Ohio, on the same day that witnessed the birth of Abraham Lincoln, and in many respects their characters were similar. In 1829 he graduated from Jefferson College at Canonsburg, later from the Western Theological Seminary and before coming to Washington County, in 1833, he had been licensed to preach. He was a man of religious zeal and of scholarly attainments and for forty years was pastor of the Upper Buffalo Presbyterian Church. His death occurred January 23, 1873. He was married (first) to Mary Stewart, and three children were born to that union, namely: A. S.; David S., who became a physician and is now deceased; and William S., who is a Presbyterian minister, residing at Columbus, Ohio. The second marriage of Dr. Eagleson was to Mary Gordon, and five children were born to them: Alexander G., who is a Presbyterian minister residing in Guernsey County, Ohio; Henry G., who is a farmer residing at Midway, Washington County, Pa., Jane G., now deceased, who was the wife of Samuel D. Blaney, of Taylorstown; and Hannah and George, both of whom reside near West Liberty, Ohio County, W. Va.,

A. S. Eagleson attended the Hopewell Township schools and Buffalo Academy, and afterward taught school for



several years. The outbreak of the Civil War determined his career for the three succeeding years, for he enlisted in 1861, in Company K, 8th Pa. Reserve Vol. Corps, which was identified with the Army of the Potomac. He participated in many of the most important battles of that period, including: Mechanicsville, the seven days fighting in the Peninsula, the Second Battle of Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Battle of the Wilderness, and Spottsylvania Court House, and he participated in the skirmishing and long and weary marching that fell to the soldier's lot. He gained promotion for bravery and at one time received a painful wound. He is identified with W. F. Templeton Post, No. 120, G. A. R., at Washington, of which he is past commander. Lieut. Eagleson, with tender emotion, recalls many of his brave comrades who shared hardships with him and remembers with especial affection the gallant tent-mate who carved for him the keystone watch charm he wears with pride, while the 8th Regiment was camping on the battlefield of Antietam.

After he had received his honorable discharge from military service, Lieut. Eagleson returned to Hopewell Township, where he engaged in farming and stock raising, and to a moderate degree he has also been a breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Besides this, he has made a business of surveying, and is a director in the Citizens' National Bank. In his younger years he took a lively interest in politics and frequently was elected to county offices. He served three years as county treasurer and one term as county surveyor.

Lieut. Eagleson was married in 1864, to Miss Jennie M. Pyles, of Washington County, who died in January, 1875. She was a daughter of James and Ann Eliza (Smith) Pyles, the former a farmer of Hopewell Township. They had four children born to them, namely: John, who resides at home; James P., who is a prominent attorney at Washington; and Margaret Smith and Andrew Stewart, both of whom reside at home. Lieut. Eagleson is a member of the East Buffalo Presbyterian Church, in which he has been an elder for over forty years. Formerly he was active in the Masonic fraternity. He is a lineal descendant of the Byers people who were pioneer settlers of East Finley, from 1780 to 1790, whose descendants have become prominent from Pennsylvania to California.

CARL E. GIBSON, a prominent young attorney and a member of the well known law firm, McIlvaine, Vance & Gibson, of Monongahela City, Pa., was born July 9, 1873, in Fallowfield Township, Washington Co., Pa., and is a son of Capt. James B. Gibson.

Carl E. Gibson spent his boyhood days on a farm in Carroll Township, attended the district schools of the township, afterwards graduating from the Monongahela

high school in 1891, having walked to and from school each day. He subsequently taught for six years in Allegheny and Washington Counties, then engaged in the lumber business for three years with his brother, J. D. Gibson. In 1899 he entered the Pittsburg Law School, and after his graduation entered the office of B. E. Taumbaugh, of Washington, Pa., for one year, and after being admitted to the Washington County bar in 1902, formed a partnership with Oliver S. Scott, with whom he was associated but a short time, their partnership being dissolved in the spring of 1903, after which the present firm, McIlvaine, Vance & Gibson was established. Mr. Gibson is a Democrat, and was a candidate for district attorney in 1908, and has served as city solicitor for Monongahela City since 1904. He is a director in the Monongahela City Trust Company, and the First National Bank of this city. Fraternally he is identified with the Masons, the B. P. O. E., the Jr. O. U. A. M. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Gibson was married (first) September 25, 1895, to Mary Lamont, who died in November, 1899, leaving three children: Mary, Lois, and Ruth. He was married (second) on June 20, 1907, to Jean E. Wycoff, and they reside in a comfortable home at No. 309 Third street.

D. F. CALDWELL, a prominent dealer in real estate and fire insurance, with office in the Washington Trust Building, has been a resident of Washington during the past fourteen years. He was born in Mt. Pleasant Township, Washington Co., Pa., in 1851, and is a son of William Caldwell.

William Caldwell was born in County Down, Ireland, and was young at the time of his father's removal to the United States, the latter James Caldwell, purchasing a farm in Mt. Pleasant Township, Washington Co., Pa., in 1812. He died on that place the following year. William Caldwell spent the remainder of his life on that farm, except two years which were passed on a farm he purchased, located about six miles east of the old homestead. He was a prominent citizen and a strong Abolitionist, being an important factor in the Underground Railway. He was captain of a military company in the early days and when the Civil War came on became captain of a company of Home Guards. His death occurred in 1866, shortly after the close of the war.

D. F. Caldwell was reared on the old homestead and educated in the district schools and at Ohio Central College in Morrow County, Ohio, which he attended one year. He then returned to the farm and engaged in farming and sheep raising successfully until about the year 1895, when he moved to the borough of Washington. Here he embarked in the real estate and insurance business and has been very active ever since, buying and selling real estate extensively and handling rentals. He







THOMAS M. REESE

handles many of the old and reliable fire insurance lines, and has a well established business in this branch. Mr. Caldwell has investments in various parts of the county and takes rank among the city's most substantial business men.

In 1885, he was married to Miss Sarah Elizabeth McDonald, who was born in Beaver County, Pa., and was reared in Hancock County, W. Va. They are members of the Second United Presbyterian Church, of which Mr. Caldwell has been an elder for a number of years.

WILLIAM MALCOLM DINSMORE, deceased, formerly one of the best known and leading citizens of Canton Township, Washington Co., Pa., whose useful life was brought to a close in February, 1906, was born on the farm where he lived ever afterward, January 25, 1848. His father was William Dinsmore, his grandfather was John Dinsmore, and his great-grandfather was James Dinsmore, who was of Scotch-Irish parentage.

William Malcolm Dinsmore grew to man's estate on the present farm, which is now occupied by the fifth generation. The old ancestral home, of brick construction, was built in 1810, and is one of the oldest residences in Washington County. The brick for the house was burned on the place in 1809. The frame work of the barn now standing was erected in 1818. Here William M. Dinsmore spent a happy life. He was a successful farmer and raised a large amount of good stock and was one of the leading sheep growers for many years, frequently owning 600 head at one time. He was a well informed man, having attended the country schools and also the high school at Buffalo and later kept posted on all current events of the country and directed his business and cast his vote intelligently. He was a Republican in his political views and took an interest in public matters but was well content with his life as a farmer and desired no political favors. He was a liberal supporter of the Presbyterian Church of Buffalo village and served both as church treasurer and church trustee.

On November 10, 1875, Mr. Dinsmore was married to Miss Margaret J. Dinsmore, who was born in Hopewell Township, Washington County, and is a daughter of William W. and Mary J. (Maxwell) Dinsmore. The father was born in Mt. Pleasant Township and the mother in Hopewell Township, both being now deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. William M. Dinsmore the following children were born: John Alvin, S. Adaline, R. Helen and Mary Daisy, the latter of whom is deceased. Of the above family, J. Alvin is the practical manager of this large estate, comprising 287 acres of very valuable land situated in Canton Township. He is well qualified, having attended the Pennsylvania State Agricultural College, where he took a course in dairying. He is a wide-awake, progressive young man, imbued with modern ideas and

with the good judgment which assists him in successfully carrying them out.

ROBERT F. STEVENSON, proprietor of the Stevenson Laundry, having the best equipped and most modern laundry plant in Washington, Pa., was born in Ligonier, Montgomery County, Pa., October 28, 1863, and was eight years old when his parents moved to Corsica, Jefferson County. In 1877 he accompanied them to Washington, Pa. His father, now deceased, was the Rev. Ross Stevenson, D. D., who preached through the western part of Pennsylvania for over fifty years.

Robert F. Stevenson was educated in the public schools of Ligonier, Corsica Academy, Paris Academy and Jefferson Academy at Canonsburg. His first self-supporting work was done as an employe of the grocery house of J. A. Stewart & Company, of Chicago, Ill., where he remained for a year and a half, afterward going to the Wholesale Fertilizer Company, of the same city, and remaining three years. In 1882 he returned to Washington, and in 1889 he started the Stevenson Laundry, on a modest scale, having five girls and two men as his full working force. The business prospered from the first and in 1901 Mr. Stevenson built on his present site. In 1905 he rebuilt, erecting his three-story brick building, on Washington street, the dimensions of which are 30 by 100 feet. Mrs. Stevenson has made a careful study of his business and has spared no expense in equipping his plant, every device and up-to-date machine being in use that will further the work and ensure satisfaction to the patrons. He gives constant employment to eighteen girls and eight men and has four laundry wagons.

In 1891 Mr. Stevenson was married to Miss Linda E. Leech, who was formerly principal of the Second Ward school of Washington. They have one son, Pressly. Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson are members of the Third Presbyterian Church, in which he is an elder. Politically he is a Republican, and fraternally, is identified with the Masons, Odd Fellows and Heptasophs.

THOMAS M. REESE, justice of the peace at Canonsburg and a thoroughly representative citizen, who is also engaged in the fire insurance and real estate business, was born at Briton Ferry, Wales, May 24, 1872, and is a son of John and Mary (Williams) Reese.

Both parents of Mr. Reese were born in Wales and they came to America with their children, in 1882, locating at Pittsburg, where the father secured work in the steel mills. Two of his brothers, Evan and Charles, were already employed in industrial plants in that locality. John Reese and family moved to Canonsburg, Pa., in 1883 and he has resided here ever since, with the exception of six months spent at Greenville, in Mer-



cer County, Pa., in 1886, and was employed in the Canonsburg Steel and Iron Works until he retired. To John and Mary Reese were born three sons and four daughters, Thomas M. being the second in order of birth. The others are: Elizabeth Ann, who is the widow of George Forester, of Canonsburg; Jessie Mary, who resides at home; Keziah, who is the wife of Bernard L. Comerford, resides at Canonsburg; John Reese, Jr., who lives at home; David Charles, who is with the McClintock-Marshall Construction Company, at Carnegie; and Edith, who resides with her parents.

Thomas M. Reese began work in the Canonsburg iron and steel plant when he was 13 years old, having attended school prior to this both at Pittsburg and Canonsburg. He worked continuously for the same company until 1902, with the exception of one and one-half years when he was serving as a soldier in the Philippine Islands. He was a member of Co. H, 10th Pa. Vol. Inf., and spent one year in the Island of Luzon, and was mustered out of the service on Aug. 22, 1899. For about one year, Mr. Reese then served as a clerk in the office of the Fort Pitt Bridge plant, in 1904 embarking in his present business.

Mr. Reese has been an active citizen, a strong supporter of law and order and his efficiency has been recognized on many occasions. In 1898 he was elected borough auditor for a term of three years, but resigned at the end of two years on account of being elected a member of the Council, in 1900, for three years, and served as the president of that body for one year. In 1903 he was elected burgess of Canonsburg and served most acceptably to all concerned, until 1906, when he was elected to the office of justice of the peace, for a term of five years. On May 3, 1890, to gratify a military ambition, he made application for a cadetship at West Point, but just about that time he was accidentally and severely burned and although his examination secured him the place of alternate, the scar left by the burn prevented his appointment. In many ways it seemed an unjust discrimination and was a great disappointment as he had prepared himself for the rigid examination by diligent study. However, other avenues of usefulness opened up and his fellow citizens prefer to have his advice and help at home rather than the credit to them he might have earned as a soldier.

On Sept. 26, 1906, Mr. Reese was married to Miss Jennie M. Halpin, a daughter of Robert and Mary (Higgins) Halpin, of Moundsville, W. Va. They have two children: Thomas Halpin, born July 23, 1907; and John Paul, born in June, 1909. Mr. Reese was reared in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

With all classes Mr. Reese is a popular citizen. He has always been sympathetic with the working class and during the years when he was closely identified with the

steel and iron industry as an employe himself, he associated himself with the great Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, where his qualities soon made him a leader. As such he represented the local body in the National conventions of the association, in 1893-94-95-98 and 1900, 1902 and 1904. On many occasions his calm judgment assisted in solving perplexing questions and in bringing peace where there might have resulted war.

JAMES M. DINSMORE, a prosperous and highly respected farmer, who owns 172 acres of valuable land, lying along the Washington and Wellsburg road, in Hopewell Township, Washington Co., Pa., was born September 1, 1853, in this township and has spent his life here. His parents were William Wilberforce and Mary (Maxwell) Dinsmore.

The Dinsmore family came among the pioneers to Washington County. The great-grandfather, James Dinsmore, came to America in 1798 and probably settled then in this section. Both parents of Mr. Dinsmore have passed away and their remains rest in the Upper Buffalo Cemetery. They had the following children: Margaret J., who is the widow of Malcolm Dinsmore, of Canton Township; Hattie A., who is the wife of Luther Lawton, of Hickory village; James M., of Hopewell Township; Benjamin F., who resides in Canton Township; Mary L., now deceased, who was the first wife of J. O. Ely; Robert A., who is a dentist in practice at Cleveland, Ohio; and Emma R., who is the second wife of J. O. Ely.

James M. Dinsmore has been engaged in agricultural pursuits almost since boyhood. His education was obtained in the district schools. He owns a fine tract of land, one that has been made very productive through his careful tillage. His surroundings all indicate thrift and comfort.

Mr. Dinsmore was married November 18, 1880, to Miss Flora Donaldson, a daughter of Robert S. and Rachel (Walker) Donaldson, of Mt. Pleasant Township, and they have an exceedingly intelligent family, all members of which have been given superior educational advantages. The eldest daughter, Grace W., is a highly cultivated young lady and talented in music which she teaches. She attended Blairsville College for two years. Mary J., the second daughter, is a graduate of the Washington High School. Robert Edwin is a graduate of Van Orden's Business College at Washington, and William Lloyd, who attended the University of Pennsylvania for one year. All yet reside under the home roof. The family belongs to the Upper Buffalo Presbyterian Church, of which Mr. Dinsmore has been an elder for a number of years. Mrs. Dinsmore is much interested in the church missionary work. Mr. Dinsmore takes only

the interest of a voter in politics. He is a Republican and frequently has been importuned to accept offices, but has always declined such honors.

**HARRY WINFIELD BLACK CANNON**, attorney-at-law, has been engaged in the practice of his profession since 1906.

Mr. Cannon was born in the old Black homestead in the Twenty-second Ward of Pittsburg, in 1881, and was there reared. After completing the prescribed course in the public schools, he entered Washington and Jefferson Academy, and later Washington and Jefferson College. He completed a law course in the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, Mich., graduating with the Class of 1906. After spending some time in the West, he located in 1908 at Washington, Pa., where he has since practiced very successfully. During his short residence here he has gained a high position at the bar.

In June, 1908, Mr. Cannon was married to Miss Eleanor Aiken, of Washington, Pa. Fraternally, he is a member of Braddock Lodge, B. P. O. E.

**BENJAMIN M. TALBOT**, editor and manager of *The Enterprise*, a weekly newspaper, and *The Burgettstown Publishing Company*, at Burgettstown, Pa., is an enterprising young business man, one whose success in journalistic work indicates that he has found the right channel for his activities. He was born at Denver, Colo., Jan. 15, 1891, and is a son of Robert H. Talbot and wife, the former of whom died Sept. 28, 1902, and the latter of whom is a resident of Burgettstown, Pa.

Mr. Talbot attended school at Denver. At the age of 14 years, after coming to Washington County, Pa., he entered the Record office at McDonald, where he learned the printing trade, coming later to *The Enterprise* at Burgettstown, where, after some months, he was advanced to the position of editor and manager. *The Enterprise* is an independent weekly journal, among the oldest established in the county, and as it has no political bias is acceptable as a purveyor of news to every citizen and finds its way into the majority of the homes of the town and adjacent country. Mr. Talbot is a member of the First United Presbyterian Church at Burgettstown.

**HARRY L. WILLIAMS**, a busy practitioner of the Washington County bar and a member of the reliable and able law firm of McIlvaine & Williams, was born in 1871, in Fallowfield Township, Washington County, Pa., and is a son of David N. and Julia (Greenlee) Williams.

Francis H. Williams, the grandfather of Harry L., built the old stone house in Washington County in

which the latter was born, and it is one of the old landmarks and is still occupied by a member of the family. Francis H. Williams was one of the earliest settlers in Fallowfield Township and there his son, David N. was born, in June, 1840. David N. Williams is a large farmer and an extensive breeder and dealer in sheep, and resides within sight of the old place, although on his own farm. He married Julia Greenlee, a daughter of John Greenlee, of Clarksville, Greene County, and they had four children, namely: Harry L.; John A. and William J., twins, the latter of whom is deceased; and Charles E. John A. Williams served in the 10th Pa. Vol. Inf., in the Spanish-American War. He now is engaged in farming in Nottingham Township, and Charles E. is a farmer in Fallowfield Township.

Harry L. Williams attended the Washington County schools and the California State Normal School, subsequently teaching school for some years and during this period did a large amount of private law reading. Later he graduated from Duff's Business College and then entered the law department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and was graduated in 1893. He did not enter into practice, however, for several years. In 1900 he was admitted to the Washington County bar and later to all the state courts and ever since has commanded a very satisfactory practice. He has been a very active and interested citizen and in 1905 he served as chairman of the Citizens' Organization, and also served acceptably for three years as Burgess of East Washington.

On April 6, 1904, Mr. Williams was married to Miss Anna Blanche Weir, a daughter of Robert E. Weir, of Morris Township, Washington County, and they have one child, Julia Inez. Mr. and Mrs. Williams are members of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Washington. He is identified prominently with the Elks and is past exalted ruler of the local organization.

**JAMES M. COLLINS**, manager of the Pittsburg Grocery Company at Canonsburg, was born at Uniontown, Fayette County, Pa., Dec. 27, 1880, and is a son of James and Mary E. (Bryson) Collins.

The parents of Mr. Collins reside at Uniontown, where the father is superintendent of the jail and court house. They reared the following children: Ada, residing at home; Belle, wife of George S. Daugherty, of Pittsburg; John, residing at Pittsburg; Charles, a resident of Uniontown; James M., of Canonsburg; M. R., residing at Pittsburg; and Clara, Edna, Loma and Dorothy, all residing at home.

James M. Collins received his education in the public schools and at Madison Academy, at Uniontown. He began his business life as an employe of the grocery firm of George S. Daugherty & Co., of Pittsburg, where



he remained for six years, coming to Canonsburg on June 1, 1904, and since then has been manager of the Pittsburg Grocery Company. His experience of eleven years in this line has made him thoroughly acquainted with the demands of the trade as well as a competent judge of commodities and of the best and most economical way of handling the same. He is numbered with the successful and popular business men of Canonsburg.

In Pittsburg, Mr. Collins was married to Miss Catherine Dornberg, a daughter of Herman Dornberg, and they have three children: Harold, Ruth and Kenneth. Mr. Collins and family are members of the Baptist Church. In politics he is a Republican. He belongs to Chartiers Lodge No. 297, F. & A. M.; Lodge No. 893, Odd Fellows; Lodge No. 204, Knights of Pythias, and to the Sons of Veterans, his father having been a soldier in the Civil War.

J. OLIVER PRIGG, a retired farmer of Canton Township, Washington County, now residing at 192 Jefferson avenue, Washington, Pa., was born Oct. 12, 1854, in Canton Township and is a son of James and Caroline (Mounts) Prigg.

James Prigg was born in Washington County in 1820, a son of Samuel Prigg, who was one of the earliest settlers of Washington County. James spent his active life in general farming and stock raising, the last ten or twelve years of his life being passed in Washington, where he died Dec. 13, 1895. He was a Democrat in politics. He married Caroline Mounts, who was born in this county and comes of one of the oldest families in this locality. They were the parents of the following children: J. Oliver, the subject of this sketch; Laura, who married Stephen Halpin of Washington, Pa.; and Amanda, who died at the age of 14 years.

J. Oliver Prigg was reared and educated in his native township, and was there engaged in farming and stock raising until two years ago. He then came to Washington, where he has since lived in retirement, although still managing his farming interests in Canton Township, where he owns two tracts of land—the homestead farm of 118½ acres and an additional farm of 75½ acres on the Taylorstown Road.

On Jan. 13, 1881, Mr. Prigg was united in marriage with Della Weir, a daughter of William C. and Sarah (Mounts) Weir, and a granddaughter of Adam Weir, who was one of the pioneers of Washington County. Mr. and Mrs. Weir were the parents of the following children: William J.; Mamie C., who married J. C. Hale of Oklahoma; and Della, the wife of the subject of this sketch. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Prigg, namely: Minnie Maud, who married C. Vance Linn, and resides with her parents; and Harry Cleveland, who

resides on the homestead farm in Canton Township. He married Cora Elizabeth Mounts, and they have a son, Le Roy Mounts Prigg, born Sept. 6, 1908. Mr. and Mrs. Prigg are members of the Third Presbyterian Church, of which Mr. Prigg is also a member of the Brotherhood.

JAMES STEPHENSON, whose death occurred on May 7, 1904, was one of Hanover Township's esteemed and respected citizens for many years. He was born in Jefferson Township, Washington County, Pa., Jan. 9, 1825, and was a son of Thomas and Isabel (Martin) Stephenson.

The late James Stephenson obtained the usual education of the country boy when he was young and very early became acquainted with all the necessary details of farm life. He was a quiet, industrious, capable and good man, doing his duty to his family, his neighborhood and his country. Through his good management he acquired an excellent farm of 66 acres on which he placed many improvements and this property, unincumbered, belongs to his widow and children. He was identified with the Republican party. With his wife he belonged to the Methodist Protestant Church at Eldersville. He was one of a family of eight children: John, James, David, Margaret, Isabel, Cyrus, Nancy and Thomas.

On Jan. 23, 1868, James Stephenson was married to Mary C. Crossland, a daughter of George and Mary (Iker) Crossland. They never lived in Washington County, their home being at Connellsville, in Fayette County, where Mrs. Stephenson was born, her mother dying at her birth. Her father survived but six months. She was reared by her paternal grandparents, who were Richard and Rebecca Crosslands. Mrs. Stephenson resides on the farm in Hanover Township and is a lady who has a wide circle of friends. To Mr. and Mrs. Stephenson the following children were born: James, who married in the far west and has two children—Mary and James; Charles T. and William M., twins, the latter of whom is deceased; George, who operates the home farm; Ada Belle, who married Theodore McEwen, has one son, Raymond McEwen; Nannie Viola, who married James Anderson, has had two children; John Oscar; Harry Bemis; Minnie Wilda, who married John R. Wilson; and Mary Margaret, who is a teacher in Smith Township.

JOSEPH BENJAMIN PAINTER, a prominent farmer and stock raiser of Independence Township, operating his valuable farm of 160 acres, was born in Westmoreland County, Pa., in 1854, and is a son of John and Susannah (Williams) Painter.

The father of Mr. Painter was a substantial farmer

and the family was a large one. The family record is as follows: Maria, who is deceased; Adaline, who was the wife of Jacob Mitchell, deceased, of Westmoreland County; Catherine, who was the wife of James Culbertson, deceased, of Westmoreland County; Christopher, who died in Westmoreland County; Jacob, who is deceased; Tobias, deceased, who spent the greater part of his life in Kansas; Harrison, who is deceased; Susan, now deceased, who was the wife of Rev. J. M. Hantz; Israel, who is now a resident of Missouri; Joseph Benjamin; and Lucinda, who died in infancy.

Joseph B. Painter attended the common schools of Westmoreland County, West Newton, Mt. Pleasant High School, Academy and the Columbia Classical College in Lancaster County, and later graduated from the Iron City Business College at Pittsburg. He then devoted some time to the study of Blackstone, with a view of entering the law, but later abandoned that ambition and accepted a favorable opening in the oil business. He continued to be identified with that great industry for 12 years and after retiring from the same, located on his present fine farm not far from Avella, where he has successfully pursued agriculture ever since.

In 1877, Mr. Painter was married to Miss Phebe Manchester, a daughter of the late Asa Manchester and a member of one of the old and leading families of Washington County. Mr. and Mrs. Painter have four children: Asa Manchester, who is married and resides in Independence; J. M., who resides at home and assists his father; Stanley H., who is a student in the State College of Pennsylvania; and Clarence R., who is a student in the Hickory High School. Mr. Painter and family belong to the Presbyterian Church of Lower Buffalo.

In politics, Mr. Painter is nominally a Democrat, but he reserves the right to vote independently when his judgment impels him to do so. Formerly he took a lively interest in public affairs and frequently consented to hold office, for nine years being a school director in Clarion County, and for three years a member of the borough council at Edinburg, in that county. In the fall of 1909 he was chosen a member of the United States Jury, sitting at Pittsburg. For many years he has been prominently identified with Masonry, is a member of Washington Lodge No. 164, F. & A. M., and has served the Lodge and Chapter by filling the chairs; is a member of Syria Shrine of Pittsburg, and was a charter member of Edinburg Lodge No. 550 and of Clarion Chapter in Clarion County. He belongs also to the Elks. He is an active grange worker; is a member of Avella Grange No. 1371, and is district deputy of Washington County and a past master of his subordinate and Pomona Granges. He is a fluent writer

and a ready debator. Few men have led a more active life than the subject of this sketch.

EDWARD C. STEWART, superintendent of the Hazel Atlas Glass Company of Washington, Pa., has been a resident of this city for the past 13 years. He was born in Pittsburg, Pa., in 1869, and is a son of James C. Stewart, who was for years engaged in railroad contracting, but spent his later years on a ranch in Southwestern Texas. Mr. Stewart is of Scotch-Irish descent and comes of one of Pennsylvania's oldest and best families, it having been established in Lancaster County during the colonial era and from thence removing to Allegheny and Washington Counties at an early period.

When quite young Mr. Stewart's parents moved to Southwestern Texas, where he attended the common schools until about 1886, when he came north and located near the "S" Bridge, where he completed his education. Upon entering the business world, he was first employed in an insurance office in Pittsburg, after which he was with the Pittsburg Stone Company until 1896, when the Atlas Glass Company of Washington was established, since which time he has been superintendent of the factory. He is also interested as a stockholder in the company, and gives his entire time to the business, having no lodge or club affiliations. Mr. Stewart attends the Presbyterian Church.

MORGAN R. PRIGG, a representative citizen and farmer of Canton Township, resides on his valuable farm, the old Prigg homestead, which contains 150 acres, on which he carries on farming and stock raising, and was born here, Mar. 24, 1873, a son of Enoch D. and Matilda M. (Daniels) Prigg. His father was born in Washington County and his mother in what is now West Washington.

Enoch D. Prigg was born in Washington County, Pa., Nov. 11, 1817, and died Aug. 26, 1901. His parents were Samuel and Hetty (Dye) Prigg, with whom he continued to reside until they no longer needed his assistance. In the course of years and business transactions he acquired the homestead and lived on it until death, later acquiring also other valuable land until his possessions aggregated 385 acres, some of this land in the South owned in connection with a stock company. He was married in June, 1858, to Matilda M. Daniels, a daughter of Andrew and Elizabeth M. Daniels, who was born May 24, 1839, and came of Scotch ancestry. To this marriage the following children were born: Andrew M., who resides at Washington; Sarah J., who is the wife of Charles Taylor, of Canton Township; Isabel, who is the wife of E. C. Longdon, of Washington; Annie C., who is the wife of James Lacock, of Canton



Township; and Morgan R., also residing in Canton Township. The venerable mother of the above family resides on the homestead in Canton Township.

Morgan R. Prigg has devoted himself closely to agricultural pursuits ever since his schooldays ended. He has given a large amount of attention to the subject of sheep raising and therefore follows it intelligently, his choice of stock being the National Delaine. They are satisfying wool growers and possess other desirable points.

On Sept. 29, 1897, Mr. Prigg was married to Miss Lillian B. Ramsey, who is a daughter of the late William C. Ramsey, who was a very prominent citizen of Washington County and former sheriff. He was born in Amwell Township Mar. 5, 1843. He married Elizabeth Sowers, who was born in West Bethlehem Township, Washington County, and they had five children, namely: Ulysses B., residing at Washington, Pa.; Levi H., residing in South Franklin Township; Kate F., living at Washington; Wilmetta M., now deceased; and Lillian D., who is the wife of Mr. Prigg. To Mr. and Mrs. Prigg four children have been born: E. Wray, Florence J., William L. and Mauveleen M. Mr. Prigg and wife are members of the Fourth Presbyterian Church at Washington. Like his late respected father, he is a Democrat in his political opinions.

WILLIAM CLARK BLACK, the founder and managing editor of the "Union Labor Journal," the first Labor paper in Washington County, Pa., with offices in the Brown Building, Washington, Pa., was born in this city May 23, 1873, a son of George W. Black, Jr. His paternal grandfather, George W. Black, Sr., was in the tobacco and cigar business, and was the originator of the now familiar "stogie."

George W. Black, Jr., was educated in this county and subsequently entered the tobacco business, in which he continued until his death. He married Myra Belle Crall, of Monongahela, and their children were Samuel, Martha Elizabeth, Mary Etta, William Clark, George, Lucy Hazlett and Myra.

The subject of this sketch received his education in the public schools of Washington County. On January 27, 1887, he entered the office of the old "Washington County Democrat," to learn the printer's trade. After getting some insight into the business, he went to Chicago, Ill., where he found employment for a time on the "Inter Ocean." From the office of that paper he went to that of the old Chicago "Mail," and from there to the "Morning News." He next worked on the "Times," at the time that paper was edited by Carter H. Harrison. In September, 1897, he went to the State of California, where after some residence received an appointment to a position in the State Printing Office

at Sacramento, and worked there and in the State for some six years. Lived also in Oregon, where he worked for some time on the "Rogue River Courier," at Grant's Pass, Josephine County. He also had considerable newspaper experience in the State of Washington, and the copper mining regions of Shasta County, Cal., Keswick, De La Mar, Sallee and Copper City; as well as in the Mother Lode gold mining district of California, Calaveras and Amador Counties. In April, 1894, he returned to Washington, Pa., and in March, 1907, founded the "Union Labor Journal," of Washington and Greene Counties. This paper is the official newspaper of the Washington Central Trade Assembly, of Washington, Pa., and also of the Monongahela Valley Central Trades Council, located at Charleroi.

Mr. Black is a member of Typographical Union No. 456, and for the last seven years has been the Washington (Pa.) correspondent for the "Typographical Journal." He was elected delegate from this local to Boston (Mass.) in 1908. He was secretary of the Washington Central Trades Assembly for three years, serving one term as treasurer and was district organizer of the American Federation of Labor for Washington, Pa., and the vicinity two and a half terms. In politics he is independent, and his religious affiliations are with the Episcopal Church. Mr. Black is unmarried and resides with his mother, Mrs. George W. Black, at No. 276 Locust avenue.

WILLIAM S. VANCE, a representative business man of Washington, conducting a drug business at No. 66 North Main street, can claim descent from two of the old and honorable pioneer families of Washington County. He was born in South Strabane Township, Washington County, Pa., Oct. 24, 1872, and is the younger of two sons born to his parents, who were William and Nancy (Dinsmore) Vance.

William Vance was also a native of Washington County and died on April 30, 1872. His widow still survives and since October, 1874, has occupied her beautiful Washington home, which is situated at No. 246 East Beau street. She was born in Washington County and is a daughter of Robert W. Dinsmore, also a native of this county, who was engaged in farming and stock raising all his life.

William S. Vance was reared in Washington County. He began his education in the public schools, graduating with the high school class of 1889 and afterwards attending Washington and Jefferson College. When about 17 years old he began the study of pharmacy and was employed as a clerk in different drug stores of Washington until 1900, when he engaged in the retail drug business for himself at his present stand. He is a graduate of the Pittsburg College of Pharmacy (now a de-



WILLIAM CLARK BLACK





partment of the University of Pittsburg) in the class of 1896.

On Feb. 12, 1906, Mr. Vance was married to Miss Lou Catherine Woodard, of Washington, Pa., and they have one son, William Woodard. Mr. and Mrs. Vance are members of the First Presbyterian Church. He is identified fraternally with the Elks.

JOHN L. COCKINS, vice president of the First National Bank of Canonsburg and a prominent citizen, was born near Hickory, in Mt. Pleasant Township, Washington County, Pa., May 31, 1847. His parents were John and Elizabeth (McCarrell) Cockins.

The paternal grandfather of John L. Cockins came to Washington County from Eastern Pennsylvania, at a very early date, established a home on the border, assisted in bringing civilization to what was then a wild section, and after a long and useful life, passed away and his memory is preserved with that of the other pioneers.

John Cockins, father of John L., was born in Eastern Pennsylvania, in 1799, and was a child when the family came to Washington County. He became a man of substance and spent his entire life in agricultural pursuits. His death occurred in July, 1865, when he was aged 66 years. He married Elizabeth McCarrell, a daughter of Lodowick McCarrell, early settlers also in Washington County. She died in 1889 in her 84th year and was laid by the side of her husband, in a cemetery at Venice, Pa. They were parents of ten children, eight of whom reached maturity. Vincent, the eldest, became a minister in the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church and never married. At the time of his death, he was pastor of the Fourth Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church of Pittsburg. Lavina married Alexander Russell and lived and died at Burgettstown. Margaret and Belle H. died unmarried. William married Miss Anna Welch and for 40 years they have resided at Lawrence, Kas., spending a part of their time in California. He is a successful business man and is interested in real estate. Martha Jane, who died in Mt. Pleasant Township, was the wife of William Berry. James M. is a Presbyterian minister, residing at Los Angeles, Cal. He married (first) Jennie Bosserman, and (second) Anna Miller.

John L. Cockins is the youngest born of the above family. He was educated in the common schools and took a commercial course in the Iron City Business College at Pittsburg, and after his return home engaged in farming, operating the old home farm in Mt. Pleasant Township until 1875, in which year he moved to Canonsburg. He still owns the old homestead, together with another farm in Mt. Pleasant Township, a third farm in West Finley Township and still another, situated at Dinsmore Station, in Smith Township. His interests

in realty at Canonsburg are also extensive and he is connected with the Canonsburg Land Company, the Alexander Land Company and the Cockins and Johnston plat of lots in Canonsburg. He is interested in other concerns, being a director as well as vice president of the First National Bank and a stockholder in the Canonsburg Steel and Iron Works.

In 1873, Mr. Cockins was married to Miss Anna Morgan, a daughter of Robert and Mary (Martin) Morgan, old settlers in Mt. Pleasant Township, who died about 1891. Mr. and Mrs. Cockins have two children: Howard L. and Alice May. Howard L. Cockins was born in January, 1874, was reared and educated at Canonsburg, and for the past 12 years has been engaged in the furniture business. He married Miss Edith Perritt, a daughter of George Perritt, who formerly was sheriff of Washington County. Mrs. Cockins was reared at Canonsburg. Alice May Cockins is the wife of Dr. William English, a practicing physician at Columbus, O., and they have two sons—John C. and William D. Mr. Cockins and family enjoy a beautiful modern home, which is located on West Pike street, which was completed in 1892. In 1903 the family visited California, but no climatic nor business advantages served to separate Mr. Cockins, except temporarily, from Pennsylvania. He has always been identified with the Republican party, but has led too active a business life to have been able to devote much attention to public office. He has, however, served as a justice of the peace for a quarter of a century. His interest in educational matters has been genuine and constant and for nine years he served on the school board. He is a leading member of the Chartiers United Presbyterian Church, an elder in the same and has done much to promote the efficiency of the Sunday-school and for some 33 years served as assistant superintendent and as treasurer.

JAMES F. WESTLAKE, who has been postmaster at Independence, Washington County, Pa., since 1903, came to this village in 1856. Mr. Westlake was born April 13, 1846, in West Middletown, Washington County, Pa., and is a son of James and Mary (Miller) Westlake.

Benjamin Westlake, the grandfather of James F., was born in Ohio and came to Washington County in 1826. He was a man widely known in his day as a brave and venturesome frontiersman, and made several trips by flat-boat to New Orleans, the trip back being made on foot, quite an undertaking in those days. On one of these return trips, while passing through an Indian village, he received a tomahawk wound, which left a livid scar on his face.

James Westlake learned the trade of shoemaker when 16 years old at Barnesville, Ohio, and worked with his uncle until after his marriage, when he engaged in busi-



ness on his own account at West Middletown, Pa., and there continued to reside for 14 years. When he came to Independence, in 1856, and here carried on his trade until within four years of his death, which occurred in 1909. Mr. Westlake was married to Mary Miller, of Donegal Township, and to them the following children were born: Jennie, the widow of J. B. Fouch, of Donora; James Fletcher; John S., residing in Canton, Ohio; Cassius M., minister of the Congregational Church at Sheldon, Iowa; William H. S., residing in Salt Lake City, Utah; and Bertha, who died in infancy.

James Fletcher Westlake attended the district school of the place of his nativity, and later entered Mt. Union College at Mt. Union, Ohio, which he left in 1864, when 18 years of age, to enlist in the 162nd O. Vol. Inf. at Canton, Ohio. He saw four months of active service at Camp Chase and in Central Kentucky, and after the close of hostilities he became a private in the regular army and for three years saw service in Southeast Dakota during the trouble with the Sioux Indians. In 1868 he came back to Independence, where he went to work with his father, as a shoemaker, and he has made this city his home to the present time, with the exception of two years spent in Fayette County.

In June, 1873, Mr. Westlake was married to Mary F. Fouche, who is a daughter of Samuel and Catherine (King) Fouche, of Centerville, Somerset County, Pa., and to this union there have been born children, as follows: Jeanette, who married Robert E. Scott, residing near Irwin, Pa.; James Edward, a school teacher of Washington, Pa., and Frank Ross, a clerk in the Avella bank.

Mr. Westlake is a Republican in politics, and in addition to having been postmaster since 1903, has served as township-clerk, tax collector and in other capacities. For a number of years he has been a trustee of the Methodist Church of Independence.

NORMAN EMMETT CLARK, who has practiced law in Washington, Pa., since 1885, was born in what is now South Franklin Township, Washington County, Nov. 8, 1861, and is a son of John Gaylord and Sarah Clokey Clark.

Mr. Clark attended the public schools of the county and Washington and Jefferson College, from which he was graduated with the Class of 1882. He then registered as a law student and was admitted to the bar of the county Dec. 16, 1885. He entered upon the practice of his profession immediately and in 1886 was made deputy clerk of courts of Washington County. Upon the death of the clerk he was appointed to fill out the unexpired term. He then practiced by himself until the year 1889, when he entered the firm of A. W. and M. C. Acheson. Upon the retirement of Judge Acheson,

the firm became Acheson, Irwin and Clark, and later Acheson, Clark and Berryman. In 1899, Mr. Berryman withdrew from the firm and moved to Pittsburg, the firm having prior to that time become Clark and Berryman, upon the withdrawal of Mr. Acheson. Mr. Clark practiced alone until 1904, when the firm of Parker, McIlvaine and Clark was formed. Since 1907, Mr. McIlvaine and Mr. Clark have been associated alone, the firm being McIlvaine & Clark. They practice in all the State and Federal Courts and have offices in the Washington Trust Building. Mr. Clark has been solicitor for the borough of East Washington since 1894, and enjoys the distinction of being the only solicitor that borough has had since it was created. He has been local counsel for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad continuously since 1893. He is a member of the Washington County Bar Association, and the Pennsylvania State Bar Association, and served two terms each as vice-president and president of the former body.

In 1892, Mr. Clark was married to Miss Sarah Hanna Flack, a native of Washington County, N. Y., and they have three children: John Gaylord, Norman Emmett and Mary Foster Clark.

W. F. SCOTT, general merchant and representative citizen at Burgettstown, a member of the Board of Health and identified with many important interests of the borough, was born in Smith Township, Washington County, Pa., Nov. 7, 1856. His father, R. K. Scott, is a general farmer in Smith Township.

W. F. Scott obtained his education in the local schools and at Burgettstown, after which he remained at home assisting his father on the farm until he was 23 years old. He then came to Burgettstown to enter into business and formed a partnership which resulted in the establishing of the firm of McMurray & Scott, which continued for ten years. At the close of the decade, Mr. Scott sold his interest to his partner and then started into a general store business for himself, at his present location. He carries a large stock, including dry goods and groceries and also handles flour and feed. In politics he is a Democrat and has been interested in public matters ever since he came to the borough as a permanent resident. He has served usefully on the borough council and is recognized as one of the responsible and representative men of the place.

On Jan. 19, 1887, Mr. Scott was married to Miss Hannah May Lee, a daughter of W. S. Lee, and they have two children, Hazel and Merle, both of whom, after graduating from the Burgettstown schools, entered a seminary near Philadelphia, to pursue a higher course. Mr. Scott and family are members of the United Presbyterian Church, with which he has been connected since boyhood.

A. P. DUNCAN, treasurer of the Duncan & Miller Glass Company, at Washington, and a director in the Real Estate Trust Company, is a representative business man of this city and has been identified with glass manufacturing all his business life. He was born in 1875, at Pittsburg, Pa., and is a son of the late James E. Duncan, the founder of the present large glass business, with plant situated at Jefferson avenue and Factory street.

A. P. Duncan was educated at Pittsburg and at Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, where he was graduated in the class of 1896. He immediately entered into the business of glass manufacturing, as an employer of the firm of George Duncan's Sons, and after the business was incorporated, in 1900, as the Duncan & Miller Glass Company, he became treasurer. The business is one of large importance, employment being afforded about 190 people, the output of the factory being high grade table glass ware, with a number of specialties from private molds.

JOHN S. McCARTY, one of the old representative business men of McDonald, Pa., senior member of the firm of McCarty & Sons, dealers in lumber, was born in Mt. Pleasant Township, Washington County, Pa., Sept. 27, 1846, and is a son of John and Jane (Roseberry) McCarty.

The parents of Mr. McCarty were farming people in Mt. Pleasant Township and in their day were well known and highly respected. They were members of the Candor Presbyterian Church and were interred in the cemetery there. Their parents were Timothy and Jane (McConnell) McCarty, and Benjamin and Mary (Donaldson) Roseberry. John S. McCarty, the fifth member of his parents' family, is one of the three survivors, Benjamin R. and Elizabeth being the others. Martha J., wife of Russell Thompson, Timothy, James H. and Thomas D., all are deceased.

John S. McCarty had common school advantages in his youth and then assisted his father on the home farm until he was 30 years of age. About 1879 he embarked in the lumber business at Midway and after seven years sold out to his brother on account of a desire to visit California. He remained in the far West for six years and after he returned to Washington County bought a one-half interest in a lumber and hardware business, which he continued interested in until 1894. In the following year he came to McDonald and here went into business with J. W. Robb, in April, 1905, purchasing his partner's share and identifying his sons with him. The firm does a large business all through this section. For four years he served as postmaster at Midway under President Cleveland's first administration in Robeson Township.

In October, 1874, Mr. McCarty was married to Miss Anna M. Lindsey, a daughter of William and Anna (Vanemen) Lindsey, who were much respected residents of Washington County, Mr. Lindsey being a substantial farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Lindsey had the following children: Sarah, who is the widow of Richard Boyce; John, who is deceased; Elizabeth, who married Hamilton Kennedy; Alexander V.; Rebecca, who is deceased, was the first wife of Dr. A. C. Stevenson; Margaret; Rena, who is deceased, was the second wife of Dr. A. C. Stevenson; Robert; Rachel, who married Joseph W. Robb; and Anna M., wife of Mr. McCarty. Mr. and Mrs. McCarty have had four children: John W. K. and Robert V., are associated with their father in business; and Bertie Jane and Clifford, both died young. The family attends the Presbyterian Church. Mr. McCarty is a member of Garfield Lodge No. 464, F. & A. M., at Burgettstown, Pa.

WILLIAM M. THOMPSON, the well-known gardener and successful fruit grower of N. Franklin Township, Washington County, who has resided on his present place which contains more than 73 acres of enriched land since 1903, was born in Ohio County, W. Va., Mar. 2, 1863. His parents were Armor and Nancy (Linton) Thompson.

The paternal grandfather was a native of Ireland and when he came to America he settled in Greene County, Pa., and there Armor Thompson was born,, who subsequently moved to Ohio County, W. Va., where he married Nancy Linton, whose grandfather, David Linton, was born in Scotland, but lived many years in West Virginia. Armor Thompson died when his son, William M., was 15 years old and was survived by his widow until the son had about reached his 24th year.

In all essentials, William M. Thompson is a self-made man. He obtained his education in the common schools of Elm Grove, W. Va., and as far as his strength permitted, assisted his father on the home farm. He was only 16 when he took entire charge and continued to manage the property for his mother until her death, in 1891. He then left his native state and came to Washington County, Pa., locating in North Franklin Township and here followed gardening and fruit growing and with such success that he became well known in the industries mentioned. In 1903 he secured his present land which is favorably situated within a short distance of Washington and just off the National Road. It is an interesting place to visit and in blossoming and harvest time is a very delightful one. He has set out 2,500 fruit trees, devoting ten acres to the same, and has almost every variety that will do well in this climate. These include 300 apple, 600 peach, 300 pear, 100 plum, with quince and cherry trees, all being of choicest se-



lection and attended to with experienced knowledge, for Mr. Thompson has long made a close study of this subject. He also raises luscious berries of all kinds, also currants, in fact everything in the line of desirable fruit that he can market, either retail or wholesale, at Washington. He devotes about 40 acres to general gardening and his fresh vegetables are the first that are offered from the local markets. He expects, henceforth, to devote his individual efforts exclusively to fruit growing, his present plans being to double his acreage in fruit in the coming year.

Mr. Thompson was married (first) to Miss Annie Rinkes, who was a native of West Virginia. He was married (second) to Miss Lulu Henderson, a daughter of James Henderson, of Dallas, W. Va., and they have had three children: Irvin R., Margaret Irene and William C., the last named being deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson are members of the Third Presbyterian Church at Washington. In politics he is a Republican, and fraternally he is identified with the Knights of Pythias, belonging to the lodge at Claysville.

J. R. FORREST, one of Washington's best known and esteemed citizens, who has reflected no little credit upon this city through his literary work, may almost be claimed as a native as he was but one year old when his parents moved here from Pittsburg, where he was born in 1847. His father, George Forrest, became a substantial business man at Washington, conducting a tailoring business for many years.

J. R. Forrest was educated in the Washington schools and at Washington College, leaving its halls when but 17 years of age, to answer his country's call for volunteers. He enlisted in Co. H, 87th Pa. Vol. Inf., in which he served until the close of the war, almost a year later. During this period he was never absent from duty a single day from sickness, although he was once slightly wounded. Upon his return from the army, he took up the study of law in the office of Ruth & Hamilton, and was admitted to the bar in 1867 and for many years engaged in the practice of his profession at Washington. In the meanwhile, he had developed talent as a writer and recently has devoted the larger part of his time to literary pursuits. He has contributed to current publications and has also published a number of books, both of poetry and prose, and has other works ready for the publisher. Many readers have enjoyed his poems: "The Monongahely Boy," "The Unreturning Brave," "Gathering Home" and "The Sinner's Prayer," and four of his works of fiction have had a wide sale: "The Student Cavaliers," "A Tangled Web," "A Brother's Sacrifice" and "Retribution." For some 20 years Mr. Forrest was a justice of the peace at Washington and doubtless many of the incidents in his writings have a founda-

tion in the facts of his experience. He is interested to a large degree in realty at Washington and is numbered with the substantial citizens of this place.

Mr. Forrest was married to Miss Belle Boyle, of Greensburg, Ind., and they have three children: Daniel B., residing at Kenton, Ohio, where he is engaged in the tobacco business; Earl Robert, a graduate of Washington-Jefferson College, who is taking a post graduate course in Forestry at the University of Michigan; and Alma, who is a student at Washington Seminary. Mr. Forrest is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church. He belongs to Templeton Post No. 120, G. A. R.

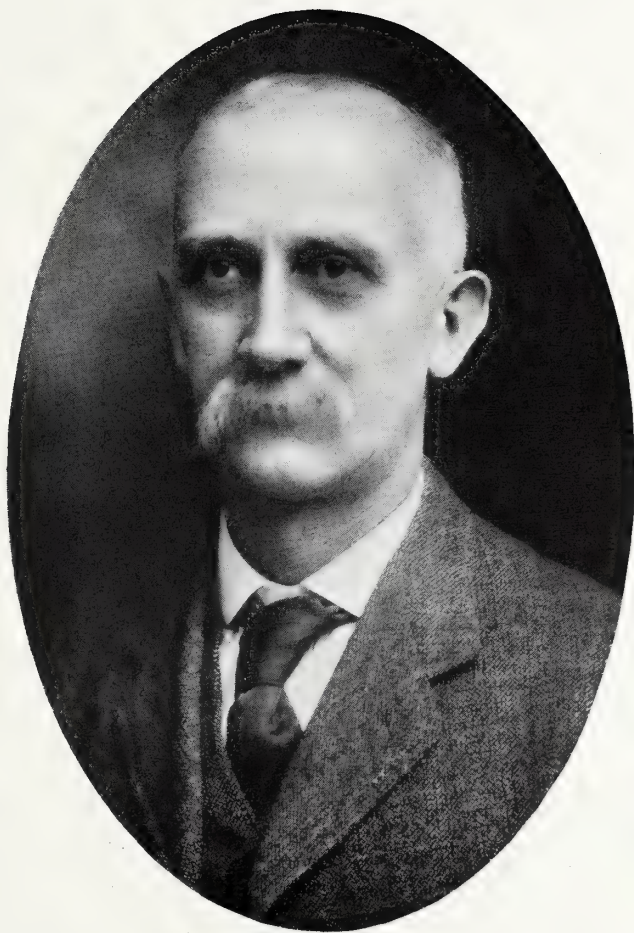
JOHN T. STARR, who has been proprietor of the Hotel Starr at West Brownsville, Pa., since May 1, 1909, has been a lifelong resident of West Brownsville, where he was born June 18, 1863, a son of Alfred S. and Mary E. (McDonald) Starr, who are also residents of West Brownsville, the former of whom spent his active career engaged in ship carpentering.

John T. Starr grew to manhood at West Brownsville, Pa., and for many years worked in the coal mines of this vicinity. He also spent about three years as a fireman on the Pennsylvania Railroad and for about seven years ran a boarding house at Brownsville, where since May 1, 1909, he has been the owner and manager of the Hotel Starr.

Mr. Starr married Annie Yoders and they have one daughter, Mary J. Starr. Mr. Starr is affiliated with the I. O. O. F. and the Knights of Pythias, and is a man who stands high in the esteem of his fellow men.

JOHN C. MURPHY, sheriff of Washington County, Pa., is one of the county's best known men, for many years prior to accepting public office, being an educator and highly considered in that capacity. He was born in Washington County, Pa., June 9, 1857, one of a family of six children born to Franklin B. and Lacy (Waller) Murphy. Franklin B. Murphy was a farmer and a well-known citizen. He died in 1905. On the maternal side, Sheriff Murphy is connected with the old pioneer family of Peas.

John C. Murphy was reared and educated in Washington County and throughout life has been loyal to her best interests. For 26 years he taught school here, dividing his time between four districts, and from under his instruction have gone out many young men and women who have reflected credit upon his thoroughness. He is a man of excellent judgment and wise discrimination as well as of personal courage and his four years of service as deputy sheriff gave the experience he needed when he was first elected to the sheriff's



JOHN C. MURPHY





office in 1907, the duties of which he assumed in January, 1908.

On Sept. 10, 1887, Mr. Murphy was married to Miss Mary A. Williams, a daughter of Casper Williams, and they had a family of five children, four of whom are living, namely: J. Russell, Harry W., Edna J. and Ernest M. Politically he is a Republican and fraternally he is an Elk and an Odd Fellow.

WILLIAM JAMES HOWARTH, deceased, who, for half a century was identified with the business interests of Washington, Pa., established and operated the Howarth Granite and Marble Works, which is the leading concern of its kind in Washington County, Pa. Mr. Howarth was born in 1831, in Philadelphia, and died in March, 1907, in Washington, where he first established himself in business with his brother Joseph, their marble works being located upon the present site of the Union Trust Company. He subsequently established the Howarth Marble and Granite Works, which he successfully operated until the time of his death, since which time the business has been managed by his widow. He was a man of unimpeachable integrity.

In 1886, Mr. Howarth was united in marriage with Annie M. Parker, who was born near Van Buren, but spent her early girlhood days in Amity, Washington County, and has been a resident of Washington, Pa., since about 17 years of age. She was educated in the schools of this city, after which she taught here about ten years. She is a daughter of Capt. Silas and Eliza (Andrew) Parker, the former, a native of Washington County, who recruited Co. D, 140th Pa. Vol. Inf. for the Civil War, and although 50 years of age, went into service as captain of the company. After nine months of service in the army he contracted an illness, from which he subsequently died after his return home. Mr. and Mrs. Parker were the parents of four children, of whom but two are living: Mrs. Howarth and W. S. Parker, the latter of whom is practicing law at Washington, Pa.

Mr. Howarth was connected with the Methodist Protestant Church, of which he was for 18 years secretary of the Sabbath school. Mrs. Howarth is a member of the same church, and is a prominent worker in the church societies and the auxiliary of the Y. M. C. A.

DEWITT C. PARKINSON, postmaster and a lifelong resident of Monongahela City, was born July 7, 1864, in a log house on Gregg street, this city, and is a son of John and Mary Catherine (Weaver) Parkinson.

John Parkinson was born and reared in Lancashire, England, and when about 20 years old came to America and located at Monongahela City, Pa., where for some time he ran a soap factory, and later became foreman in the Union Paper Mills. He died here at the age of

47 years. He married Mary Catherine Weaver, who was born in Monongahela City in the log house which until recently stood upon our subject's present place. She was a daughter of John Weaver, who was one of the pioneer settlers of this locality, and her death occurred May 15, 1904, at the age of 74 years. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Parkinson: Richard, deceased; Eliza, widow of William Rose; Clara, deceased; Mary Anna; John, deceased; Dewitt C., subject of this sketch; and Daniel.

DeWitt C. Parkinson was reared in Monongahela City, and attended the public schools, later entering the Union Paper Mills, where he worked for about eight years, after which he worked in the coal mines of Washington County for five years. He was then for ten years private night watchman in the business section of Monongahela City, and in 1904 was appointed postmaster, assuming the responsibilities of that office on June 5, 1904, in the old location.

Mr. Parkinson was married to Theresa Behanna, a daughter of David and Mary Behanna, of Monongahela City. They have five children: Mary C. is the wife of Porter Baldwin; Clara; Dewitt C., Jr.; Edward and James R. While working as night watchman, Mr. Parkinson tore down the old log house on his place, and erected his present commodious residence. He is a Republican in politics and has served as constable and assessor for ten years.

EWING S. McWREATH, a leading citizen of McDonald, who has been identified with many of the borough's most important interests, being secretary and treasurer of the McDonald Water Company, the McDonald Electric Light Company and the McDonald Savings and Trust Company, was born June 3, 1858, in Donegal Township, Washington County, Pa., and is a son of Joseph and Elizabeth (DeFrance) McWreath. Joseph McWreath, who is a millwright by trade, is now residing in Cross Creek Township, his wife having died in 1903 and was buried in the Independent Cemetery. Ewing S. McWreath was the eldest of their children, the others being: Sylvia, deceased, who was the wife of Owen M. Lotten, also deceased; and Grant.

Ewing S. McWreath first attended the common schools of Donegal Township, later entered Hopedale College, at Hopedale, Ohio, and subsequently attended the Northwestern State Normal School, from which he was graduated. He then commenced teaching in the common schools, and after nine years thus spent became a teacher in the academies, so continuing for six years, the last three years being in the Ingleside Academy at McDonald. At the expiration of this period, he became identified with the water company, with which he has since been connected. Mr. McWreath is a member of



Garfield Lodge of Masons at McDonald, and of the Chapter and Commandery at Pittsburg. He is a Democrat. With his family attends the First United Presbyterian Church at McDonald.

On Oct. 23, 1884, Mr. McWreath was married to Alice Rea, daughter of John C. and Mary (Lyle) Rea. Mr. and Mrs. Rea had nine children: Lyle, William, Jefferson, Leander, Joseph, Sarah, Mary, Alice and Eliza. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. McWreath: J. Rea; Mary, a graduate of the Indiana Normal School; and Guy A., a student at the McDonald High School. J. Rea McWreath is a gun-pointer on the United States battleship Minnesota, which under Capt. John Hubbard won the championship for marksmanship in 1907.

WILLIAM G. POTTER, conducting a real estate, fire insurance and loan business, with offices at No. 401 and 402 Brown Building, Washington, Pa., has also other important business interests and is a leading citizen here. He was born in West Finley Township, Washington County, Pa., in 1869, a son of William and Margaret (Hutchison) Potter, and is a grandson of John Potter, a native of New Jersey, who came to Washington County about 1810.

The venerable father of Mr. Potter, William Potter, has lived a retired life in Washington, Pa., for some years. He was born in 1830 and was brought to Washington County in his infancy. His mother having died, he was reared in the family of Thomas Supler, who lived in Donegal Township. His industrial activities were those of a farmer and carpenter. A man of advanced thought on moral questions, he was one of the early abolitionists of the county, at a time when abolition was a very unpopular doctrine. He married Margaret Hutchison, who was born and reared in East Finley Township, Washington County. She was a daughter of Thomas Hutchison, a native of Washington County, whose father had come from Scotland and was one of the very early settlers in Washington County and the progenitor of a family which has taken a prominent part in its affairs.

William G. Potter attended the public schools of the county and completed his education in the State Normal School at Edinburg, Erie County, after which he taught school for about ten years. He then went into the contracting and building business at Washington, in which he continued interested for five years, and this led gradually to the development of his real estate business. He now deals to a large extent in realty and has aided largely in attracting capital to this section for investment. He is interested also in the Washington Drug Company, of which he is secretary and treasurer, and fills the same offices with Zinn's Iron Mining Company, of Vesuvius, Va.

In 1897, Mr. Potter was married to Miss Sabina E.

Ashbrook, of Morris Township, Washington County, who was born in September, 1833, a daughter of Absalom Ashbrook. Mr. and Mrs. Potter are members of the Second United Presbyterian Church of Washington, in which he is chairman of the church finance committee.

Mr. Potter was reared in the principles of good citizenship and on all occasions he is a hearty worker for the public welfare. He is a Prohibitionist in his political views and is very active in advancing the interests of the Prohibition party, at times even consenting to become a candidate on its local ticket.

JACOB M. HARSHMAN, whose excellent farm of 115 acres is situated in Buffalo Township, Washington County, Pa., was born on this place Sept. 21, 1847, and has always lived here. His parents were Jacob and Susan (Bumbarger) Harshman.

The Harshman family is of German descent. The father was a farmer during all his active life and was considered a good citizen of Buffalo Township, his neighbors electing him to the office of road supervisor, a position to which considerable prominence is attached. He died in 1897, his wife having died in the 60's. Of their family of children the following are living: Mary J., who lives in Ohio, is the wife of Jacob Metzner; Rachel, who lives at Wolfstown, Pa., is the widow of B. Jenkins, formerly of Washington County; Melissa, who lives in South Strabane Township, is the wife of Andrew Plymire; Isaac, who lived in West Bethlehem Township at the time of his death; Jacob M., of Buffalo Township; and Adaline, who died when small.

Jacob M. Harshman has followed farming and stock raising ever since his boyhood passed and his well tilled fields, together with his herds of cattle and healthy stock in his meadows and pastures testify to the pleasure he has taken in an agricultural life, for system and thrift is shown on every side. His fine residence was erected in 1897 and his other farm buildings are of pleasing appearance and of substantial construction.

Mr. Harshman was married to Miss Mary E. Buckingham, who was born at Washington, Washington County, Pa. Her father, the late Frederick Buckingham, was a native of England. Mr. and Mrs. Harshman have had six children: Flora, who is the wife of David Wilson, of Washington; Laura, who is the wife of Charles Weirick, of Washington; Mary E., who is the wife of Arthur Gromo, of Washington; George D. and John F., both of whom live in Buffalo Township; and Rachel, who is yet at home, with her parents. Mr. Harshman and family are members of the East Buffalo Presbyterian Church. In politics, Mr. Harshman is a Republican. He takes no very active part in public matters but when important movements are on foot, his fellow citizens are pretty sure to seek his advice.

W. S. OLIVER, who was for many years one of the leading dry goods merchants of Washington, Pa., was born in 1864 in the State of California, a son of G. B. and Sarah (Hewitt) Oliver, and a grandson of John Milton Oliver, who was one of the prominent citizens and large land owners of Washington, Pa.

G. B. Oliver was born in 1829, in Washington County, Pa., where he was reared and in boyhood became a clerk for William Smith. In 1850 he went to California, where he engaged in the mining business until 1864, then returned to Washington, where he was manager of the store for Mr. Smith until 1877, at which time he established himself in the dry goods business at No. 47 North Main street. Here he continued with much success until 1890, when he disposed of the business and lived in retirement until the time of his death, which occurred suddenly, in June, 1903, while visiting his daughter in Elwood, Ind. He was united in marriage with Sarah Hewitt, a native of Schenectady, N. Y., and to them were born four children: George H., deceased; Annie, the wife of V. G. Kittle, of California; William S., the subject of this sketch; and Walter R., who lives in California.

William S. Oliver was practically reared in the dry goods business, entering his father's store when quite young, and about 1890, purchased the store from his father and became one of the leading dry goods merchants of Washington, continuing in that business with uninterrupted success until Sept. 1, 1909, when he disposed of the store. Mr. Oliver is also concerned as a stockholder in various enterprises of this city and is extensively interested in Washington real estate.

In 1891, Mr. Oliver married Annie Crosier, of Philadelphia. He is a member of the fraternal order of Elks.

A. J. PROUDFIT, one of Smith Township's substantial farmers and well-known citizens, owns 160 acres of land richly underveined with coal, having one bank opened and other work in prospect. He was born near Burgettstown, Washington County, Pa., Mar. 20, 1831, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Lyle) Proudfit.

John Proudfit was born in York County, Pa., and came to Washington County in early manhood. He married Elizabeth Lyle, whose father, John Lyle, resided at that time near Hickory, and to this marriage ten children were born, six sons and four daughters. For some time following his marriage, John Proudfit resided in Hanover Township, but later sold his property there and returned for a while to York County, but subsequently came back to Washington County and settled in Smith Township, where he and wife died, both aged about 72 years, and their burial was in Cross Creek Cemetery. In their religious belief they were Presbyterians.

A. J. Proudfit obtained his education in the district

schools and was reared to farm pursuits. After his marriage he settled on his present farm and, as occasion required, put up all the buildings now standing. His land is very valuable and it is estimated that at least 140 acres is underlaid with coal. He pays considerable attention to growing sheep and keeps six cows for dairy purposes, churning butter about three times a week, for which he has a steady demand. He devotes a part of his land to fruit orchards and his apples, peaches and plums all do well. Like his father, he is identified with the Democratic party, but he has never desired to be a politician, desiring only to be a useful citizen.

In January, 1864, Mr. Proudfit was married to Miss Elizabeth Porter, a daughter of Andrew Porter, and they have one daughter, Ida, who resides with her parents. Mr. Proudfit and family are members of the First Presbyterian Church of Burgettstown.

HERBERT G. VANKEUREN, a substantial business citizen of McDonald, Pa., who has chosen this place as his field of operation in the insurance line, was born July 4, 1860, in Warren County, Pennsylvania, a son of Henry and Helen (Gilson) VanKeuren, his paternal grandparents being Henry and Margaret VanKeuren, and those on the maternal side James and Nancy (Conners) Gilson.

Henry VanKeuren, who was a lumberman by occupation, fought in the Civil War as a private in the 145th Pa. Vol. Inf., and died shortly after the close of the war from the effects of his army experience, being buried in Crawford County. The mother, who still survives, makes her home at Long Beach, Cal. The children born to Henry and Helen VanKeuren were as follows: Mary, deceased, who was the wife of James Thompson; Thomas B.; Herbert G.; Charles H.; and Hattie, who is the wife of George Morhenstecher.

The educational advantages of Herbert G. VanKeuren were limited to attendance in the common schools of Warren County, which he left at the age of 17 years to enter the oil fields, where he remained until February, 1909, when he came to McDonald and engaged in the insurance business, a line which he had engaged himself in as a side issue during the last seven years of his employment in the oil fields. He is well and favorably known in insurance circles, being special agent for the Grand Fraternity of Philadelphia, at McDonald, as well as being connected with the Maccabees, the Knights of Pythias and the Improved Order of Heptasophs. He has been successful in his business ventures, with the result that he is the owner of considerable valuable real estate in McDonald. Politically a Democrat, he has taken a great interest in local affairs, but has not accepted office. His religious connection is with the First United Presbyterian Church.

On Dec. 23, 1878, Mr. VanKeuren was married to



Mary Harrington, daughter of Thomas and Julia Harrington, farming people of Warren County. They had eight children, namely: John; Thomas; Jerry, deceased; Mary, Mrs. VanKeuren; Julia, the wife of John Mansfield; Nellie, who was the wife of John Cooney, deceased; Margaret, who married Justin Boyer; and Catherine, who is the wife of Cornelius Kennedy. Mr. and Mrs. VanKeuren have had six children: Josephine, deceased; Henry, who married Lena Campbell, now deceased, has one child, Herbert; and Claud, Blanche, Nellie and Everett.

J. HOWARD CLARKE, whose well improved farm of 164 acres is situated in South Franklin Township, Washington County, Pa., is a representative citizen of this section, where he was born on Nov. 15, 1857. His parents are John G. and Sarah (Herron) Clarke.

The Clarke family is an old and prominent one in this section, having been established in South Franklin Township by the grandfather, Joseph Clarke, who secured land from the Government at an early day. John G. Clarke, father of J. Howard Clarke, is one of the venerable citizens of South Franklin Township, of which he has been a lifelong resident. For many years he was prominent in public life and is one of the three native born citizens of Washington County who have been elected members of the State Legislature, in which body he served with distinction. He married Sarah Herron, who was born in North Strabane Township, Washington County, and of their children the following survive: Catherine L., who resides at Washington, Pa.; J. Howard, who resides in South Franklin Township; Norman E. and Mary R., both of whom reside at Washington; J. Julius, who is a practicing physician at Pittsburg; Rankin J., who resides in South Franklin Township; Albert E., who is a prominent dentist at Pittsburg; and Lulu A., who lives in South Franklin Township. In his political affiliation, Hon. John G. Clarke is a Republican. Since he removed from the farm to Washington, a few years since, he has been an attendant of the Second United Presbyterian Church. He still retains the ownership of his great stock farm of 401 acres, situated in South Franklin Township, where he was engaged for many years in farming and stock raising. He raises horses, cattle and sheep, paying especial attention to the latter, keeping from 500 to 600 of the Saxon breed, and is credited with growing the finest wool produced in Washington County. Although he has reached his 80th year, he remains interested in his business enterprises and is still concerned in the public affairs of the country, in which he once was an important factor.

J. Howard Clarke was educated in the schools of South Franklin Township, Washington and Jefferson College and the Iron City Commercial College at Pittsburg, and

was graduated from the latter institution. For a number of years his interests have been mainly agricultural, farming and stock raising, to which he has added the specialty of fruit growing. He has devoted large sections of his land to the cultivation of cherries, peaches, plums, pears and berries and those who have visited his abundant orchards can never doubt that Washington County can produce fruit equal to any other section provided scientific knowledge is made use of in the planting and care of trees and vines.

On Nov. 21, 1897, Mr. Clarke was married to Miss Sarah Brinton, who was born in Allegheny County, Pa., a daughter of the late Stephen Marshal and Mary (McGrew) Brinton, who were parents of five children: Samuel M., who lives on the old homestead at Pitcairn; Elizabeth (McCleary), who is deceased; M. Homer, a prominent citizen of Ellsworth, Iowa; W. M., who is now deceased, was a physician of Sharpsburg; and Sarah. Mr. and Mrs. Clarke have had four children born to them: Elizabeth B., S. Rebecca, Marshal B. and Mary B. Mr. Clarke and family are members of the Second United Presbyterian Church of Washington. He is a man of enterprise and public spirit, a Republican in politics, and for six years has served as a member of the school board of South Franklin Township.

CHARLES H. LAMBIE, president and treasurer of the Findlay Clay Pot Company, with factories at Findlay, Ohio, and Washington, Pa., the main plant being located at Findlay, has been prominently identified with this concern since 1901, coming to Washington in 1902, when he established a plant in this city.

Mr. Lambie is a native of Pittsburg, where he was reared and educated and subsequently engaged for a period of ten years as buyer for the Joseph Horne Company. He then engaged in glass manufacturing at Findlay, Ohio, and was president of the Dalzell, Gilmour & Leighton Glass Company until 1899. In 1901 he became identified with the Findlay Clay Pot Company, manufacturers of a general line of glass house supplies. Mr. Lambie is a stockholder and member of the board of directors of the Washington Trust Company and is also a stockholder in several other business enterprises of this locality.

In 1882 Mr. Lambie was joined in marriage with Isabella McClurg, a daughter of James McClurg, of Pittsburg, and they have reared five children: James, who is vice-president and general superintendent of the Findlay Clay Pot Company, and Alice, Jessie, Hannah, and Isabel.

Mr. Lambie is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He belongs to the 1st Presbyterian Church.

HIRAM C. HORNER, residing on the National Road, in Canton Township, near Washington, Pa., is one of



RESIDENCE OF J. HOWARD CLARKE, SOUTH FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP











ROBERT H. MILLER, D. O.

the leading men and large land owners of this section. His farm of 72 acres, situated in Canton Township, produces oil and offers also fine grazing opportunities, and he takes advantage of these and grows cattle and stock, and he owns also a stock farm of 200 acres in Greene County and Washington County, crossing the line from Morgan Township in the former county. Mr. Horner was born in Morgan Township, Greene County, Pa., Apr. 16, 1873, and is a son of Oliver C. and Amy A. (Cox) Horner.

On both sides Mr. Horner comes from good, sound stock, his grandfathers being men of sterling qualities and among those who hewed out homes from a practical wilderness. Grandfather Cox bore the name of Christopher and he was one of the earliest settlers in Morgan Township, while Hiram Horner, the paternal grandfather, accompanied his father, William Horner, from Maryland to Fayette County in pioneer days. Family records tell of the early troubles with the Indians and of the hardships which they faced with stout hearts.

Oliver C. Horner, father of Hiram C., died in Greene County, Pennsylvania, in 1890, having been a prominent citizen of Morgan Township, serving in township offices and being a consistent member during the later years of life of the Disciples' Church.

Hiram C. Horner was reared to manhood in Morgan Township and was educated in the schools of Greene County. His interests have always been in the line of agriculture and he carries on farming and stock raising with the success that follows industry and experience. He settled on his present place in Canton Township in 1906. In politics he is a Republican, as was his late father.

Mr. Horner married Miss Jeannette McMurray, who was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, a daughter of James and Tillie J. (Dickey) McMurray and a granddaughter of James and Catherine (Whitely) McMurray. Grandfather James McMurray was born in Ireland, Mar. 13, 1796, and was brought to America by his parents in his boyhood, and he was reared to manhood on their pioneer farm in Pennsylvania. He was married in Washington County, in 1830, to Catherine Whitely, and ten children were born to them. After marriage he bought a farm of 218 acres, situated in Pigeon Creek Valley, near the village of Vanceville, and on that farm he spent the remainder of his life. He was a very active worker in the United Presbyterian Church of Pigeon Creek, but he cared little for politics. He died Apr. 15, 1875, having survived his wife from Dec. 26, 1867.

James McMurray (2), father of Mrs. Horner, was born near Vanceville, Washington County, Mar. 6, 1844, and was reared to manhood on the farm on which he was born. On June 2, 1875, he was married to Tillie J.

Dickey, and they had two children, one of whom died in infancy. Mrs. McMurray died in December, 1878. He was married (second) Oct. 9, 1884, to Lucy Craig, of near West Middletown, Washington County. After this marriage he moved to Kansas City, Mo., where he was engaged in the shoe business. He was a member of the United Presbyterian Church and was a strong Prohibitionist in his views on public questions.

Mr. and Mrs. Horner have four children: John O., Amy Elizabeth, Hazel C. and Hiram R. The family belongs to the Baptist Church.

ROBERT HORACE MILLER, D. O., whose office is located at 403-4 Brown Building, has been established in Washington since February, 1900, and has built up a large and lucrative practice. Dr. Miller was born at College Springs, Iowa, in 1869. He obtained his literary training at Amity College, College Springs, and subsequently taught school for three years. He then became interested in osteopathy and was led to the study of the system, later becoming a student in the American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville, Mo., where he came under the direct teaching of the venerable Dr. Still, the founder of this modern system of healing. The prescribed course at this institution retains much that a student would be required to learn at a medical college of the old school, particularly in the department of anatomy, physiology and pathology, but for the ordinary therapeutics substitutes the curative methods peculiar to the osteopathic system. After Dr. Miller was graduated from the Kirksville institution in 1900 he came immediately to Washington, where he entered into practice, being the pioneer practitioner of osteopathy in Washington County. He is a member of the American Osteopathic Association, the Pennsylvania Osteopathic Association and is president of the Western Pennsylvania Osteopathic Society.

Dr. Miller was married in 1901 to Miss Clara C. Brown, of Wooster, Ohio. He is a member of the First United Presbyterian Church.

WILLIAM CRAIG, one of Independence Township's substantial and respected citizens, who resides on his valuable farm of 200 acres, was born in Independence Township, Washington County, Pa., in 1847, and is a son of William Craig, Sr., who was one of the early settlers in this section. Other members of the family still surviving are his brothers, Robert and John S. Craig, both of whom reside in Hopewell Township.

William Craig had only the educational opportunities offered by the pioneer schools near his home, but of these he took advantage. He has followed farming and stock raising all his mature life and is a representative man in this line in Independence Township. As time has gone



by he has made many substantial improvements and his surroundings indicate a large degree of solid comfort. He has other investments and is a stockholder in the Pittsburg Light and Heat Company. He has given support to the Grange movement and belongs to the organization at Avella and is also a member of the Washington County Agricultural Association; takes a good citizen's interest in public matters in his township and has served two terms as school director. He votes with the Republican party.

Mr. Craig was married Oct. 14, 1884, to Miss Ada M. Nuzum, a daughter of Joel and Jane (Gillespie) Nuzum, of Ohio County, West Virginia, and they have five children: Pearl, who attended the Normal School at West Liberty, W. Va.; Helen, who was educated at the Normal School of Indiana, and Irene, Pauline and William, all yet students. Mr. Craig and family belong to the United Presbyterian Church, in which he is an elder. The two older daughters are members of the church missionary society and are active in the work of this organization.

THOMAS STUART GRIER, one of the representative and substantial citizens of Canonsburg, to which place he came in 1907 from the old homestead in North Strabane Township, Washington County, was born in the old Grier home there, Oct. 5, 1870. His parents were James and Hannah (Van Eman) Grier.

The first of the Griers to come to America was Thomas Grier, who moved from Scotland to North Ireland, and from Belfast started for the long journey which landed him in the United States. He was followed a few years later by a brother, but in the immensity of the new country they lost each other. Thomas Grier settled first in Chester County, Pennsylvania, and moved from there to Cumberland, Pa., where he married and reared a family of twelve children.

James Grier, son of Thomas the pioneer, was born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, and died in 1833. He purchased 160 acres of land in North Strabane Township, and founded there the Grier homestead, which was inherited by his son, James Grier. For that land he paid \$10 per acre. He was married (first) to a Miss Espey, and after her death married Mary Stuart, of North Strabane Township. To this marriage the following children were born: Samuel Stuart, who married a Miss Donaldson, and they both died in Columbiana County, Ohio; Thomas, who died in young manhood, was a Presbyterian minister; Guion, who died in North Strabane Township; David, who was a physician, married and lived and died in Illinois; Jane, who died when aged sixteen years; James, and several who died in infancy.

James Grier, father of Thomas Stuart, died Jan. 6, 1895, in the same house and on the same farm on which

he was born, in North Strabane Township, and was buried on his seventy-fifth birthday. He was a farmer during all his active life. He was married in 1858 to Hannah Van Eman, who was born in Cecil Township, Washington County, and died in January, 1906, in her eighty-second year. The parents of Mrs. Grier were William and Mary (Brackan) Van Eman and they had the following children: Thomas Brackan, who became a Presbyterian minister, married (first) Mary Fulton, and (second) Rachel Stuart, served a congregation at Maple Creek and died in South Canonsburg; Rebecca, who is the widow of John Donaldson, formerly of Georgetown, Ohio, lives in North Strabane Township; Jane, who married Simon B. Mercer, who was a professor in the Saltsburg Academy; Ann, a twin of Jane, who is now deceased, married Rev. Wilson Donaldson, a Presbyterian minister, who moved to a western State; Hannah, who became the mother of Thomas S. Grier, and James, who died young. The parents and the grandparents on both sides of the family were interred in the cemetery belonging to the Chartiers Hill Presbyterian Church, of which they all were worthy members.

Seven children were born to James and Hannah Grier, namely: Mary Van Eman, who died unmarried, in 1886; Jane, who is the wife of John Neill, resides at Canonsburg; Sarah Ann, who resides at Canonsburg; William J., who is also a resident of Canonsburg, married Mary Belle Rebout, and they have one daughter, Dorothy B.; Rebecca L.; Frances, and Thomas S., of Canonsburg.

Thomas S. Grier was reared and educated in North Strabane Township and continued agricultural pursuits on the old homestead until after his mother's death. When rich coal deposits were discovered on this land, contracts for its excavation and sale were made with the Pittsburg and Buffalo Coal Company and the work was carried on for some years before the surface land was sold. It is some of the most valuable land in Washington County.

On Oct. 22, 1908, Mr. Grier was married to Miss Blanche Linn Boyle, a daughter of E. B. Boyle, of North Strabane Township. Mr. and Mrs. Grier are members of the Presbyterian Church.

THOMAS M. BEBOUT, a representative of a substantial old family of Washington County, Pennsylvania, residing in a beautiful home situated at No. 90 East Beau street, owns a valuable farm of 167 acres lying in Amwell Township, to which he gives much attention. Mr. Bebout was born in North Franklin Township, Washington County, Pa., July 20, 1862, and is a son of William N. and Susan (Bebout) Bebout.

William N. Bebout was born in Amwell Township, Washington County, Pa., Feb. 19, 1820. His father, Beden Bebout, moved on the farm which our subject now

owns in March, 1795, and died there in 1867. The family is of Holland Dutch descent.

Beden Bebout, father of William N. Bebout, was born in Sussex County, New Jersey, Apr. 5, 1773, and came to Washington, Pa., in 1788, accompanied by his brothers, Alexander and William, tailors, all young men of thrift and industry. Beden Bebout was a tailor for years. He was married Sept. 25, 1794, to Margaret Nemons, daughter of William Nemons, and they had thirteen children. In 1795 Beden Bebout bought the farm in Amwell Township which is now owned by his grandson, Thomas M. Bebout, and on that place he passed the remainder of his life, dying Feb. 20, 1867, at the age of ninety-five years. After he commenced farming he only worked at his trade in the winter time, going to different houses in the neighborhood as was the custom of the time, the cobbler also making his rounds, and later came the traveling dentist. All the early industries were carried on on Mr. Bebout's place, his wife being as industrious as himself. The cloth and linen she wove he would carry to Baltimore, where the product of her loom found a ready sale. William N. Bebout frequently was heard to say that until he was twenty-one years of age he never wore any garments that had not been woven and fashioned by his mother.

William N. Bebout attended the subscription schools in the neighborhood of his father's farm and assisted at home as his services were required, and after his marriage, in 1845, lived for fifteen years longer on the old farm. He then purchased a farm in Franklin Township, on which he lived for ten years and then sold it and bought a farm in Marion County, West Virginia. After residing there for eight years he disposed of that property and returned to Washington County and he and wife resided in Buffalo Township until 1888, when he purchased a comfortable home on East Beau street, Washington, and in that both Mr. and Mrs. Bebout lived until the close of life. His death occurred in 1897, but she survived until 1909. They were members of the Second Presbyterian Church. In politics he was a Democrat and at various times he served acceptably in township offices.

On Sept. 25, 1845, William N. Bebout married Susan Bebout, whose grandfather was a second cousin of Mr. Bebout's grandfather. She was a daughter of Peter and Isabel (Cooper) Bebout, who settled in North Strabane Township, Washington County, in 1823. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. The following children were born to William N. and Susan Bebout: Alexander; Isabel; Margaret, who married H. L. Barnes; Elizabeth, who married Franklin Arnett; Frank J.; Nettie, who married George Ritchey; Flora, who married W. S. Noble; Thomas M., and Ida and Beden, the former of whom married Theodore Bell.

Thomas M. Bebout was six years old when his parents

moved to Marion County, West Virginia, and during their residence there he attended school and then accompanied them back to Washington County. He remained on the home farm in Buffalo Township until 1884, when he went into the hardware and agricultural implement business at Morgantown, West Virginia, and continued for two years, and then returned to the old farm in Amwell Township, on which his grandfather had settled in 1795. He now owns that farm and resided there until 1905, when he took up his residence in Washington. He continues to look after his farming and sheep raising, but no longer takes part in the actual labor.

In 1882 Mr. Bebout was married to Miss Martha E. Ziegler, and they have two children: Mary Belle and William N. Mr. Bebout and family are members of the Second Presbyterian Church at Washington. He is a member of the fraternal order of Eagles and the Royal Order of Moose, and belongs also to the Knights of Pythias, the lower lodge and the Uniform Rank.

D. MAJOR BELL, M. D., a trusted physician and surgeon engaged in the practice of his profession at Claysville, Pa., was born at Midway, Washington County, Pa., Dec. 7, 1875, and is a son of James and Jane (Major) Bell.

The parents of Dr. Bell both reside in the old home at Midway. They were born in North Ireland. The maternal grandfather, David Major, at one time lived in Smith Township, Washington County, Pa., but later moved to Carlton, Kas., where he still resides.

Dr. Bell attended school at Midway, at Oakdale Academy, and completed his purely literary training at Duquesne College at Pittsburgh, after which he entered Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, where he was graduated in 1903. He located first at Camden, N. J., and from there came to Claysville and here has built up a very substantial practice. He is a member of the county and state medical societies and also of the American Medical Association.

Dr. Bell married Miss Jennie Russell, a daughter of J. C. Russell, of Bulger, Pa., and they have two children: James R. and Gladys. He has long been prominent in Masonry, having attained the Thirty-second degree. He is a member of Trimble Lodge, No. 117, F. and A. M., at Camden, N. J.; of Chapter No. 19, Van Hook Council, of Camden, and of Cyrene Commandery, No. 7, Knights Templars, at Camden, and belongs also to Excelsior Consistory there. During the Spanish-American war he was a member of Co. C, 14th Pa. Vol. Inf. Dr. Bell not only stands high in his profession, but ranks with the most valued citizens of Claysville.

JOSEPH W. BYERLY, who is now living retired at McDonald, Pa., was for many years identified with the



milling business in Washington County as one of the proprietors of the Roller Mills. Mr. Byerly was born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, Aug. 8, 1830, and is a son of David and Harriet (Clark) Byerly.

David Byerly, who was a farmer all of his life, died at Plumville, Indiana County, where both he and his wife were buried. They had the following children: Samuel and Levi, who are deceased; Joseph W.; Mary Jane, who is deceased; Sarah, deceased, who was the wife of Daniel Rareigh; Hannah, who is the widow of John Walker, and Florinda, who is the widow of Isaac Howard.

Joseph W. Byerly attended the common schools of Fayette County, after leaving which he engaged in farming on the home place until he was 21 years old and then went to learn the milling business, in which he continued throughout the remainder of his active life, a period covering 55 years. He was in partnership with C. R. Potter as owner of the Roller Mills for 40 years, and after disposing of his interests in this line retired from active life and has since lived quietly at McDonald, where he owns considerable real estate. He is a Democrat in politics, as was his father before him, and he and his wife are consistent members of the Presbyterian Church at McDonald.

On Oct. 1, 1862, Mr. Byerly was married to Rachel Ellen Potter, daughter of Joseph R. and Margaret Potter, and three children have been born to this union: Clarence E., an oil producer of California; Mary Agnes, wife of J. W. Wallace, and Joseph W., in the mercantile business at Pittsburg, Pa.

J. H. KURTZ, a representative business citizen of Washington, Pa., a member of the Kurtz & Ramsey Monument Company, is a representative of one of the oldest families of Juniata County, members of which colonized Kurtz Valley prior to the Revolutionary War. Mr. Kurtz was born in Juniata County, Pennsylvania, July 17, 1863.

When seventeen years old Mr. Kurtz went to Lancaster, Pa., and began to serve an apprenticeship as marble and granite cutter and completed his trade at Newport, in Perry County. Since then he has been employed in some of the largest shops in the country, learning important details and different methods so that he can claim an all round education in his special line of work. In 1903, when he came to Washington, he entered the shops of the Howarth Marble and Monumental Works, and after the death of Mr. Howarth he managed the plant until in April, 1809. Then, in association with U. B. Ramsey, he formed the present company. They are so equipped that they can do all kinds of marble and granite work and they have every reason to expect a prosperous business career.

In 1889 Mr. Kurtz was married to Miss Louisa Kern, of Shamokin, Northumberland County, Pa., and they have had four children born to them: Earl, Hazel, Carl and Marian, a band of bright and intelligent public school students. Mr. Kurtz and family are members of the Jefferson Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church and he is the much beloved superintendent of the Sunday-school. He is a member of the beneficiary order of Protected Home Circle.

HON. JOHN N. McDONALD, deceased, who served in the State Legislature from Washington County, Pa., in 1853 and 1858, and held many other positions of honor, trust and responsibility, was long a representative citizen of his county and a respected resident of McDonald. He was born in Robeson Township, Washington County, Pa., Feb. 10, 1820. His education was obtained in the subscription schools. On Oct. 29, 1862, he married Elizabeth M. Lee, a daughter of Maj. William Lee, of Cross Creek Township, and they had the following children born to them: Edward, Jane Craig, Margaret, William Lee and J. Nesbit.

In his early years of manhood, Mr. McDonald was a Whig, but later identified himself with the Republican party and became a man of wide influence in its ranks. In addition to serving in the Legislature, he was a delegate to the Union State Convention, in 1856, and a representative delegate in 1876 and again in 1880 and once again in 1884. For many years he was a member of the board of directors of Washington and Jefferson College. He was deeply interested in schools and religious bodies and formerly was a trustee in the First Presbyterian Church at Candor, but in 1886 he became an elder in the First Presbyterian Church at McDonald. His death occurred May 23, 1889, and his burial was in Raccoon Cemetery.

Edward McDonald, the eldest son, was born on the old homestead at McDonald Jan. 11, 1864, and in 1884 was graduated at Washington and Jefferson College. He then took charge of the home farm in partnership with his father, and carried on farming and stock raising until April, 1892, when he was elected president of the First National Bank at McDonald.

This bank was organized June 15, 1892, with a capital stock of \$50,000. Its president was Edward McDonald; vice president, W. B. Moorhead; cashier, G. S. Campbell; and assistant cashier, Miss Ida V. Steen. The directors were: W. B. Moorhead, Samuel Shane, J. R. Gladden, J. D. Sauters, D. Campbell, P. Hoey, Samuel Sturgeon, J. Hunter and Edward McDonald. The present officers are the same as at first with the exception that J. D. Sauters is vice president in place of W. B. Moorhead, deceased. The present board of directors are: Edward



— J. N. McDonald —

*John N. McDonald*





McDonald, J. D. Sauters, G. S. Campbell, C. Ferguson, N. G. Cook, Mel Moorhead, J. N. McDonald, Samuel Shane and D. Campbell.

WILLIAM W. THOMPSON, an unusually prosperous agriculturist of Independence Township, where he owns a fine farm of 174 acres, was born in Cross Creek Township, Washington County, Pa., Mar. 6, 1858, and is a son of James and Mary A. (Provines) Thompson.

The farm owned by Mr. Thompson is a very old settled one, being taken up under the old Doddridge patent, which bears the date of 1785. This patent included what is now property belonging to the Thompsons, the Murdocks, the Carls, the McConnells and the Manchesters, and is recorded at Richmond, Va., as at that time both Pennsylvania and Virginia claimed this territory. On the Thompson farm at one time was a block-house which was erected for a refuge from the Indians. In one corner of the farm is an abandoned cemetery which is the site of what was once known as Old Chapel, an edifice erected by the early Methodists, probably in 1790, and it was used as a place of worship until 1866, when it was no longer suitable for that purpose and is now used as a sheep-house. In the old cemetery, now overgrown with briars and underbrush, one may find tombstones in memory of those who passed away in 1790, 1793, 1804, 1812 and later.

The above farm was the property of the father of its present owner and came to the latter by will. Mr. Thompson has two brothers and one sister, namely: John L., who is a farmer and resides at West Middletown; J. F., who resides in Washington, Pa., and Dorcas A., who resides in West Middletown.

William W. Thompson attended the common schools and then turned his attention to farming and stock raising and since the death of his father has resided on his present place. This land was covered with valuable timber and from this alone Mr. Thompson realized \$3,000. He is an excellent manager and shrewd business man, has progressive ideas, keeps thoroughly posted and is numbered with the substantial and representative men of Independence Township.

In 1892 Mr. Thompson was married to Miss Alice M. Vance, a daughter of Robert B. and Mary R. (McCleary) Vance, of Independence Township. The widowed mother of Mrs. Thompson lives at Independence. They have three children: Bertha and Alice, who are students in the Independence high school, and Howard.

WILLIAM C. LEET, M. D., who has been a prominent member of the medical profession of Washington, Pa., since 1865, was born in 1838 about three miles north of Washington, and is a son of William V. and Elizabeth (Fullerton) Leet, and a grandson of Isaac Leet, who

was born Mar. 13, 1753, in New Jersey, and was one of the earliest settlers of Washington County.

William V. Leet, who was a farmer and one of the early surveyors of Washington County, was born Mar. 18, 1787, in Washington County, and his wife, who in maiden life was Elizabeth Fullerton, was born July 26, 1800, also in Washington County. They were the parents of six children: Nancy M. and Elizabeth, both of whom are deceased; Isaac C., who is a civil engineer and a resident of Kansas; Daniel W., who is an attorney of Milwaukee, Wis.; William C., and Sarah Jane, a resident of Washington, Pa.

Dr. Leet was educated in the academy at Buffalo, Pa., and the Washington High School, after which he began reading medicine in Washington, and in 1865 entered upon the practice of his profession at Washington, being associated with his preceptor during the first three years. Since 1868 he has been alone and has made many personal and professional friends, and has always enjoyed an extensive and lucrative practice, but for the past four years has been gradually withdrawing from practice.

Dr. Leet has been a member of the Presbyterian church for many years and is fraternally affiliated with the Masonic order. He was joined in marriage Jan. 20, 1891, with Annie L. Howe, who died Apr. 30, 1904. Apart from his medical attainments Dr. Leet is ingenious, having patented several useful inventions, and made a number of very fine violins. He has almost completed a small book of beautiful poems, not yet published.

J. J. OSBURN, general farmer in Smith Township, where he is operating his valuable farm and meeting with much success, is a native of Washington County, Pennsylvania, and was born in Robinson Township, Dec. 15, 1834. His parents were James and Martha (McKennet) Osburn.

The father of Mr. Osburn was born in Ireland and he was brought to America by his parents, who settled in Westmoreland County, where he was reared. He married Martha McKennet and they moved to Robinson Township, Washington County, where he died when his eldest son, J. J., was eight years old. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. There were two other sons: G. W. and R. C., the latter of whom is deceased. The parents were buried in Miller's Run Cemetery.

J. J. Osburn obtained his education in the schools of Robinson Township and when quite young began to perform farm duties and has devoted the larger part of his life to agricultural pursuits. Following his marriage he resided for some years on a farm of 138 acres in Robinson Township, in which he has a one-third in-



terest, and then purchased a farm of 110 acres near Dinsmore, and while still owning that, bought the one on which he now resides, subsequently disposing of the other, and is now cultivating 100 acres in Smith Township.

On July 5, 1866, Mr. Osburn was married to Miss Elizabeth McAdam, who died Feb. 17, 1909, and was laid to rest in Fairview Cemetery. She was a woman of exemplary life and beautiful character. Eight children mourn the loss of a devoted mother, namely: Cora R., who married J. V. Sutherland; Eva E., who married John B. Blockhard; Nora B., who resides with her father; Ida, who died young; Ida (2), who lives at home; Oscar L., who married Chess Ackleson; Alvin C., who married Alma Blanchard; Noland C., who lives in California, and Ralph E., who lives at home. Mr. Osburn and family are members of the First Presbyterian Church at Burgettstown. In his political views, Mr. Osburn is a Republican and in both Robinson and Smith Townships has been an active party worker and has been recognized as a useful citizen. During three terms he was president of the Election Board in Robinson Township and has served on the school board, and during his term as road commissioner the public highways in his district were carefully looked after.

C. E. PENN, who is engaged in the merchant tailoring business at Washington, Pa., and is also manager of the Sanitary Cleaning and Dyeing Works at No. 133 South Main Street, has been identified with the business interests of Washington since 1901 and formerly was a member of the highly successful firm of Penn & Brownlee, of this city. He was born near Ninevah, in Greene County, Pa., in 1875, and is a son of Hamilton Penn, who is a well known resident of Dunn's Station, Washington County.

C. E. Penn was reared in Washington County and from the country schools entered Washington and Jefferson College as a student and after leaving there went to Pittsburg, where for five years he was in the tailoring and ready-made clothing business. In 1901 Mr. Penn came to Washington and for three years conducted a merchant tailoring establishment by himself, but in 1904 he admitted E. E. Bottenfield as a partner, under the firm style of Penn & Bottenfield. Later he purchased Mr. Bottenfield's interest, about the same time adding to his stock and making his leading line men's furnishings. In 1907 James P. Brownlee became a partner and the firm style became Penn & Brownlee. On Feb. 1, 1910, Mr. Penn severed his connection with this firm and embarked in the merchant tailoring business for himself. Mr. Penn is a progressive and energetic business man and has other interests. He was one of the

organizers of the Sanitary Cleaning and Dyeing Works at Washington, in which he is financially concerned.

In 1903 Mr. Penn was married to Miss Josephine Cunningham, of Pittsburg, and they have two children: Elwood and George. Mr. Penn is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Fraternally he is an Odd Fellow and an Eagle, and socially is connected with the Bassett Club.

JOHN ANTON, a member of the well-known firm of George Anton & Brother, of Monongahela City, Pa., manufacturers of miners' lamps, which is the largest and most widely known concern of its kind in the United States, was born June 10, 1845, at Alsace Lorraine, Germany, a son of John and Barbara (Hoggelstine) Anton, both of whom were natives of Alsace Lorraine, Germany. The father of our subject was for many years a miner, but spent his later years engaged in the manufacture of pickhandles at Monongahela City, Pa., where he and his wife both died.

John Anton, our subject, was the eldest of a family of nine children, namely, John; Mary, who married M. Bronson; George, senior member of the George Anton & Brother Manufacturing Company; Fred, deceased; Christopher L.; Joseph B., who resides in New York; Peter, now deceased, was engaged in the practice of medicine at Chicago, Ill.; Elizabeth, the deceased wife of Samuel Wilton, and Jessie, who married Capt. Armstrong. John Anton was but a child when he came to America with his parents, who after a voyage of three months landed in New York City, where they remained a short time, then came to Pittsburg on the canal by the way of Harrisburg. The father worked for some time at Coal Hill, Pittsburg, and subsequently brought his family to Monongahela City, where John Anton, Jr., was reared and spent eighteen years working in the mines. In about 1873 this John Anton and his brother, George, engaged in the manufacture of miners' lamps, opening a small shop on the corner of Second and Main Streets, where they employed a few men to assist them. They later moved to larger quarters on Park Avenue, where the business still continued to increase, and they finally moved to their present location on Seventh street, where they employ about thirty men and manufacture an average of 250 dozen lamps per day. Their plant is the largest of its kind in the United States, and they ship their goods to all parts of the world where miners' lamps are used. Mr. Anton is overseer of the plant, his brother George having been retired from business activities for the past few years, although still retaining his interest in the business. Mr. Anton is the owner of a business block at Monongahela City, and besides his residence property on Third Street, also owns considerable other real estate.

On Nov. 30, 1872, Mr. Anton was united in marriage with Margaret Wisebacker, a native of Buffalo, N. Y., and of their union were born four children: George, who is one of the superintendents of the plant, married Lettie Polly in October, 1907; Mary; John, who is engaged as one of the superintendents of the plant, and Anna. Mr. Anton is a Democrat in politics, and his religious connection is with the Catholic Church.

L. E. STERRETT, secretary of the Franklin-Washington Gas Company of Washington, was born in McKean County, and is a son of David and Emma C. (Brooks) Sterrett.

David Sterrett was born in Center County, Pennsylvania, and died in 1907 in Washington, Pa., where for twenty years he was engaged in the practice of law, and was recognized as one of the leading and most able lawyers of the county. For many years he was identified with the oil and gas industry of this locality and always took an active interest in politics, being at one time a member of the State Legislature from McKean County. He was united in marriage with Emma C. Brooks, who was born in Pittsburg, Pa., and is now a resident of Washington. They had a family of five sons and two daughters, as follows: Charles C., who is a Presbyterian minister now in Persia; Arthur, who died while a student in the medical department of the U. of P.; Walter B., who is an instructor in the University School for Boys, at Chicago, Ill.; Malcomb B., who resides at Evanston, Ill., and is engaged in the practice of law in Chicago; L. E., who resides at Washington, Pa.; Martha, who died in infancy, and Marion, who is a graduate of the Northwestern University, Ill., after which she spent a year in Europe.

L. E. Sterrett was reared and educated at Washington, Pa. He was engaged as a clerk in a store for several years and since 1907 has been interested with the Franklin Washington Gas Company, of which he is secretary. Mr. Sterrett is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Washington.

ALEXIS C. LE COMTE, a leading citizen of Washington County, largely interested in oil production and formerly president of the Savings and Trust Company at McDonald, Pa., was born at New Orleans, La., Dec. 3, 1856, and is a son of Anatole and Mary (Favre) Le Comte.

The parents of Mr. Le Comte were born in France, came to America in youth, about 1828, and were married in New Orleans. They had the following children born to them: Joseph, who is now deceased; Alexis C., of McDonald, Pa.; Jennie, now deceased, who was the wife of John Wasson; Elizabeth, who married Grant Hoffman; Emma, who married Prof. Aubin Paux, for-

merly an instructor in French and now a dry goods merchant at Meadville, Pa.; and Edward J. and Arthur A.

Alexis C. Le Comte attended the public schools while his parents lived in New Orleans, later attended the schools at Meadville and Loretto College at Loretto, Pa. From the age of 15 years he worked on a farm for three years, after which he went to the McKean County oil fields and there embarked in an industry in which he has maintained an interest ever since, and at the present time is operating 42 wells in Ohio and Pennsylvania. He has been identified with business affairs at McDonald and for 16 months served as president of the Savings and Trust Company at that point.

On Dec. 28, 1886, Mr. Le Comte was married to Miss Julia Dueray, who is a daughter of Augustus and Victoria (Monin) Dueray, natives of France. Mrs. Le Comte is one of the following family of children: Jessie, who is now deceased; Sarah, who married Joseph Mail-lard; Mary, who married Edward C. Roche; Julia; Augustus L.; and Lilly, who married Benjamin Baird. Mr. and Mrs. Le Comte have one son, Ralph M., who was born Feb. 19, 1888. He is now a student of medicine at the Georgetown University, Washington, D. C. Mr. Le Comte and family belong to the Catholic Church. In politics he is a Republican.

WILLARD G. COOK, deceased, who was for many years one of the representative farmers and stock raisers of Canton Township, Washington Co., Pa., was born in Canton Township, in 1839, and died Oct. 28, 1898. He practically spent his entire life on the farm in Canton Township, having located in Washington just two years previous to his death. He was a son of William Henry Cook, who, when 18 years of age came from Rhode Island and settled in Canton Township, Washington County. Willard G. Cook was one of the progressive, public spirited men of the township, and always took an active interest in all affairs which tended toward the advancement of the community in which he lived. He held membership with the Second Presbyterian Church.

In 1872, Mr. Cook was united in marriage with Nannie W. Irwin, who was born and reared in West Bethlehem Township, Washington County, and is a daughter of Robert and Nancy (Weir) Irwin, the former a native of Highland County, Ohio, who came to Washington County when young and engaged in farming and stock raising until the time of his death. His wife was born in Washington County and came of one of the pioneer families of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Willard G. Cook were the parents of two daughters: Margaret R., married Charles E. Smith, who is a teacher in the Washington public schools, and they have one child, Charles Raymond Smith; and Maud E., the widow of John P. Clark, of Waynesburg, has one son, John Willard Clark,



and resides with her mother in Washintgon. Mrs. Cook and daughters are members of the Second Presbyterian Church.

JOHN SCOTT BARR, formerly county commissioner of Washington County, Pa., has been a prominent resident of Canonsburg since 1888, but prior to that for many years, carried on extensive agricultural operations in Somerset Township, where he owned 300 acres of land. He was born in Somerset Township, Washington County, Pa., Jan. 26, 1827, a son of William and Mary (Boyd) Barr.

The parents of Mr. Barr were both born in County Antrim, Ireland. The grandfather, John Barr, brought his family to America in 1819 and settled in the upper end of Somerset Township. He was accompanied by his brothers, Robert and Joseph, the latter of whom lived and died near Finleyville, Pa. Robert Barr settled on Marengo Creek and operated what was long known as Barr's mill. John Barr had married Martha Dickey in Ireland and they had a family of four sons and two daughters: William, John Robert, Archie, Margaret and Mary. Through marriage they became connected with other old families. John Barr married Elizabeth Smith and was a farmer in Somerset Township. Robert married Margaret Jackson and was a farmer and blacksmith in Somerset Township. Archie was accidentally killed when 12 years old. Margaret was the wife of Robert Patterson and died in Indiana County, Pa. Mary married Andrew Jackson, who was reared on an adjoining farm and she lived and died there.

William Barr was born in 1797 and died Sept. 28, 1838, from dysentery, when aged 41 years. He purchased a farm near what was then known as the Seceder Church, near Pigeon Creek, and lived there until his death. He married Mary Boyd and they had eight children born to them, the eldest being John S. Barr, who was 13 years old when his father died. The others were: Hugh and Eliza, twins, Margaret, William Wilson, Bankhead B., Mary, Jennie, who was the youngest. She married William Berry, who resided in North Strabane Township, near Clokeyville. Mary married William Garrett, of Washington County, from which they moved to their present home at College Springs, Page County, Iowa. Margaret married James S. Dickey and died in Pittsburg, her family now residing at Pittsburg. Eliza married Duncan Williamson, a farmer near Xenia, Ohio. She is now a widow and resides at College Springs, Iowa. Of the sons, Hugh died on his farm in Somerset Township. He married Belle Black. William Wilson, who died several years since in the city of Philadelphia, was a minister of the United Presbyterian Church and for many years was secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions. He married Catherine Barr. Bankhead B. Barr

enlisted for service in the Civil War, entering Co. G, 140th Pa. Vol. Inf. He received wounds at the battle of Gettysburg and again at the battle of the Wilderness and died from these injuries, at Alexandria, Va. His body lies interred in the family burying ground at Pigeon Creek and his sufferings in devotion to his country, make it doubly hallowed ground.

John Scott Barr obtained his education in the public schools of Somerset Township, but on account of the early death of his father, had many responsibilities placed early on his shoulders. Under his management the land was cultivated and he took upon himself the education of his brothers and the proper rearing of the family of fatherless children. He not only preserved the original tract of land, but added to it until he owned 300 acres, only a part of which he now retains, having disposed of one farm and of his coal lands to a large degree when, in 1888, he retired to Canonsburg. He still directs his agricultural affairs as formerly, but takes no part in them.

Mr. Barr was married (first) in 1852 to Miss Mary Gibson, who died in 1855. Her father was James Gibson, the family being a well-known one in North Strabane Township. One daughter survives, Mary, who is the wife of Rev. James M. Duncan, of Shannon City, Iowa, who is pastor of the United Presbyterian body at that place, and they have one daughter. Mr. Barr was married (second), Jan. 26, 1865, to Miss Mary Pattison, of Indiana County, Pa., a daughter of Robert and Mary (Stewart) Pattison. Three children were born to this union, but one only survives, Martha Jane, who is the wife of Rev. W. F. Wier, of Ashtabula, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Wier have had four children, three of whom are living: John S. B., William Thomas and Leroy Moffitt. In early life, Mr. Barr was identified with the Whig party, but is now and for years has been a staunch Republican. He went out with the militia when Pennsylvania was threatened with invasion. In 1872 he was elected a county commissioner and served three years and two months in that office. He has served for some 18 years as a member of the school board and was appointed by the Governor of Pennsylvania as a manager of the Reform school for four years. In 1862 he was elected an elder in the Pigeon Creek United Presbyterian Church and when coming to Canonsburg about 20 years ago was elected an elder in the Chartiers United Presbyterian Church.

SAMUEL McWILLIAMS, one of the leading citizens of Canonsburg, was born Nov. 30, 1858, in Chartiers Township, Washington Co., Pa., on a farm one mile distant from this city, and is a son of James Milton and Lydia (McCoy) McWilliams.

James Milton McWilliams was born in Washington



MRS. MARY P. BARR



JOHN S. BARR





County in 1813 and lived to the age of 81 years. He was a wagonmaker by trade and also owned a small farm. He married Lydia McCoy, who was born near McConnell's Mills, who died in July, 1908, when aged eighty-six years. They were the parents of twelve children, namely: John W., who was an attorney at law, died in Kansas; William J., who resided at Canonsburg, died in December, 1908; Mary A., who is the widow of John Cook, resides at Canonsburg; George S., who is a resident of Canonsburg; Lydia, who is now deceased, was the wife of John M. Stewart; James M., Addison W., Samuel, Hattie E. and Nettie, all of whom are residents of Canonsburg; and George, and an infant daughter, both died in this city. The parents of the above family were members of the Chartiers United Presbyterian Church.

Samuel McWilliams attended the public schools of District No. 8, Chartiers Township, in boyhood and then continued his studies for several years in Jefferson Academy at Canonsburg. For about eight years following he taught school and became well known in this connection in different sections of the county and during this period for two years had charge of the "E" Division of the Morganza Pennsylvania Reform School. Upon retiring from educational work he entered into the mercantile business at Canonsburg and continued there for ten years. In 1895 he became associated with the Citizens' Bank, Limited, of Canonsburg, in the capacity of assistant cashier and when it was merged into the Citizens' Trust of Canonsburg in 1901, became its assistant secretary and treasurer, and maintained this connection until Sept. 1, 1909, when he accepted the position of bookkeeper in the trust department of the Commonwealth Trust Company of Pittsburg.

On Sept. 11, 1884 Mr. McWilliams was married to Miss Ella S. Roberts, who was born in Canonsburg. She was a daughter of John T. and Sarah (Kelso) Roberts. Mr. and Mrs. McWilliams had four children, namely: Edith M., who was educated in the local schools, graduated from the Canonsburg High School and Jefferson Academy, is a successful teacher in Cecil Township; Charles Ray, who is a bright student in the High School; and William Walter and John M., both of whom are in school. Mrs. McWilliams died Sept. 15, 1901. She was a most estimable lady, one whose many amiable qualities served to endear her to all who came within her influence.

In politics, Mr. McWilliams is a Democrat. He has served several terms as a member of the School Board but has given more attention to his business than to public affairs, as concerns the holding of office. He is a member of the Chartiers United Presbyterian Church. His only fraternal connection is with the Royal Arcanum.

U. B. RAMSEY, member of the Kurtz & Ramsey Monument Company, with business quarters at No. 220 South Main Street, Washington, Pa., was born at Cross Roads, Washington County, Dec. 10, 1865, a son of the late W. C. Ramsey, formerly sheriff of Washington County and a very prominent citizen.

U. B. Ramsey was reared on the home farm and attended the country schools. He was largely interested in farming and stockraising in Buffalo Township until March, 1909, when he removed to Washington and one month later entered into partnership with J. H. Kurtz in the monument business, the latter being a practical worker in marble and granite. This new enterprise has capital, energy and practical knowledge back of it and has a promising future.

In December, 1886, Mr. Ramsey was married to Miss Mary A. Mounts, who died December 1, 1908. She was a lady of beautiful Christian character, and amiable personality. Her father was Adam Mounts, an old and honored resident of Washington County. The four surviving children are: William Calvin and Adam Mounts, twins, the latter of whom is associated with his father in business; and Elizabeth Grace and Howard Paul. During their residence in Buffalo Township, Mr. and Mrs. Ramsey were members of the East Buffalo Prebyterian Church and since coming to Washington, Mr. Ramsey has identified himself with the Third Presbyterian Church.

WILLARD G. CUNDALL, a leading citizen and successful farmer of Blaine Township, Washington County, Pa., who is serving most acceptably as president of the township board of school directors, was born in Chartiers Township, in the same county, Aug. 16, 1860. His parents were Edward G. and Martha (Cook) Cundall.

Edward G. Cundall was born in Washington County, Pa., in 1834 and resides at Washington, Pa. His father was Edward Cundall, who was a native of Rhode Island. Edward G. Cundall is a well known citizen of the county and formerly was superintendent of the County Home, in Chartiers Township, where he served for fourteen years in that responsible office. He married Martha Cook, who was also born in Washington County and they had a large family, four of whom survive the mother, who died in 1892, namely: Margaret R., who is the wife of DeForest Wilson, of Taylorstown; Emma J., who is the wife of William McMannis, of Taylorstown; and Willard G. and William H., the latter being a resident of Washington.

Willard G. Cundall was reared and educated in his native county and throughout his whole life has been more or less connected with agricultural pursuits. For some years he has also been in the employ of the Washington Oil Company. The South Pennsylvania Pipe Line station is located at the place which was named



Cundall Station in honor of this family, the site being on the old Cundall farm.

Mr. Cundall married Miss Ada R. Clarke, who was born in Chartiers Township and is a daughter of Thomas P. Clarke who is now a resident of Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Cundall have four sons: Thomas W., Harry P., Edward M. and Willard G. With his family, Mr. Cundall belongs to the United Presbyterian Church at Taylors-town. He is a member of the order of Knights of Pythias at that place and has frequently been elected to official position in the lodge. In politics, like his father, Mr. Cundall is a Republican.

JAMES E. WALLACE, farmer and successful fruit grower, residing at No. 500 Locust Avenue, has been a citizen of Washington since 1890, coming from Westmoreland County, Pa., where his family is one of age and prominence. Mr. Wallace was born in Westmoreland County, in 1861, and is a son of the late William Wallace, who died at Washington, in 1896.

The grandfather, James Wallace, was born in Westmoreland County, in 1805, and followed an agricultural life. His father was Peter Wallace, who was also born in Westmoreland County, where he was prominent in public affairs, serving some twelve years as a member of the State Legislature from there. His father, Richard Wallace, was the first of the family to settle in Westmoreland County and he built one of the first mills and a fort, known as Wallace Fort, which was one of the earliest defenses erected to protect settlers from the Indians, west of the Allegheny Mountains. He was known as a great Indian fighter and on several occasions he fell into the hands of the savages, but managed to escape. Finally he joined an exploring expedition into the Ohio wilderness and never returned.

James E. Wallace was reared and educated in his native county and there engaged in farming until 1890, when he came to Washington County and purchased land near where he resides. He makes a specialty of peaches and strawberries and grows other fine fruit, finding a ready market for all his land will produce.

In 1896, Mr. Wallace was married to Miss Julia Frances Ransom, who was born at Mt. Vernon, Ohio, a daughter of Willard Wallace and Julia Nichols (McGiffin) Ransom, both of whom were natives of Mt. Vernon. The mother of Mrs. Wallace died when she was seven weeks old. The father survived for many years and died at his home in Mt. Vernon, March 30, 1902. Mrs. Wallace was an only child. Mr. Ransom was a farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Wallace are members of the Second Presbyterian Church of Washington, in which he is a deacon.

JOHN LOGAN McCLELLAND, a representative business citizen at Canonsburg, dealing in real estate and

insurance, and one of the organizers of the Canonsburg Electric Light Company, was born at Florence, Hanover Township, Washington Co., Pa., August 21, 1841. His parents were Jackson and Mary (Criswell) McClelland.

The McClelland family was established in Washington County by the great-grandfather, Hanson McClelland, who came from Ireland. He reared a family of sturdy sons, one of these being William McClelland, who became the grandfather of John Logan McClelland. The McClellands and McCooks were neighbors in Chartiers Township and William McClelland and Daniel McCook, father of the "fighting McCooks," of the Civil War, together owned the salt well in Chartiers Township. William McClelland married Hannah Long and they had four children: Jackson, Joseph, James and Catherine, the latter of whom married Rev. M. A. Parkinson.

Jackson McClelland was born in Chartiers Township and the mother in Hanover Township, Washington County. In 1843 they moved to Canonsburg, where both died, the mother in 1891, in her seventy-first year. They had the following children: John Logan; Romulus L., who died in 1852, aged ten years; and Mary Long, who was married to Arthur McMurtrie, of Huntington; and Nettie Criswell, both of whom live with their brother.

John Logan McClelland attended Jefferson College before he accompanied the family when removal was made South in 1858. In 1862 the family came back to Canonsburg. In 1861 Mr. McClelland entered the Confederate army as a private in Co. G, 50th Tenn. Vol. Inf., in which he served a short time, this regiment being the garrison regiment of Fort Donaldson. Soon after enlisting he was made second lieutenant. In 1869 he returned to Washington County and was a member of the civil engineering corps that built the Chartiers Valley Railroad and after the completion of that contract he entered the office of the chief engineer of the Panhandle Railroad, and remained with that road until 1881. In 1883 he was made deputy sheriff of Washington County and served three years under Sheriff W. B. Chambers. In 1886 he opened a real estate office and at the same time organized a building and loan association which proved very successful, and demonstrated his ability and integrity as a business man. In 1894 he organized, with others, the Canonsburg Electric Light Company, of which he was president from 1894 until 1907, which was sold to the Washington Electric Light Company in 1909, it taking charge on April 1, 1909.

In politics, Mr. McClelland is a staunch Democrat, and is a very popular citizen. He has never married.

WILLIAM C. RAMSEY, deceased, once a citizen of large influence in Washington County, was also one of sterling character. He was born in Amwell Township,

Washington Co., Pa., March 5, 1843, and was a son of Reuben and Margaret (Horn) Ramsey.

Reuben Ramsey was born near the corner of College and Maiden streets, Washington, and was a son of George and Lydia (Lloyd) Ramsey. He settled in Amwell Township after he married and there worked at the cooper trade and also as a farmer and there he died in 1882, survived by his widow until 1890. Reuben Ramsey married Margaret Horn, a daughter of Michael and Elizabeth (Closser) Horn, and they had the following children born to them: William Calvin, Robert Hamilton, George Washington, Nicholas Murray and John Nelson.

William C. Ramsey was reared on the home farm and was afforded excellent educational advantages, better than were enjoyed by his associates. He was prepared to teach school but on August 8, 1862, he entered the Federal Army, enlisting in Co. D, 140th Pa. Vol. Inf., and served faithfully until he was honorably discharged June 25, 1865, at Albany, N. Y. He was ever at the post of duty and at the battle of Gettysburg he was seriously wounded, his injury making it necessary for him to spend many months in a hospital. After he had sufficiently recovered, he was transferred to the 11th Veteran Corps, of which he was made quartermaster-sergeant, having served in the 140th Regiment with the rank of color corporal. His whole military record is one that reflects honor and credit upon him and is a source of pride to his family.

After he returned to Washington County, Mr. Ramsey spent several winters teaching school after his summers on the farm, and in the meanwhile he took an active and intelligent interest in public matters in the county. He had been reared a Democrat and on the Democratic ticket, in 1870, he was elected to the important office of sheriff of Washington County and during his three years of service was acknowledged to be an able, courageous and conscientious officer. When he retired to private life he bought a farm situated about five miles distant from Washington and resided there until the close of his life, his death occurring December 2, 1902. His widow survives and occupies a comfortable home at No. 155 Duncan avenue, Washington.

Mr. Ramsey was married in 1863 to Miss Elizabeth Jane Sower, a daughter of Levi and Cynthias Sower, of West Bethlehem Township. They reared five children, namely: Ulysses Bernard, who is a member of the Kurtz & Ramsey Monument Company, at Washington; Levi Harlan, who is engaged in farming in the county; Kate Florence, who resides with her mother at Washington; Wilmetta Maud Estella, who is now deceased; and Lillie Blanche, who is the wife of Morgan Prigg, residing on a farm in Canton Township. Mr. Ramsey was one of the active and liberal members of the East Buffalo

Presbyterian Church, in which he was an elder. Although he began life with little means, through industry, prudence and good judgment, he acquired an ample estate. He was one of the directors of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Washington.

ERNEST C. LAWTON, whose comfortable residence is situated on the edge of the village of West Middletown, Washington Co., Pa., is successfully carrying on general farming and stock raising on 128 acres of excellent land which lies in Hopewell Township. He was born in Independence Township, Washington Co., Pa., March 9, 1870, and is a son of Joseph K. and Mary L. (Quest) Lawton. His mother, who lives in West Middletown, is a daughter of the late Dr. Quest, of Wellsburg, at one time a practitioner of West Middletown. He has a twin sister, Eva, who married M. G. Lawrence, and one other sister, Annie, who married Malcolm Atmore. Mr. Lawton was a carpenter by trade and lived here most of his life, dying in 1906.

Ernest C. Lawton secured a good common school education and worked at first, after leaving school, as a tinner. He has been very active in politics and is a recognized Republican leader. He served as deputy sheriff under his father-in-law, Sheriff Pentecost, has also been warden of the jail and has been a member of the township school board.

On November 27, 1900, Mr. Lawton was married to Miss Martha Pentecost and they have a charming little daughter, Phoebe, who was born in her grandfather's house during his official term as sheriff of Washington County.

JOHN W. WARRICK, one of Washington's representative business men, conducting a large grocery enterprise at No. 102 South Main street, Washington, is also identified with other business concerns of this section. He was born at Washington, in 1862, and is a son of George M. and Mary (Wilson) Warrick and a grandson of Jonathan and Mary (Slack) Warrick, old residents of Washington County.

After leaving school, John W. Warrick entered his father's grocery store and in 1881 became a partner in the business which was conducted as G. M. Warrick & Sons until the father retired, when the firm style was changed to G. M. Warrick's Sons. In 1908, William J. Warrick, the other member of the firm, retired, and since then John W. Warrick has been sole proprietor. During the entire course of his business life he has been identified with grocery interests and is one of the most experienced men in this line in Washington County. This house has always enjoyed a liberal patronage as it has been conducted along the lines to ensure a continuance of the confidence of the



public. Mr. Warrick has other interests, being connected with the Floral Company of South Strabane Township and is a director in the First National Bank of Washington.

Mr. Warrick was married in 1896, to Miss Catherine Chambers, a daughter of Josiah R. Chambers, of Canonsburg, and they have two sons: George Ramsey and John Wilson. With his family, Mr. Warrick is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Washington. He has never been unduly active in public matters but his fellow citizens know where he stands when the good citizens of the community are appealed to, to further movements which promise to be beneficial to every one, or to aid in the maintenance of law and order.

W. W. HOYT, burgess of Washington, Pa., has been a resident of this city for the past 20 years and has taken a deep interest in public affairs. He was born at Pittsburgh, in 1867, and prior to locating at Washington lived in various parts of the country.

Mr. Hoyt was reared and educated in Pittsburgh, and there learned the trade of a horseshoer in his father's shop. He afterward worked at his trade at various places throughout the country and in 1889 came to Washington, Pa., with the intention of remaining but one week. He has been here continuously since that time and has met with much success at his trade. In 1894, he entered into business for himself, making horseshoeing a specialty, and he now has three men in his employ. He is a Democrat in politics and has always taken an active interest in political affairs. He served in the city Council from the Fourth Ward a number of years, and in February, 1909, was elected burgess of Washington over the Republican nominee, Jacob Zelt, Jr. He is the first Democrat honored with election to that office in a number of years, the city being normally Republican, and he received a majority of 394 votes.

On Mar. 5, 1890, Mr. Hoyt was married to Miss Edith S. Jones, of Homestead, Pa., and they have six children living. Mr. and Mrs. Hoyt are consistent members of the First Baptist Church. He is prominently affiliated with a number of fraternal organizations: National Lodge No. 81, I. O. O. F.; Shakespeare Encampment No. 20, I. O. O. F.; Rebecca Lodge; Hancock Lodge No. 231, K. P.; Washington Commandery No. 62, U. R. K. P., of which he was captain six years; Modern Woodmen of America; Home Guards of America; the Eagles, and Local No. 166, Master Horseshoers National Protective Association.

A. J. RUSSELL, a leading citizen of Washington County, Pa., who has been prominently identified with public affairs and business interests of Bulger, Midway,

and Smith Township, is vice president of the Midway National Bank and is agent for the Pennsylvania Central and St. Louis Railroad at this point. Mr. Russell was born two miles north of Hickory, in Mt. Pleasant Township, Washington Co., Pa., October 6, 1841, and is a son of Andrew and Jane C. (Miller) Russell.

Andrew Russell was born in Chartiers Township, Washington County, about three miles north of Canonsburg, and there he was a large farmer for many years, moving then to Mt. Pleasant Township, where he lived until a year and a half of his death, when he retired to Houston, where he purchased a residence. He was one of the old and reliable citizens of this section and during a large part of his life was a member of the United Presbyterian Church. He married Jane C. Miller, a daughter of Andrew Miller and ten children were born to them.

A. J. Russell was educated in the common schools of Mt. Pleasant Township and Hickory Academy, completing the course of study at the latter place. In 1862 he entered the Federal Army as a soldier in the Civil War, enlisting in Co. G, 123rd Pa. Vol. Inf., and with that organization completed the nine months of his first enlistment. After a visit home, Mr. Russell re-enlisted for further service, entering the 21st Pa. Vol. Cav., and with that brave body of troopers he continued a soldier until the close of the war. After his safe return to peaceful pursuits, in 1867, Mr. Russell embarked in the mercantile business at Bulger, which enterprise he continued for 34 years, when he disposed of it to Charles C. Rodgers. In 1866-67, he accepted a railroad agency with the Pennsylvania system and this business interest he has retained ever since. He has been an active politician and many time has been elected to important offices on the Republican ticket. For 35 years he served as postmaster at Bulger, and for three terms as a justice of the peace in Smith Township and so satisfactory were his decisions that he was re-elected for a like period but declined to serve. When the Midway National Bank was organized, July 4, 1867, Mr. Russell became vice president and he has continued in that office ever since and is one of the largest stockholders. Mr. Russell's business ability, his public spirit and his general high standing in his community, have brought him the respect and approbation of his fellow citizens irrespective of political affiliation.

Mr. Russell was married (first) June 2, 1867, to Miss Margaret McBurney, who died in 1886, leaving one son, Andrew L., who is a resident of Midway, Pa. Mr. Russell was married (second) to Miss Alice M. Smith, a daughter of Robert Smith, of Cherry Valley. They are members of the United Presbyterian Church at Midway, in which Mr. Russell has been an elder for 15 years.

G. M. BARRE, a retired farmer of Washington, Pa., and owner of a fine farm of 168 acres in South Strabane



W. W. HOYT





Township, was born on September 26, 1849, at Scenery Hill, Washington Co., Pa., and is a son of William and Martha (Munce) Barre.

William Barre, who was born in 1822, at Scenery Hill, Pa., was a wagon maker by trade, at which he worked for many years during his early life. He subsequently bought a farm in South Strabane Township, where he was engaged in farming and stock raising until about one year before his death, when he removed to Washington, where he died in 1899. He married Martha Munce, who came of one of the pioneer families of Washington County, and they became the parents of fifteen children, of whom the following are living: Joseph C., of East Maiden street, Washington; Thomas, resides in Missouri; Angeline, married James Matthews of Washington, Pa.; Kate (Mrs. Haines) resides in California; Maggie, is the wife of Andrew Horn of Washington County; Emma, is the wife of James Wilson, who conducts an undertaking establishment in Washington, Pa.; Sadie, married Samuel McCowan; and G. M., the subject of this sketch.

G. M. Barre was reared and educated in South Strabane Township, where throughout his active career, he was engaged in general farming and stock raising, making a specialty of sheep raising. In 1904, Mr. Barre retired from business life and came to Washington, where he resides in a fine home at No. 281 Locust avenue, but still continues overseeing his farming interests in South Strabane Township. In 1894 Mr. Barre was joined in the bonds of wedlock with Annie Ellwood, who was born in Washington County and is a daughter of Thomas Ellwood. Mr. and Mrs. Barre are members of the Second Presbyterian Church.

THOMAS A. MCCREIGHT, who owns 70 acres of very valuable land which lies in Hanover Township, Washington Co., Pa., was born in Jefferson County, Pa., April 3, 1864, and is a son of Smith and Elizabeth (Murphy) McCreight.

The parents of Mr. McCreight were both born in Pennsylvania and were married at Brookville, in Jefferson County. The father died March 10, 1907. He had many business interests, being engaged in farming and lumbering and also owned a grist-mill. They had the following children: Thomas A.; Clara, who married Orville M. Grissinger, lives in Colorado; Anna, who married Andrew Wheeler, lives in Jefferson County; and Susan B., who married R. P. Gardner of Hanover Township, and with this daughter the mother makes her home.

Thomas A. McCreight attended school pretty regularly until he was 15 years old, after which he went to farming with his father and has made farming his main work in life, although he has also worked at the carpenter trade. This he never really learned, but having

a natural talent, has done some very creditable work in that line, in the way of improving his property.

On May 10, 1888, Mr. McCreight was married to Miss Laura Bell, a daughter of William and Anna (McCready) Bell, who were farming people of Washington County. The children of the Bell family were: Mary, who is now deceased, was the wife of Seward Walker; Harry; James A.; Ada, who married Mayo Patterson; Laura, who married Mr. McCreight; Dessa, who married Alexander Wilson; and W. C. and A. J. Mr. and Mrs. McCreight have the following children: Clarence A., Lester S., Craig O., George D., Alice Bell and Stella May. The family belong to the United Presbyterian Church of Hanover Township. In politics, like his late father, Mr. McCreight is a Republican. He has served very acceptably in the office of road master and is a respected and representative man in his township.

GEORGE M. WARRICK, one of Washington's most esteemed retired citizens, was born in Amwell Township, Washington Co., Pa., February 28, 1831, and is a son of Jonathan T. and Mary (Slack) Warrick.

Jonathan T. Warrick was brought to Washington County when about ten years of age, but later was taken to Beaver County and lived there until he was seventeen, when he returned to Washington County and engaged in school-teaching here until he was twenty-six years old. For some time afterward he worked at carpentering and cabinetmaking and then turned his attention to farming in Amwell Township, moving from there in 1835 to East Finley Township, where he remained until his death, in 1846, at the age of sixty-two years. He married Mary Slack, who was a native of Washington County, and to them were born the following children: Sarah, who married Jackson Harshman; James; Matilda; Mary, who married George Ely, is survived by one son, Dr. Ely, residing at Washington; Charlotte, who married Elijah Coulson; William W.; George M.; Elizabeth, who married W. K. Long, of Washington; and Hannah C.

George M. Warrick obtained his education in the country schools and continued to work on his father's farm until he was sixteen years of age, at which time he came to Washington, where he spent two years working at the carpenter trade. He was of a mechanical turn of mind and soon mastered details sufficiently to enter into contracting and when twenty years old he went to Chicago and engaged in work there until homesickness caused his return to Washington. He continued contracting until 1858, when he embarked in the mercantile business, at this time entering into partnership with his brother, W. W. Warrick, under the firm name of G. M. and W. W. Warrick. In 1866 this firm, in partnership with John M. Wilson, bought the Washing-



ton Flouring Mills and for some years both the milling and grocery business was carried on, when William W. Warrick retired from both enterprises and the other members of the firm continued together until 1887, when they sold the mill to Zelt Brothers, Mr. Wilson retiring from the firm. Mr. Warrick then associated his two sons, John W. and William J. Warrick with him, under the firm style of G. M. Warrick & Sons. This became one of the leading grocery concerns at Washington and when George M. Warrick retired from active business life the sons continued, making a slight change in the firm style, preserving the founder's name, in G. M. Warrick's Sons. In 1908, one son, W. J., retired from the firm to engage in another business, and the enterprise came entirely into the proprietorship of John W. Warrick, who still carries it on.

In 1855, George M. Warrick married Miss Mary Wilson, a daughter of William Wilson, of Taylorstown, Washington Co., Pa., and five children were born to them, namely: Matilda Belle, who married Rev. McCarrell, a Presbyterian minister; William J., who is in the florist business at Washington; John W., who is a grocery merchant; and Rachel and Jennie, both of whom reside at home.

Mr. Warrick united with the Methodist Episcopal Church when eighteen years of age, and has been a consistent member of this religious body ever since. He started out in life entirely dependent upon his own efforts and through industry, enterprise and integrity, built up a large business and attained to a high and honorable position among his fellow citizens. His beautiful home is situated at No. 263 East Beau street. His leisure time is occupied in performing the duties of vice president of the Washington County Fire Insurance Company.

HARRY B. HAYDEN, a wholesale liquor dealer of Monongahela City, Pa., and president of the Finleyville Southern Electric Railroad, has been a resident of Monongahela City since October, 1903. He was born June 4, 1873, at Pittsburg, Pa., and is a son of Michael Hayden, who was a resident of Pittsburg, where during the greater part of his life he followed his trade as a bottle-blower. He was a member of the Green Glass Bottle Blowers' Union of the United States and Canada, and during the latter part of his life was general manager of the Ohio Valley Glass Works. His death occurred in Pittsburg, and he was the father of a large family of children, of whom the following are living: Thomas M.; Joseph R.; James E.; Harry B.; Anna L., who is the wife of Harry Walsh; Regina, who is the wife of Ray Albert, and William F., of Knoxville.

Harry B. Hayden was reared and obtained his educational training at Pittsburg, where when a young man,

he ran a confectionery store, which he disposed of during the Flint Glass Strike. He then went to Indiana, where he and his brother Thomas M., rented a farm, which they operated successfully for several years, and where our subject celebrated his 21st birthday. In October, 1903, Mr. Hayden came to Monongahela City, Pa., and on May 1, 1907, opened his present business on Second street. Fraternally he belongs to the B. P. O. E., the F. O. E., the Loyal Order of Moose, Ancient Order of Hibernians, and the Turners, all of Monongahela City. His religious connection is with the Roman Catholic Church.

In August, 1901, Mr. Hayden was united in marriage with Catherine E. Grill of Pittsburg, and they have three children: Catherine, Naomi, and Grace. Mr. and Mrs. Hayden reside at No. 714 Coal street.

JOHN McCLAIN, a well known broom manufacturer of Washington, Pa., who was for many years identified with the farming interests of Franklin Township, was born August 21, 1842, on his father's farm in Franklin Township, a son of Simeon and Jane (Carter) McClain.

Simeon McClain, who was born in Franklin Township, Washington County, about 1816, was the youngest son of John McClain, who was one of the earliest settlers of the county. Simeon McClain followed farming and stock raising during the greater part of his life, and was one of the substantial and enterprising citizens of the community in which he lived. He was united in marriage with Jane Carter, a native of Amwell Township, and a daughter of Isaac and Nancy Carter, and their union resulted in the following issue: John McClain, the subject of this sketch; Elizabeth Ann, the deceased wife of H. K. Bell; William N., who resides on Franklin street, Washington; Sarah Ellen, his twin sister, who died October 16, 1907, was the wife of S. S. Bell; W. Ross, of Virginia; and Mary Margaret, who is the wife of Homer C. Andrew, of Van Buren, Pa.

John McClain was reared in Franklin Township, where for many years he engaged in farming. About 1869 he came to Washington, and for a period of twenty years operated the Washington Woolen Mills, to which on January 1, 1871, he added a broom factory, which he carried on in connection with the mills. He subsequently disposed of the woolen mills, and on account of his health, spent a part of his time on the farm each year, but he continued the manufacturing of brooms, which he still is engaged in. Mr. McClain is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and fraternally is a Knight Templar Mason.

On December 25, 1875, Mr. McClain was united in marriage with Anna M. Gordon, a daughter of James Gordon of Washington County, and they have two sons: James B., who is chief engineer of the Sea Board Air-

line R. R., is located at Columbia, S. C.; and Otis, who is a mechanical draughtsman, is located at Franklinton, N. C., where he is overseeing the building of the concrete abutments on the Sea Board Airline Railroad.

HUGH HANNA, M. D., a prominent citizen of Donegal Township, who has been engaged in agricultural pursuits near Claysville since he retired from the active practice of medicine, was born in Cecil Township, Washington Co., Pa. His parents were Hugh and Dorothea (Whitely) Hanna.

The father of Dr. Hanna was born in North Ireland and the mother in Washington County. The paternal grandparents of Dr. Hanna came to the northern part of Washington County when their son was small and he was reared there and subsequently married Dorothea Whitely, but died early, Dr. Hanna being only four years old when his father's death occurred.

After the death of her husband, the mother of Dr. Hanna, with other members of the family, removed to Nottingham Township, Washington County, and there he was reared and was mainly educated in the J. C. Messenger Academy, in Somerset Township. For about ten years he taught school, in both Washington and Allegheny Counties, and during a part of this time he devoted all his spare moments to reading medical works in preparation for practice. Dr. C. W. Townsend, then of Peters Township, was his preceptor and director, and under him the young man was thoroughly prepared and subsequently was graduated from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1870. He immediately settled at Noblestown, Allegheny County, but shortly afterward, was called to Canonsburg, an old preceptor, Dr. Weaver, being prostrated with an illness that subsequently resulted in his death, this being the cause of Dr. Hanna's locating in that borough. He continued in practice there for nine years and then removed to Chartiers Township, where he was practically retired from practice and engaged in farming and raising fine stock for a number of years, and during this time became interested also in the sheep industry. From there he then moved to Donegal Township, in 1903 settling on his present valuable farm of 100 acres. In Chartiers Township he served for six consecutive years as school director but has accepted no public office since locating in Donegal Township. In his political views he is a Democrat. His ability both as a medical man and as a careful agriculturist is acknowledged and aside from business considerations he is held in very high regard for his personal qualities.

On November 1, 1876, Dr. Hanna was married to Miss Elizabeth Wallace, who was born in Knox County, Ohio, and is a daughter of Thomas and Nancy (Arnold) Wallace, her parents being old Washington County peo-

ple of Scotch extraction. Dr. and Mrs. Hanna have had three children: Howard T. E., who resides in Donegal Township; Leota M., who is deceased; and Birdie B., the latter of whom graduated from Jefferson Academy at Canonsburg, in 1904, and is an accomplished young lady. Mrs. Hanna is a member of the United Presbyterian Church at Claysville, Pa.

THOMAS MONTGOMERY HALL, a worthy representative of one of the oldest pioneer families of Washington County, was born in Somerset Township, Washington Co., Pa., February 13, in 1828, and now lives retired in his pleasant home at No. 227 Jefferson avenue, Washington. He is a son of Thomas and also a grandson of Thomas Hall.

The first Thomas Hall came from County Tyrone, Ireland, and settled in Somerset Township, Washington Co., Pa., in 1788, at that time purchasing the land which is now owned by his great-grandson, Samuel B. Weir. Thomas Hall married Sarah Keyes, also of County Tyrone, and to them were born the following children: Jane, wife of Henry Vance; Mary, wife of Adam Weir; James, who married Mary Pierce; and Thomas, whose marriage to Catherine Rainey, connected the Halls with another early pioneer family of consequence.

Thomas Hall (2) was born in Somerset Township, Washington County, in August, 1792, grew to manhood there and married a daughter of James and Elizabeth (Broomfield) Rainey. To Thomas and Catherine Hall were born the following children: James, who survived to the age of eighty-six years; Sarah, who is deceased; Austin W. and John, both of whom are deceased; Elizabeth, who married Mark Richey; Thomas M.; Catherine, who married Robert Lutton; Adam Weir, who married Mary Munnell; and Mary Jane, who married Frederick Whiteley. Of the above family, Thomas M. Hall is the only survivor.

In early youth, Mr. Hall came to Washington and learned the saddlery and harness-making trade. For a number of years he was in the hotel business, conducting the old Fulton House, becoming one of the best known men of the place. He was married in 1857 to Margaret Kiser, who was born at Shippensburg, Cumberland Co., Pa., and they reared five children, namely: Kate, who is the wife of John B. Gibson, of St. Louis, Mo.; Jane S., who resides at home; Mary Elizabeth, who is the wife of Henry W. Williams, of Pittsburg; Harry M., who is a resident of Washington; and Helen M., who resides at home. Many members of the Hall family have been prominently identified with the United Presbyterian Church and have also been liberal to other religious denominations. Thomas Hall (2) donated the ground on which the old United Presbyterian Church was built on Pigeon Creek. Thomas M. Hall is a Methodist, hav-



ing been identified with that church for about sixty years.

SAMUEL H. COOK, now living retired after a long and useful life, during his most active years devoting himself to agricultural pursuits, located at McDonald among the earliest settlers in the village. He was born in Cecil Township, Washington County, Pa., Apr. 17, 1832, and is a son of John and Ursula (Herriott) Cook, the latter of whom came from a distinguished family. She was a daughter of George Herriott, of the well-known family of Scotland, who claim descent from David 1st of Scotland, (1124-53) who by marriage became the earl of Huntingdon. King David was a great monarch and for his wise administration and purity of his life was deemed a saint by his people. He was succeeded by his grandson, Malcolm IV, (1154-65). Herriott is spelled both Herriott and Herriot. Herriott was assigned a leading part in Sir Walter Scott's novel, "Sir Nigel." Mr. Cook has a very interesting article on his family descent copied from an ancient book (Guillim's Display of Heraldry).

John Cook followed farming in Cecil Township throughout his life. He was married (first) to a Miss Coulter and six children were born to that union, namely: Jane, Robert, Moses, Marjorie, Mary and John. John Cook was married (second) to Ursula Herriott, and they had the following children: George H., Elizabeth, Archibald, Samuel H. and Hester. His third marriage was with Nancy Grier and a son was born to that union, Nathan G. In politics, John Cook was a Democrat. He was a consistent member of the United Presbyterian Church.

Samuel H. Cook attended school until he was 12 years old and then became self supporting, working on the home farm for his father until his majority and continuing farm labor until he was 37 years of age. He then came to McDonald and has resided here ever since and is one of the representative citizens. He has taken a great deal of interest in the remarkable growth of the place and owns property.

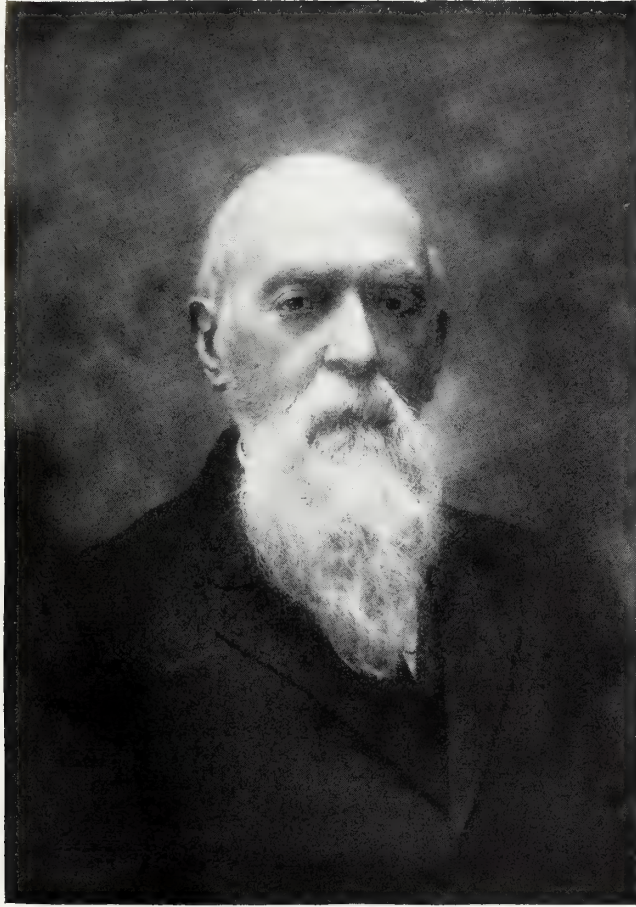
Mr. Cook was married (first) in 1857 to Miss Rebecca Donaldson, and they had one daughter, Rebecca, who died when aged 3 months. In June, 1862, Mr. Cook was married (second) to Miss Mary Ann Gilfillan, who died leaving three children, namely: Nancy Grier, who is the wife of Prof. J. M. Shaffer, of Westminster College, has one daughter, Mary Johns Shaffer; Dora, who died when aged 19 years; and Mary Etta, who married Joseph McClay and has two sons, Samuel Cook and David McClay. The mother of these daughters died in December, 1885. Mr. Cook was married (third) to Miss Amanda C. Smith, a daughter of Robert J. and Sarah A. (Crawford) Smith. Mrs. Cook's parents are deceased, but she has the following brother and sisters:

Mary, who married James Dunseath, is now dead and left two sons and one daughter, one of the sons dying after his mother; Margaret, who married Daniel Thomas; Lena, who married William J. Potter; Sadie E., who married E. J. McKnight, and Robert S. A family reunion of the hundred of Mrs. Cook was held in Allegheny County, near Bakerstown, recently and there were 450 guests present who were relatives.

WILLIAM J. GOWERN, one of Canonsburg's representative citizens, and probably the largest individual real estate owner in the city, is engaged in a real estate business on an extensive scale and also handles fire insurance risks. He was born in the city of New York, December 5, 1853, and is a son of Robert F. and Alice (Robinson) Gowerne.

The parents of Mr. Gowerne were both in New York and the mother still survives, having reached her eighty-third year. The father died at Canonsburg, Pa., July 12, 1898, at the age of sixty-eight years and eight months. By trade, the late Robert F. Gowerne was a blacksmith and carriage-maker. In 1875 he entered into the manufacture of carriages at Canonsburg, under the firm name of Gowerne & Sons, his partners being William J. and Robert Frederick. The latter died May 24, 1895. The sons purchased the father's interest in the business and also his large real estate interests in 1887, after which the firm name was Gowerne Bros., which continued until the death of Robert Frederick, as noted above, and was continued by the surviving partner until November 14, 1898, without change. At that time the plant, with a number of other buildings, was destroyed by fire. It was located on the southwest corner of West Pike and Jefferson avenue, a section swept by the flames.

William J. Gowerne was three years old when his parents moved from New York to Harrodsburg, Ky., and there he attended school until the age of thirteen, when he accompanied the family to Paterson, N. J., where he received several months of schooling. He then went to work in a cotton mill as bobbin boy and was so capable and industrious that by the time he was fifteen years of age, he occupied the position of assistant to the superintendent of the carding room. From Paterson he went to Pittsburg, Pa., and there entered the employ of John S. Schaffer, with whom he served an apprenticeship of two years in the carriage painting trade. A change in the proprietorship of the works caused him to leave there, after which he came to Washington, Pa., and for two years was in the employ of S. B. & C. Hays. From the age of nineteen to twenty-one, he worked for this firm as a journeyman painter. At this time he accompanied his father and brother to Canonsburg and here they went into the carriage-making business and were very prosperous until their plant was lost by fire. In



SAMUEL H. COOK





addition to their manufacturing, the firm dealt largely in real estate and as each member possessed foresight and business judgment, their investments usually proved profitable ones. In November, 1903, the firm of Morgan & Gown was organized, the senior member being John C. Morgan, and this partnership was continued until 1906, when Mr. Morgan was elected county treasurer of Washington County, and since that date, Mr. Gown has conducted the business alone. A large number of the properties he handles are his own and his mother's, but he deals also in first class realty for others, on a large scale. The Gown business blocks are among the finest structures at Canonsburg.

On July 10, 1901, Mr. Gown was married to Miss Margaret I. Conboy, a daughter of John Conboy, of Pittsburg, and they have three children: Elizabeth, Eileen and Margaret. With his family, Mr. Gown belongs to the Catholic Church. In politics he is an active Republican. He is serving as a notary public. As a citizen, his efforts at all times are directed to the betterment of the community.

JOHN SLATER, manufacturer and wholesale and retail dealer in cigars, with business house at No. 21 North Main street, Washington, is a prominent and useful citizen, and is identified with a number of successful and important enterprises of this section. He was born at Washington, Washington Co., Pa., in 1858, and is a son of Theodore and Apolonia (Weis) Slater.

Theodore Slater was born in Germany and came to America in 1845, and settled at Washington in 1851. He embarked then in the shoe business which he conducted until 1866 and then became interested in the cigar business and extended his interests until he commanded a large wholesale as well as retail trade. He amassed an ample fortune through his business ability, and was a citizen whose worth was recognized by those with whom he was associated. He died in 1879. He married Miss Apolonia Weis, also a native of Germany. Mrs. Slater survives. They had four children, namely: John, who died in infancy; Mary, who is Mother Superior in Mt. DeChantle Convent, near Wheeling, W. Va.; John, who is in the cigar business at Washington, and is our subject; and Annie, who is deceased.

John Slater was reared at Washington and was educated in the public schools and St. Vincent College, at Latrobe, Pa., and immediately after his return home entered into business with his father, whom he succeeded, at the latter's death. He is a director in the Citizens' National Bank of Washington, and is financially interested in other concerns. The cigar business is one of importance, the manufacturing plant being situated at Lancaster City. A number of favorite brands are on

the market and Mr. Slater has four traveling men visiting the trade.

In 1886, Mr. Slater was married to Miss Regina T. Stillwagen, of Claysville, Pa., and six sons and two daughters have been born to them, namely: John Joseph, who is connected with the manufacturing department of his father's business, at Lancaster; Charles Francis, who is on the road for the house; Edward Theodore, M. Paul, Mary R., Elizabeth A., and Bernard, are students in school at Washington, Pa.; and Francis Xavier is still at home. Mr. Slater and family are members of the Roman Catholic Church. He is identified with the Knights of Columbus and the Elks.

FRANK J. SCOUVART, one of the enterprising business men of Independence Township, Washington Co., Pa., who is conducting a successful general store at Avella, is a native of Belgium, where he was born in 1876, the only child of Vital and Nellie Scouvar.

Mr. Scouvar received his education in the public schools of his native country, and was eleven years of age when the family came to the United States, settling in McDonald, Washington County, where young Scouvar found employment in the mines. When about sixteen years of age he became clerk at the company store located at Sturgeon, below McDonald, and continued in that capacity for about twelve years, when he formed a partnership with a Mr. Matthews, and the firm of Matthews & Scouvar operated general stores at Cecil and Avella for two years. At the end of this time Mr. Scouvar purchased Mr. Matthews' interest in the business, closed the store at Cecil, and has since been giving his entire attention to the establishment at Avella, where he carries a complete stock of hardware, mining tools, guns, paints, oils, furniture and shoes. He is a shrewd and capable business man, and his custom of always giving the best goods at a fair price has won for him a large and lucrative trade in his community.

In 1900 Mr. Scouvar was married to Helen Egbert, who is a daughter of Nickolas and Phelomene Egbert, of McDonald, and to this union there have been born two children: Nellie and Frank J., Jr. Mr. Scouvar is a Republican in politics, and has served as township clerk and inspector of elections. His fraternal connection is with Moose Lodge and the Order of Elks, at Carnegie.

SAMUEL A. POLAN, who is numbered with the representative business men of Washington, conducts a first class grocery at No. 481 West Chestnut street, and has been a resident of this city for thirteen years. He was born in East Finley Township, Washington Co., Pa., in 1862.

William Polan, father of Samuel A., was born in



West Virginia and came to Washington County in 1854, where he engaged in farming and stock raising for many years. Since the death of his wife he has resided with a daughter, in Buffalo Township. Although seventy-three years old, Mr. Polan is still active physically and also retains his mental faculties. He married Deborah Martin, who was born and reared in East Finley Township. They had seven children and four of these survive, namely: John, James P., and Samuel A., all of whom reside at Washington; and Ida, who is the wife of William Mounts, of Buffalo Township.

Samuel A. Polan grew to manhood in East Finley Township and attended the public schools. He followed farming and stock raising until 1896, when he came to Washington and embarked in the grocery business and has been at his present location for seven years. He carries only first class goods, catering to the best trade, his stock including staple and fancy groceries and salted and smoked meats. He has never taken a very active part in politics and has accepted no office except that of school director and has served as such both in the country and in Washington.

In March, 1888, Mr. Polan was married to Miss Jennie McNeal, who was reared also in East Finley Township, and they have had seven children born to them, all remaining at home except the eldest daughter, Elizabeth, who married Norman Kunselman and resides on Fayette street, Washington. The eldest son, Charles, is associated with his father. The others are: Samuel Lawrence, Dora, Marie, Wanetta and Duane. Mr. Polan and family are members of the Central Presbyterian Church. He is identified with the P. O. S. of A., the Maccabees and the Knights and Ladies of Honor.

WILLIAM F. REED, a member of the school board of Hanover Township, has been identified with the oil industry during the larger portion of his business life and now fills the office of lease foreman for the Hanover Oil Company. It is one that requires a large amount of practical knowledge and unerring judgment. Mr. Reed was born in Beaver County, Pa., October 31, 1863, and is a son of Samuel W. and Mary (Martin) Reed.

The parents of Mr. Reed were both born in Pennsylvania and the father was a farmer throughout life. They were the parents of the following children: Mary Alice, who married Veasy Alexander; William F.; Elizabeth Adella, Marion S., George E., Jennie, Laura and Clarence. The father now lives retired at Frankfort in Beaver County. The mother died in 1879, and was interred in the Hanover Cemetery.

William F. Reed attended the common schools in the neighborhood of his home, never enjoying any superior advantages. He was about nineteen years of age when he went on the farm with his father with whom he re-

mained for two years and then went to farming on shares in Washington County for two years. He then entered the oil fields and that decided his future business career for he has continued to be identified with this great industry until the present, and through his industry has made it a remunerative business for himself.

In 1885, Mr. Reed was married to Miss Lucy M. Aumiller, a daughter of Elijah and Hannah Aumiller. They were Ohio people but they died in Pennsylvania, leaving two children: Lucy M. and Wade, the latter of whom resides at Newark, Ohio. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Reed: Clara, born in 1887; Elmer, born in 1890; Bertha, born in 1893; and Wade, born in 1903. Mr. Reed and family belong to the Pennsylvania Church in Florence, to which place he came in 1901, and has a handsome home here. Like his father he is a Democrat but the only public office he has ever consented to accept is the one he now holds. He is a member of Cardville Lodge, No. 407, Odd Fellows, at Florence, Pa.

EMANUEL SHEARER, a retired farmer and highly respected citizen of Washington, Pa., was born January 1, 1843, in Franklin Township, Fayette Co., Pa., where he was reared and engaged in farming and stock raising until 1900. He then disposed of the coal beds under his farm land, and came to Washington County, where he purchased the old Allen farm of 188 acres at Eighty-four, North Strabane Township. Here he was for four years engaged in agricultural pursuits, then sold his land, reserving the coal beds, and came to Washington, where he has since lived in retirement in his fine residence at No. 510 East Beau street, in the enjoyment of a well earned rest after years of unceasing activity. In August, 1909, Mr. Shearer sold the balance of his property in Fayette County for \$15,000, receiving \$7,500 for the coal under five acres which he had formerly retained.

In 1865, Mr. Shearer married Elizabeth Cook, who was born and reared in Fayette County, Pa., and of their union were born the following children: Emma E., lives at home; F. O. Shearer, a general merchant residing at Eighty-four; Harry Jacob, deceased; Jessie May, at home; and John Cook Shearer, who is engaged in business with his brother at Eighty-four. Mr. and Mrs. Shearer are members of the First Christian Church of Washington.

JOHN W. FARRAR, general farmer in Smith Township, Washington Co., Pa., who owns a one-half interest in 178 acres of land, which is located three miles east of Burgettstown, was born in this township, March 2, 1847, and is a son of John and Phoebe (White) Farrar.

John Farrar, father of John W., was born in Mt. Pleasant Township, Washington County. He was one

of the representative men of this section in his day, a prominent Republican and for some years served in the office of associate judge. During the early part of his business life he conducted a store and was a well known merchant. After disposing of his mercantile interests, he purchased a farm of 196 acres, in Smith Township, which is owned jointly by his two sons, John W. and Clark Farrar. He resided on this farm during the remainder of his life, his death occurring in 1875, his burial being in the Candor Cemetery. He was a leading member and an elder in the Raccoon Presbyterian Church. He married Phoebe White, who died in 1870. She was a daughter of John White, a well known old resident. To this marriage six children were born: Mary, Samuel Clark, Preston W., John W., William W., and George.

John W. Farrar attended the schools of Smith Township until he was old enough to give his father appreciable help on the farm and he continued to assist until his father died in 1875. Then, together with his brother Clark, he took charge of the operation of the farm and together they managed it for a number of years, when, on account of failing health, he rented out his portion and went to Kansas. After an absence of five years, Mr. Farrar returned and settled again on his property, resuming general farming. The Pittsburg and Eastern Coal Company have a lease on the farm, which has fourteen oil wells in operation.

Mr. Farrar is one of the recognized good citizens of his township, always taking an interest in its progress and continually adding to its material development. In politics he is a Republican. For three years he has been auditor of Smith Township and in June, 1909, he was elected a member of the school board, to serve until 1912. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

W. S. NOBLE, one of Washington's representative and substantial citizens, whose home is situated at No. 385 Jefferson street, has been identified with the oil and gas industry for some fourteen years and has been a lessor and operator in most of the fields in the country. He was born in Buffalo Township, Washington Co., Pa., in July, 1854, and is a son of Robert and Rachael (McKean) Noble.

The parents of Mr. Noble are both deceased, the mother dying in 1855 and the father surviving until February 22, 1893. He was born in Washington County in 1819 and was a son of William Noble, who was a very early settler in the county. Robert Noble engaged in farming and stock raising and continued active until 1884, when he retired to Claysville. He was married (first) to Rachael McKean and four children were born to them: William R., of Washington; Margaret, wife of John H. Vankirk, of Franklin Township; J. W., who died in 1893; and Wishart Stevenson.

W. S. Noble was reared and educated in Science Hill school, in Washington County, and prior to October 4, 1895, resided in Buffalo Township. There he engaged in farming and raised stock and also, for some few years bought and shipped fat stock. About 1895 he became interested in the oil and gas business and since then has been very active, being engaged as producer, contractor and lessee, working in the West Virginia, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Illinois fields.

Mr. Noble, through marriage with Miss Flora B. Bebout, became connected with an old family of Washington County. They have four children: Jennie B., who married James L. Henderson, a son of James L. Henderson, Sr., a prominent citizen of Washington County, and they have one son, Paul, who is now seven years old; D. Burnell, who is a resident of Erie, Pa., married Ada Richards and they have one son, Albert, who is five years old; Susan B., who married William Kennedy, of Washington, and they have two children—Ralph, who is aged two years, and Flora B., who is six months old; and Edna B., who lives at home. Mr. Noble and family are members of the Third Presbyterian Church. He is identified with the Royal Arcanum. Although not active in politics, Mr. Noble belongs to that class of citizens never found derelict in the faithful performance of necessary public duties.

ADOLPH KAPP, owner of a bakery at Donora, Pa., where he has been a resident since 1901, was born August 18, 1874, in Baden, Germany, and is a son of Kilian and Sophia (Binz) Kapp.

Kilian Kapp was born and reared in Germany, where he died in 1907, aged seventy-three years. His occupation was farming. His wife, Sophia Binz, also a native of Germany, died in 1901, aged fifty-five years.

Adolph Kapp, who is the only member of his family who came to this country, was reared on his father's farm and attended the schools of Baden. He was seventeen years of age when he came to America, and first located in Pittsburg, where he worked for some time in various bakeries. He then spent a short time in New York and in Portland, Me., after which he returned to Pittsburg. In 1897 he went to Monongahela City, Pa., as a baker, and on August 1, 1901, came to Donora, where he erected his present business block and established himself in the bakery business.

Mr. Kapp was united in marriage May 6, 1899, to Martha Planert, also a native of Germany, and they have two children: Martha, and Margaret. Mr. Kapp is a member of the F. O. E., I. O. O. F., and the F. and A. M.

J. B. IRWIN, M. D., one of Washington's older physicians and surgeons, for the past eighteen years has been



engaged in active practice here and enjoys the confidence of a large number of the leading families. He was born in West Finley Township, Washington Co., Pa., in 1852, and is a son of Ephraim and Margaret (Richey) Irwin.

The father of Dr. Irwin was also a native of Washington County, born in 1812, and the whole of his active life was devoted to agricultural pursuits. His death occurred in 1894. He married Margaret Richey and they reared a family of seven children, as follows: Elizabeth, who is now deceased, was the wife of William Meloy; Esther Ann, who married Jonas Mills; William, who is a resident of West Middletown, Washington County; Joseph Buchanan; a son who died when eight days old; R. W., who is a prominent attorney at Washington; and Sarah Margaret, who married William Richmond, of West Middletown.

Dr. J. B. Irwin attended the common schools in West Finley Township, and from them entered higher institutions of learning, including the Claysville Normal School, Canonsburg Academy and Westminster College, during a part of this period teaching school at intervals. His medical preparation extended over some years. He spent one year in the medical department of the University of New York, one term in the University of Maryland, and in 1884 was graduated from the Kentucky School of Medicine. In the succeeding summer he located at West Alexander, in Washington County, and engaged in practice there until 1891, when he came to Washington. Here he has not only built up a large and substantial practice, but has become a representative citizen, taking deep interest in the progress of education and accepting service on the school board. He is valued as a member of the county and State medical societies and is one of the obstetric staff of the City Hospital of Washington.

On June 24, 1880, Dr. Irwin was married to Miss Lovisa Johnson, who died September 21, 1885. She was a daughter of R. T. and Elizabeth Johnson, residents of Cross Creek Township. Three sons were born to this union, namely: L. M., who is cashier of the Lincoln National Bank; R. R., who is a minister of the United Presbyterian faith, now located at York, N. Y.; and Jesse B., who is a student of law in the office of his uncle, R. W. Irwin, at Washington. Dr. Irwin was married (second) to Mrs. Maggie McKee, who died March 17, 1904, leaving no issue. Dr. Irwin is a member of the Third United Presbyterian Church.

**WILLIAM W. HUNTER**, a valued resident of Buffalo Village, Pa., and the owner of two of the finest farms in Washington County, one being the old homestead of the Hunters, containing 91½ acres, and the other 112½ acres, for a number of years has distinguished himself in different sections of the country, as the

founder of philanthropic movements and as an influential temperance leader. Mr. Hunter was born in Hopewell Township, Washington County, Pa., Mar. 4, 1837, and is a son of William and Maria J. (Chambers) Hunter.

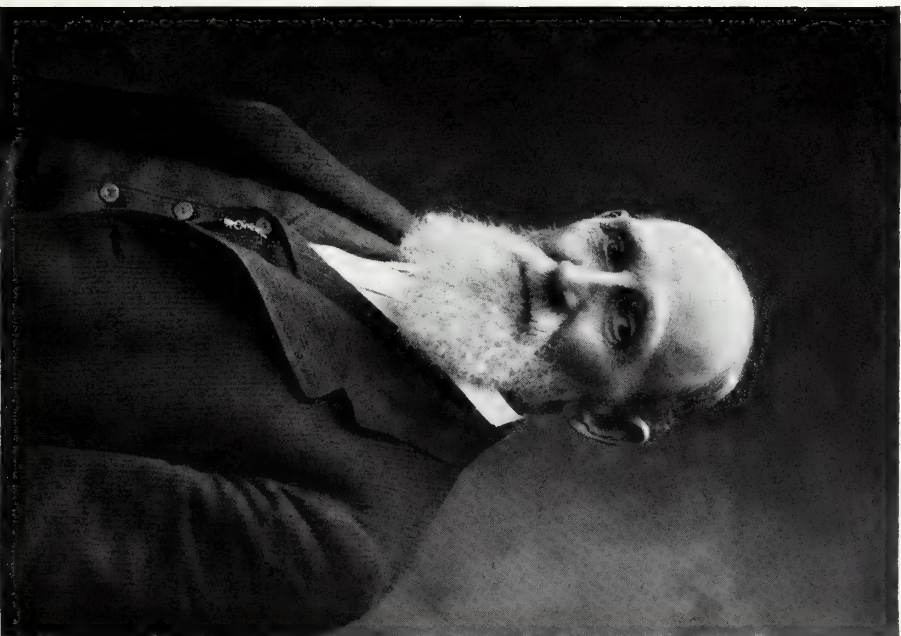
The Hunter family came originally from Ireland, where the grandparents, John and Jane Hunter, were born, reared and married. In 1800 they came to America and after reaching Washington County, Pa., settled on a farm near Buffalo village. Shortly afterward their son, William Hunter, was born and he spent his entire life in Washington County. In 1830 he married Maria J. Chambers and they had four children: Joseph C., Jane, William W. and Joshua J.

William W. Hunter attended the public schools more or less regularly until he was 20 years of age, after which he taught school for four years. He assisted on the farm until he met with a serious accident in operating a threshing machine, by which he lost his right arm, in 1859. He then made preparations to enter upon the study of law at Washington. When the Rebellion came upon the land and his comrades were entering the army on every side, he also desired to be of service and, while debarred from enlisting as a soldier, he succeeded in being accepted in the transportation department, and endured as a teamster, as much hardship and exposure as he would have been subjected to if he had been marching in the ranks. He persisted in the work, however, and remained in the army until March 12, 1863, when he returned to the farm. He served with the Ringgold Battalion and received no compensation. Mr. Hunter's two brothers, Joseph C. and Joshua J., served in Co. C, Ringgold Cavalry, and both died in the service.

On Dec. 15, 1864, Mr. Hunter was married to Miss Elizabeth T. Smiley, a daughter of Caldwell and Nancy (Twelz) Smiley. She is a granddaughter of William Smiley, who was killed at the raising of a barn on the Dr. Anderson farm, now owned by Alexander Hamilton. The family was Scotch-Irish and William Smiley, Sr., great-grandfather of Mrs. Hunter, was one of the pioneer settlers of Hopewell Township. In the year 1800 the Upper Buffalo Presbyterian Church, of which he was an elder, found itself badly in debt and unable to pay its pastor. The members were thrifty and industrious and had raised crops for which there was no local market. Mr. Smiley, then aged 60 years, volunteered to go South to New Orleans with products in an effort to raise the much needed money. He was gone for more than nine months and his family and the congregation had almost given up hope for his safe return, when he arrived with gold enough in his belt to clear the church indebtedness. He had walked the entire distance back, avoiding the Indians as best he could and at times penetrating an unbroken forest. Mr. and Mrs. Hunter have been married for more than 45 years and in that time



MRS. ELIZABETH S. HUNTER



WILLIAM W. HUNTER





of happy association and companionship, they have been true helpmeets. They are the parents of four sons: Joseph W., who is a practicing physician located at Charleroi, Pa.; John S., who is successfully engaged in farming on the old home place, is active in the affairs of church and in matters pertaining to the welfare of the township; Clarence M., who is a salesman for the National Biscuit Company and maintains his residence at Monongahela City; and Howard T., who, for 15 years served as teller in the Washington Trust Company.

Since early manhood, Mr. Hunter has displayed literary ability and has been a newspaper correspondent, being identified with a number of journals at the present time. In prize essay contests on the subject of horses he won more prizes than any man in the United States, in one instance winning over 75 contestants, representing 24 States. He won another prize offered by the Clydesdale Association, the competition being open to the world. He is also gifted as an orator and probably there is no man in Washington County, who is called on so frequently to make addresses at agricultural, religious and educational meetings. His deep interest in religious and philanthropic work caused him, in 1894, to turn his farm responsibilities over to others and to enter into Sabbath-school missionary work. He continued to devote himself to this great undertaking until 1898, making his headquarters at Fairmount, W. Va. During this period he traveled 15,000 miles and visited over 5,000 families. In 1897 he was licensed as local evangelist by the Presbytery at Parkersburg. He then went into regular evangelistic work, making his headquarters at Smithfield, Wetzel County, W. Va., where he remained one year, during which time he organized the First and the Second Presbyterian Churches in that county. His wife was there stricken with typhoid fever and because of her subsequent broken health, he left that field of work and returned to Pennsylvania and in 1901 he purchased the comfortable and commodious residence at Buffalo village.

In 1870 Mr. Hunter was chosen elder of the Upper Buffalo Presbyterian Church, the youngest ever chosen as such in that body. In 1891 he was commissioned to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States at Detroit, and with his masterly talk swayed the assembly to adopt a measure of economy in handling the financial affairs of the church.

Mr. Hunter has been interested in and identified with many branches of philanthropic work, but perhaps he is most widely known as an apostle of temperance. It is said of him that he has practically through his own efforts, been the means of keeping saloons out of six or eight of Washington County's prospering towns. He is superintendent of the Washington County Sabbath-school Temperance Association and is the acknowledged leader of the temperance forces in the county. In 1902

he was appointed one of the trustees of the Plumber Temperance Fund, which now amounts to \$17,000, and he sees to the investment and disbursement of this vast sum. Public confidence is reposed in Mr. Hunter and he is very frequently appointed as executor and administrator of estates and has numerous minors under his careful guardianship. His life has been one of great usefulness and his efforts for the uplifting of others have been crowned with much success.

JOSEPH B. SMITH, a leading citizen of Hopewell Township, who is filling the offices of register and assessor of the same, lives on his well improved, valuable farm of 125 acres, which he purchased in 1906. He was born in Monroe County, Ohio, April 22, 1855, and is a son of Cary and Margaret (Blair) Smith.

The parents of Mr. Smith are deceased. They had the following children: Amos, Susan, John, James, all deceased; Isaac, who resides in West Virginia; Joseph B.; Mary, who is deceased; Huldah, who married Edward Stetson, of Ohio; Nancy, who married Samuel Reed, of Brooks County, West Va.; and Norman, who still resides in Ohio.

Joseph B. Smith attended school until he was 13 years of age, and then went to work on the farm and has devoted himself to agricultural pursuits ever since and has been unusually successful in his undertakings. He owns land that is well adapted to general farming and grazing, and his herds of cattle and flocks of sheep compare favorably with any in the township. Following his marriage, Mr. Smith moved to West Alexandria, Pa., where he lived four years, then moved to Claysville and lived there for 18 years, coming then to his present farm.

Mr. Smith was married November 25, 1880, to Miss Nora Steenrod, a daughter of David and Hannah (Davis) Steenrod, of Belmont County, Ohio, and they have had the following children: Essie L., born December 10, 1881, is the wife of Chester Sutherland, who is county recorder of Washington County; Vernon S., born January 24, 1884, resides at Pittsburg; Clara W., born October 10, 1887, married William Hunter, of South Franklin Township; Roy, born November 10, 1889, is a student in civil engineering at the Carnegie Technical School at Pittsburg; Olive L., born March 10, 1893, is attending the Washington Seminary; and Mark McKinley, born January 20, 1897, is in school. Mr. and Mrs. Sutherland have a daughter, Ruth, born April 10, 1907. It is a remarkable fact that four of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Smith and their only grandchild, were born on the tenth day of the month. Mr. Smith has given his children fine educational advantages and they are developing into superior men and women. In his political affiliation he is a staunch Republican. With his wife he belongs to the United Presbyterian Church.



JOHN R. KUNTZ, a retired druggist and one of the leading citizens of Washington, Pa., was born September 8, 1853, in this borough, and is a son of Michael G. and Eliza (Ruth) Kuntz, who were among the early settlers of Washington. For many years during his early business life, Michael G. Kuntz was proprietor of a men's furnishing establishment. He was the father of five children: George B., resides with our subject; Mary J., is the widow of Robert Drury and is a resident of Pittsburg; James, retired, resides in Washington; Elizabeth, is the widow of John M. Morrow, and resides in Pittsburg; and John R., the subject of this sketch.

John R. Kuntz was reared in Washington, where he attended the common schools, and at the age of fourteen years entered the drug store of John B. Vowell, deceased, in whose employ he remained between three and four years, subsequently working about the same period with George W. Roberts. In 1878 he engaged in the drug business for himself, continuing in that line for about twenty-eight years, when on account of ill health, he sold the business and has since been living in retirement, his residence being located at No. 25 South College street. Mr. Kuntz is a director of the Washington Light & Power Company, and is also a director of the Real Estate Trust Company of Washington. Mr. Kuntz is a man of enterprise and public spirit and takes an active interest in all local politics. He is fraternally affiliated with the B. P. O. E. order.

In 1894, Mr. Kuntz was united in marriage with Jessie Romaine Newson, of Minneapolis, Minn.

JOHN C. MORGAN, vice president of the Citizens Trust Company, of Canonsburg, Pa., and ex-treasurer of Washington County, is identified with other business interests of this place, of which he has been a resident for some thirty-one years. He was born in Allegheny County, Pa., October 28, 1846, and is a son of James and Elizabeth (Hindman) Morgan.

The Morgan family was established in Allegheny County in 1700, when the great-grandfather, who was probably of Welsh extraction, came to this section from West Virginia. He was accompanied by his son, Hugh Morgan, who grew to manhood, married, reared his family and died on the farm which has been in the family ever since and is now owned by John C. Morgan. On the same farm the late James Morgan, father of John C., was born and died, passing away in his ninetyeth year, in 1898. He married Elizabeth Hindman, who was born in Union Township, Washington Co., Pa., and died in 1869, aged sixty-three years. They had seven children born to them, all of whom survive, namely: Hugh, who resides at Oakdale, Ohio, married Harriet Hickman; Sarah Jane, who is the widow of William M. Herriott, lives in Mt. Pleasant Township,

Washington County; Samuel W., residing at Marshalltown, Iowa, married Charlotte Benedict of that State; Billingsley, residing on the old homestead in Allegheny County, married Mary Farran, whom he survives; William P., residing at Canonsburg, married Martha Johnston; Margaret A., who is the widow of James Fife, residing in Upper St. Clair Township, Allegheny County; and John C., who is the youngest of the family.

John C. Morgan's life until he was twenty-one years of age, was mainly passed on his father's farm. He attended the country schools and the academy at Mansfield, now Carnegie, for five months. When he departed from home surroundings, Mr. Morgan went to Marshalltown, Iowa, where he spent seven years, during a part of this time being engaged in business for himself, and during the other part was in the railroad service. In 1878 he came to Canonsburg, where he embarked in the dry goods business, in which he continued until 1903, at which time he sold out. In 1891 he erected the handsome four-story business and office building to which his name is given and which is a credit to the city. In this block is situated the Canonsburg Opera House, a tasteful and well arranged amusement hall. In addition to his real estate interests and his financial connections, he is treasurer of the Canonsburg Pottery Company. In large measure, Mr. Morgan is a self made man and is one of unquestioned integrity and recognized ability.

In 1886, Mr. Morgan was married to Miss Clara Wilson, of Washington, and they have five children, namely: Edith, who is the wife of Edward Crawford, residing at Fremont, Tex.; Edna, who is the wife of Arthur Shaw, residing at East Liverpool, Ohio; and Clara, James and Florilla, residing at home. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan are members of the Central Presbyterian Church. He has been an active Republican since he reached manhood. He was elected treasurer of Washington County in 1905 and assumed the duties of the office January 1, 1906, and performed them to the entire satisfaction of his fellow citizens.

JAMES WATSON, once a leading citizen of Washington County, for many years was a prominent member of the bar, and through his ability and high standard of legal procedure, did much to add to its prestige. Mr. Watson was born at Canonsburg, Washington Co., Pa., in 1809, and was one of a family of six children born to John and Mary (Miller) Watson.

From his brilliant school days, James Watson was destined for the bar and immediately after his graduation from Canonsburg College, he entered upon the study of law with Hon. Thomas McKennan, at Washington. Shortly afterward, when Mr. McKennan was elected to Congress, Mr. Watson was admitted to a partnership, and although a young and practically inexperienced

lawyer, carefully, discreetly and successfully attended to the firm's large business during the senior partner's absence, which covered four full terms and a part of a fifth. Early in his legal career Mr. Watson engaged in a general practice, but in the course of time the burden of work became onerous and for a long period previous to his death, which occurred April 15, 1875, he had refused all criminal cases. He possessed all the qualities which go to make up a reliable lawyer—was a close reasoner and judicial advisor, and ever cherished the highest ethics of his profession. His political convictions made him a Republican. In religious faith he was a Presbyterian.

On January 15, 1835, Mr. Watson was united in marriage with Miss Maria Woodbridge Morgan, who was a daughter of George and Elizabeth Aldrich (Thompson) Morgan. George Morgan, the father of Mrs. Watson, was born in the old college city of Princeton, N. J., in 1780, and was a son of Col. George and Mary (Baynton) Morgan. Col. George Morgan probably won his military title through service in the Revolutionary War. He came with his family to Washington County and acquired land in North Strabane Township, on which he died in 1810, his widow surviving until 1825. Their burial, according to the manner of the time, was upon their own land, but at a later date their remains were transferred to the beautiful cemetery at Washington, and in close proximity now rest the remains of their granddaughter, Maria Woodbridge Morgan Watson, who passed away on March 5, 1909. George Morgan remained in New Jersey until he had completed his course at Princeton College. For many years he resided on the farm in North Strabane Township, Washington County, his death occurring at the age of seventy years. He married Elizabeth A. Thompson, who was born in Delaware and died in Washington County. Of their family of nine children, the late Mrs. Watson was the fifth in order of birth.

To James Watson and wife were born the following children: Elizabeth Thompson Watson, who resides at Washington; Mary Baynton, who is the widow of the late Rev. Alexander Reed, resides at Washington and has four children: Eleanor, who married Joseph McCord and resides in Princeton, N. J.; Mary Morgan, who married John Ewing Woods, and resides in Cincinnati; James Watson Reed, who lives in Pittsburg; and Robert R. Reed, who is a resident of Washington; George Watson, who is deceased; Jane Gilman Watson, who resides at Washington; David Thompson Watson, who is one of the leading attorneys of Pennsylvania, lives in Pittsburg and married Miss Margaret Walker of that city; Matilda, who is the wife of A. G. Happer, of Washington; James Watson, who is deceased; and Will-

iam M. Watson, who resides at Seattle, Wash., married Sarah McKnight, of Pittsburg, and they have two children: Ormsby Morgan Watson and Maria Morgan Watson. For years this family and its connections have been identified with the best citizenship of Washington County.

JEREMIAH M. LINVILLE, one of Donegal Township's representative and substantial citizens, a prominent farmer and breeder of fine stock, resides on one farm of 108 acres and owns also another farm, containing 228 acres, both situated in Donegal Township. Mr. Linville was born in Donegal Township, Washington County, Pa., March 12, 1852, and is a son of George W. and Mary (Rodgers) Linville.

George W. Linville was born August 10, 1816, in Donegal Township, and was a son of Jeremiah and Elizabeth (Riley) Linville. In 1836, Mr. Linville was married to Mary Rodgers, a daughter of Francis Rodgers. She died in 1865, having been the mother of the following children: Alfred, who is now deceased; George; Elizabeth; Mary Jane, who is now deceased; Wilson; Francis; Jeremiah M.; John, and Calvin Terry. In 1867, Mr. Linville was married (second) to Lydia Lucas, and they had two sons, Riley and Newton. Mr. Linville followed farming and stock raising during the entire active portion of his life. With his family he was a member of the Dutch Fork Disciples Church.

Jeremiah M. Linville was reared in Donegal Township, but he obtained his education mainly in the schools of Independence Township. He is a man of ample fortune and has many important business interests, nevertheless he can be classed with those who have justly gained the title of self made men. When he left home he went to Licking and Athens Counties, Ohio, and there spent thirteen years in the lumber regions, interested in the sawmill business, after which he returned to Donegal Township and has resided here ever since, devoting a large part of his time to his stock interests. He has shown great good judgment in conducting these and his course has been fully justified by the results. On his farms are found registered Poland China hogs, Short-horn and Jersey cattle and other stock of the very best grade. He is progressive in his ideas and as a successful stockman he is known all over the county. He makes something of a specialty of sheep growing, keeping some 600 in his flocks, these also being of the kind that he has found will give the largest return in fine wool.

Mr. Linville was married in February, 1898, in Donegal Township, to Miss Millie Morrow, who is a daughter of Abraham Morrow, a former resident of this township. They are leading members of the Dutch Fork Disciples Church. In politics, Mr. Linville is a staunch supporter



of the principles and policies of the Republican party. He does his duty as a citizen but he is no seeker for political favors.

WILLIAM P. CURRY, who has served continuously for 18 years as secretary of the Hanover Township School Board, is an esteemed and representative citizen and resides on his valuable farm of 60 acres, on which he was born, in September, 1850, and is a son of Robert and Sarah (Stewart) Curry. The family is an old one in Washington County and the father was a volunteer in the War of 1812.

William P. Curry is the youngest in a family of three children, having one brother, Oliver S., who is a farmer in Hanover Township; and Caroline A., a sister, who married Aaron Johnston. All attended the district schools and William P. then took a college course at Pittsburg, Pa., after which he taught school for two terms in Allegheny County. Before settling down to business, Mr. Curry then spent six months in travel through the West, visiting many interesting places. After he returned he purchased his present place from the Robert Curry heirs and went into the stock business. He did a large amount of improving on this place, rebuilding where necessary and repairing wherever needed. With the exception of three years, Mr. Curry has spent his entire life in Hanover Township.

In 1876, Mr. Curry was married to Miss Agnes J. McKee, a daughter of Andrew and Mary (Hill) McKee. Her father died when she was small, his children being: George; James, now deceased; Elizabeth, wife of James McGill; and Agnes J., the wife of Mr. Curry. Her mother was later married to Robert Fulton and had three children: Emma, Estella and Castner. Mr. and Mrs. Curry have four children: May W., who is a teacher in the public schools of Pittsburg; Lou A., who is a stenographer for the Carnegie Steel Company; Gladys, who is a stenographer for J. B. Haynes & Son, merchants, at Pittsburg; and Elva B., who is a stenographer for the Credit Men's Association at Pittsburg, all intellectual and accomplished young ladies. Mr. Curry and family are members of the First Presbyterian Church at Burgettstown.

CHARLES F. HALLAM, a member of the Hallam Construction Company, and one of the substantial business men of Washington, Pa., was born in 1861, in this city, and is a son of Louis and Rosanna (Teegarden) Hallam, and a grandson of Joseph Hallam, one of the pioneer hotel men of Washington.

Louis Hallam, father of our subject, was born in Washington in 1814, where during his early life he followed his trade of blacksmith, but later engaged in teaming. He was the owner of several teams of horses and carted goods across the mountains. His death

occurred in Washington in 1876. He married Rosanna Teegarden, and of their union were born the following children: Joseph, who is engaged in the contracting business; George T., also engaged in the contracting business; John W., who with Charles F. Hallam, our subject, operates the Hallam Construction Company of Washington; Robert H., who is engaged in the furniture business; Anna; Sophia, who is the widow of George Parshall; and three who are deceased.

Charles F. Hallam obtained his educational training in the schools of Washington, Pa., and was practically reared in the construction business. In partnership with his brother John, he established the Hallam Construction Company, which is the largest concern of its kind in the county. They at times employ as high as 400 laborers and own seventy-five head of work horses and often find it necessary to hire from twenty to twenty-five extra teams. In politics, Mr. Hallam is identified with the Republican party and takes an active interest in all affairs concerning that party.

In August, 1887, Mr. Hallam was united in marriage with Ida M. Briggs, who was born and reared in Washington, and to them has been born one daughter, Rosanna.

OLIVER S. CURRY, one of Hanover Township's leading citizens, who owns 67 acres of valuable land, which he devotes to farming and stock raising, was born in Hanover Township, Washington Co., Pa., where he has spent his whole life, September 28, 1843, and is a son of Robert and Sarah (Stewart) Curry.

The grandparents of Mr. Curry were Robert and Isabella (McKenzie) Curry, who came to America from Scotland. Robert Curry (2) father of Oliver S., was born in Washington County at a date not recalled, but he was old enough to be a volunteer in the War of 1812, and he received 160 acres of land in Kansas as a reward for his services in the war. He owned a farm of 148 acres in Hanover Township, Washington Co., Pa. He married Sarah Stewart and they had three children: Caroline A., who married Aaron Johnston; Oliver S. and William P.

Oliver S. Curry had sufficient educational training to enable him to become a teacher, having attended school regularly in Hanover Township, after which he took a course at the Iron City College, in Pittsburg, but he did not make use of his knowledge in that way. As he was the eldest son and his father needed him at home, he returned to the farm and has engaged in agricultural pursuits ever since.

In October, 1879, Mr. Curry was married to Miss Letitia Hanlin, a daughter of Charles and Margaret (Lyons) Hanlin, who were farming people in Jefferson Township. They are now deceased and their remains rest in the cemetery at Eldersville, Washington County.







D. WALLACE PATTERSON

Mr. Hanlin was a Republican in politics, and both he and wife belonged to the Methodist Protestant Church. Mrs. Curry is one of the following family of children: Elizabeth, who is deceased; Letitia, who is the wife of Mr. Curry; Fillmore; James R., who is deceased; Florence, who is the widow of Samuel Johnston; and Anna L., who is deceased.

Mr. and Mrs. Curry have three accomplished daughters: Ethel, who is a popular teacher in the public schools at Duquesne, Allegheny County; Margaret, who is stenographer for the Reineke Wagner Company, of Pittsburg; and Bertha, who is a teacher in Finley Township, Allegheny County. Mr. Curry and family are members of the Presbyterian Church. In politics he is a Democrat and he has served the township as a member of the election board.

D. WALLACE PATTERSON, who, for 40 years has been continuously engaged in educational work in Washington County, is one of the best known and most esteemed of its citizens. He was born in 1846, at Patterson's Mill, in Cross Creek Township, Washington County, Pa., and still occupies the fine old mill property.

The parents of Mr. Patterson were Lysander and Elizabeth (Wallace) Patterson, the former of whom was a native and lifelong resident of Washington County, except for one year spent in the West. The mother was of an old and respected family of Allegheny County. They were the parents of the following children: D. Wallace, Mandaline, John, Margaret, Jennie, Maurice, Mayo, Mary, Harry and Elizabeth. Of this family, John is a practicing physician at Imperial, Pa. Margaret married James Clemens and they live at Bavington, Pa. Jennie married Robert Clemens and they live at the same place. Maurice is temporarily in Texas. Dr. Mayo is now deceased. Mary resides at Imperial and Harry resides at Youngstown, Ohio. Elizabeth married Clarence Colter and they live at Mineral, W. Va.

D. Wallace Patterson attended the schools at Patterson's Mill until 20 years of age and then began to teach and later took a course in the State Normal School at California, Pa. Mr. Patterson has devoted a long life to useful effort and he has found a large measure of enjoyment in it, the gaining and imparting of knowledge having largely filled the cup of his ambition. He is entering upon his seventh continuous year at Patterson's Mill and has a large body of students in charge. He has been one of the township's most active citizens in aiding movements for the general welfare, having always been an earnest and thoughtful student of public affairs. On many occasions he has been selected for responsible offices by his fellow citizens and he has served as judge of elections, inspector and clerk and also as road supervisor and auditor.

In 1878, Mr. Patterson was married to Miss Jennie Patterson, a daughter of Robert and Isabella Patterson, of Westmoreland County, Pa., and they have had four children, namely: Alva, who resides at home; Lester, who lives at Youngstown, Ohio; Lena, who is a successful teacher; and Effie, who died at the age of 17 years.

V. O. ZAHNISER, of the prominent foundry and machine firm of Zahniser Bros. & Sten, with plant and automobile garage on Washington street, near Chestnut, Washington, Pa., was born in Mercer County, Pa., in 1860, and is a son of Michael Zahniser, who was born there in 1820 and was the progenitor of a large family, and a descendant of a very old settled one in Pennsylvania.

V. O. Zahniser remained in his native place until he was twenty-four years of age, attending school in his earlier years and later assisting on the home farm. He then went to the West and spent a year in Nebraska, during that time teaching school and farming, and from there went to Kansas, where he took up a homestead of 160 acres, located in Cheyenne County, and resided there for one and one-half years. He returned to Nebraska for another year, but in September, 1888, he went back to the East and took up his residence at Washington. For about one year he worked at rig building in the oil fields, then was in railroad work for ten months and after this experience entered the employ of the McDermot Tool Company, at Martin's Ferry, Ohio. His work there covered a period of eighteen months, when he came back to Washington, where he had many friends and relatives, and shortly afterward became a member of the firm of Zahniser Bros. & Sten. He has additional interests, some of these being in the oil fields, and he is also concerned in the Forgeing Machine Shops, at Waynesburg. He has been a man of progressiveness and energy wherever he has lived and is numbered with the stable and reliable business men of Washington.

In 1895, Mr. Zahniser was married to Miss Mary Beucler, of Shelton, Neb. They are members of the Third Presbyterian Church at Washington.

JOHN CLARK RANKIN, D.D.S., a leading practitioner of dentistry at Canonsburg, Pa., is a member of an old established family of North Strabane Township, Washington County, the old homestead on which Dr. Rankin was born, October 1, 1858, being situated four miles from Canonsburg. Both his father and grandfather lived on that farm. He is a son of John H. and Almira (Lee) Rankin, and a grandson of John Rankin.

To John Rankin four sons and one daughter were born, namely: John H., Samuel, Joshua, Margaret and Joseph H., the latter being the only member of the family still surviving. He resides at No. 714 Allison



avenue, Washington, Pa. John H. Rankin, father of Dr. Rankin, died in April, 1896, when in his sixty-seventh year. He married Almira Lee, who was born in Allegheny County and died October 15, 1903, when in her seventy-third year. The Lees were of English extraction and one branch of the family settled in Virginia and there became distinguished. The Rankins were of Scotch-Irish stock. To John H. Rankin and wife were born four sons and two daughters, as follows: William, who died in childhood; Mary Elizabeth, who resides at Canonsburg; Almira Belle, who is now deceased, was the wife of Capt. A. M. Porter; James Lee, who is a druggist, married Elizabeth McCloy, of Washington County; Joseph H., who died at the age of nineteen years; and John Clark, of Canonsburg.

Dr. John Clark Rankin grew to manhood in North Strabane Township and attended the public schools and also the Canonsburg Academy and after deciding upon his choice of profession, became a student in the Pennsylvania Dental College, at Philadelphia, where he was creditably graduated in the class of 1886. He remained in Philadelphia for six years longer, engaging in the practice of his profession, then went to Pittsburg and built up a large practice there and continued his office in that city for fourteen years. In 1882 his father had purchased the present comfortable residence at Canonsburg and during his period of practice at Pittsburg as well as since, Dr. Rankin maintained this as his home. He has a very satisfactory practice in this city and his work commands large remuneration, being along the most modern lines. He has thoroughly equipped offices and keeps abreast with the times in professional methods.

In March, 1904, Dr. Rankin was married to Miss Mary Margaret McKinley, a daughter of Rev. E. G. McKinley, a presbyterian minister, who is now engaged in missionary work in Florida. They have one child, Anna Lee. Dr. and Mrs. Rankin are members of the First Presbyterian Church at Canonsburg.

W. G. EDMONDS, who has been a resident of Washington, Pa., since 1901, is engaged in the real estate and insurance business and is also the local representative of the firm of Simon White & Son, the owners of the largest monument business in Washington County, their plant being located at Claysville. Mr. Edmonds was born at Bellaire, Ohio, in 1881, and when fourteen years of age, moved to Muncie, Ind., where he completed his education.

Mr. Edmonds' entrance into business was as a designer of moulds for glassware, and his artistic talent made him very successful in that line. Prior to engaging in his present business, which he established in February, 1909, he was connected for two years with the firm of A. B. Caldwell, dealers in clothing and furnishing goods,

and there gained a fair knowledge of successful merchandising. Mr. Edmonds is a musician of more than usual ability and he has composed a number of pieces of music which have been cordially received by the musical world. He is an active, enterprising young man and, aside from his different business undertakings, is interested to some degree in local politics.

In 1904, Mr. Edmonds was married to Miss Anna E. Dougherty, a daughter of the late Dr. George A. Dougherty. Mr. and Mrs. Edmonds have four children: Clarence, Margaret, Roy and Raymond. Mr. and Mrs. Edmonds are members of the Second United Presbyterian Church.

WILLIAM W. WEIRICH, a leading citizen of Canton Township, a prominent farmer and stock raiser, belongs to one of the old settled families of this section. He was born in Canton Township, Washington Co., Pa., November 21, 1845, and is a son of Samuel K. and Charlotte A. (Shaffer) Weirich.

Samuel K. Weirich was born in Canton Township and was a son of Hon. Jacob Weirich, who was also born in Washington County and was the son of Jacob Weirich, the founder of the family here, who came from Lancaster County, Pa. Hon. Jacob Weirich, the grandfather, was a very prominent man in his day in Washington County, serving as a member of the State Legislature. His son, Samuel K., followed closely in his footsteps. He was a justice of the peace for many years and also served as county commissioner. He was a shrewd and successful business man and engaged extensively in agricultural pursuits.

William W. Weirich was reared in Canton Township and obtained his education in the local schools. His business has been farming and raising stock and his undertakings have been uniformly successful.

In politics he is a Republican but has independent tendencies, being a man well qualified to judge public matters according to their merits. He has frequently served in public capacities, being a member of the township school board during three terms and treasurer of the same, has also been road commissioner and township auditor. He is a man of public spirit and enjoys the esteem and confidence of his fellow citizens.

On April 30, 1867, Mr. Weirich was married to Miss Mary E. Christie, of West Middletown, Pa., a daughter of John F. Christie, late of Washington. To this marriage seven children were born, six of whom survive: Lucy M., who is the wife of Philo Paul, of Duquesne, Pa.; Samuel K., who is an oil well contractor at Washington, who has been in the Philippine Islands, in Japan, and many European countries; Mamie E., who is the wife of John W. Miller, of Turtle Creek, Pa.; Lovenia, who is the wife of S. A. Davis, of Canton Township;

John C., who resides at Portland, Oregon; William H., who died during the Spanish-American War when he was serving in Co.G, 2nd W. Va. Inf.; and J. Alvin, who lives at Washington. Mr. Weirich and family belong to the First Christian Church at Washington. On January 10, 1906, Mr. Weirich was deprived of his companion, after a happy domestic life of thirty-nine years. The bereavement was a heavy one as she was a woman of most lovely character.

R. W. KNOX, a successful lawyer of Washington, Pa., comes of an old and prominent family of Washington County. He was born on a farm in Buffalo Township in 1869, and is a son of William Knox, who was born on the same farm in 1827. John Knox, grandfather of R. W. Knox, was born in County Antrim, Ireland, and upon coming to the United States located in Washington County, Pa., in 1811. In 1813, he settled upon the farm in Buffalo Township, upon which his son William has always lived. The latter has been engaged in general farming and sheep raising on a large scale, and is one of the most substantial and venerated citizens of that section.

R. W. Knox received a preliminary education in the district schools of Buffalo Township, supplemented by a classical course in Washington and Jefferson College, from which institution he was graduated with the class of 1893. He then completed a two-year course in law in the University of Buffalo, graduating in 1895, and in the following year was admitted to the bar of Washington County, and at once opened an office at Washington, where he has since continued with uninterrupted success. He practices in all the State courts and is a member of the Washington County Bar Association. Mr. Knox is an enthusiastic Democrat and has always been a hard worker for party supremacy. He served three years as chairman of the Democratic County Committee, and in 1908 was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Denver.

In 1904, Mr. Knox was married to Miss Sarah A. Chaney, a daughter of G. W. Chaney, of Washington, Pa. They are members of the Second United Presbyterian Church. Socially, he is a member of the Bassett Club.

A. J. FERGUSON, one of Smith Township's representative citizens and successful farmers and dairymen, residing on his farm of 213 acres, was born in Jackson County, W. Va., August 15, 1862. His parents were James M. and Mary Jane (Boso) Ferguson.

James M. Ferguson was born in Westmoreland County, Pa. From the time of his marriage until his death, which occurred May 14, 1895, he resided in Jackson Coun-

ty, W. Va., and his widow surviving, resides at New Cumberland, Hancock County, in the same State. Both were active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church as far back as their son can remember, and the father was a class leader.

A. J. Ferguson was reared and educated in Jackson County. When he started out for himself, he went to Illinois, and there followed farm work for ten years, returning then to West Virginia, where, for the next seven years, he engaged in teaming at New Cumberland. He then moved to Beaver County, Pa., where he acquired land and carried on farming for eleven years, in April, 1906, coming to his present place, which he leases from the Pittsburg & Erie Coal Company. About fifty acres of this land is in pasture and has never been under the plough, and forty acres is covered with valuable timber. He makes dairying a leading feature, keeping nineteen cows and daily shipping fifty gallons of milk to Pittsburg. He is a man of excellent business qualifications and has developed a large dairy business from its beginning.

On March 13, 1889, Mr. Ferguson was married to Miss Hattie M. Smith, a daughter of Benjamin and Rebecca Smith, and they have four children: Homer R., Cecil, Marie and May, the two eldest being students in the Burgettstown high school and the others attendants in Smith Township. Mr. Ferguson and wife are members of the Westminster Presbyterian Church. As was his father, he is a Democrat in his political views, but he takes more interest in properly directing his own business than in attending to public matters.

ARCHIBALD THISTLE, a representative business man of Washington, Pa., jeweler and optician, is established at No. 36 North Main street. He was born at Washington, in 1881, and is a son of Dr. J. L. Thistle, one of Washington County's leading physicians and surgeons.

Mr. Thistle attended the Washington schools and then entered Washington and Jefferson College, and left college to enter business in his junior year, in the following year embarking in his present line, and has met with satisfying success. He carries a large stock of jewelry, watches and diamonds, and a full line of optical goods, and is prepared to do the work of an optician.

In 1905, Mr. Thistle was married to Miss Dessie Leonard, and they have one son, Joseph L. Thistle, Jr., a namesake of his indulgent grandfather. Mr. and Mrs. Thistle are members of the Presbyterian Church. Fraternally he is identified with the Elks. He is an enterprising and well balanced young business man and enjoys the confidence of his fellow citizens. He takes no very active interest in politics.



WILLIAM M. NEEDHAM, who owns 23 acres of well cultivated land situated in Hanover Township, Washington Co., Pa., was born at West Alexander, Pa., February 25, 1868, and is a son of Hugh and Mary (Hughes) Needham.

Both the father and mother of Mr. Needham were born in County Mayo, Ireland, and they were married there before they crossed the great ocean to America, in 1847. When the war of 1861 was declared, Hugh Needham enlisted for service, becoming a member of the 140th Pa. Vol. Inf., in which he remained until the close of the war. He survived a severe gunshot wound in the wrist and returned home, but later was accidentally killed by a railroad train, at Colliers, West Va. His venerable widow, now in her 80th year, still survives and has her appointed place in the household of her son. The children born to Hugh and Mary Needham were the following: Ellen, who married James Holleran; Peter, who lives in Texas; Mary; Margaret, who married Martin Larkins; William M. and Charles.

William M. Needham attended school pretty regularly through the winter seasons until he was 17 years old, and then started to helping his father clear up the farm. He can remember when it was all a wilderness and none of the present improvements had been put here, and a large amount of hard work had to be done before the timber was cleared off. A great change has been brought about by industry and perseverance.

Before the father of Mr. Needham became a soldier, he was a Democrat in his political opinions, but he afterward became a Republican and his sons adopted his views. The family belongs to the Catholic Church.

SAMUEL SHANE, owner and proprietor of the leading hardware store at McDonald, Pa., is one of the foremost citizens of this section of Washington County and is actively interested in a number of its business enterprises and a leader in public affairs. He was born in Allegheny County, Pa., Sept. 8, 1854, and is a son of Andrew and Elizabeth Ann (Miller) Shane.

Andrew Shane was born in Allegheny County and was a son of Samuel and Mary (Patterson) Shane. He followed agricultural pursuits all his life, in the vicinity of Robinson Run, and died on his farm there in July, 1904. He married Elizabeth Ann Miller, whose father was Richard Miller. She still survives and, as was her late husband, is a valued member of the United Presbyterian Church at Robinson Run and his remains rest in the cemetery there. They had the following children: R. M.; Samuel; T. R., who lives in Cecil Township; J. P., who resides at McDonald; and Anna Mary.

Samuel Shane attended the public schools near his home in boyhood, then an academy at Oakdale, after which for five years he taught school in Allegheny Coun-

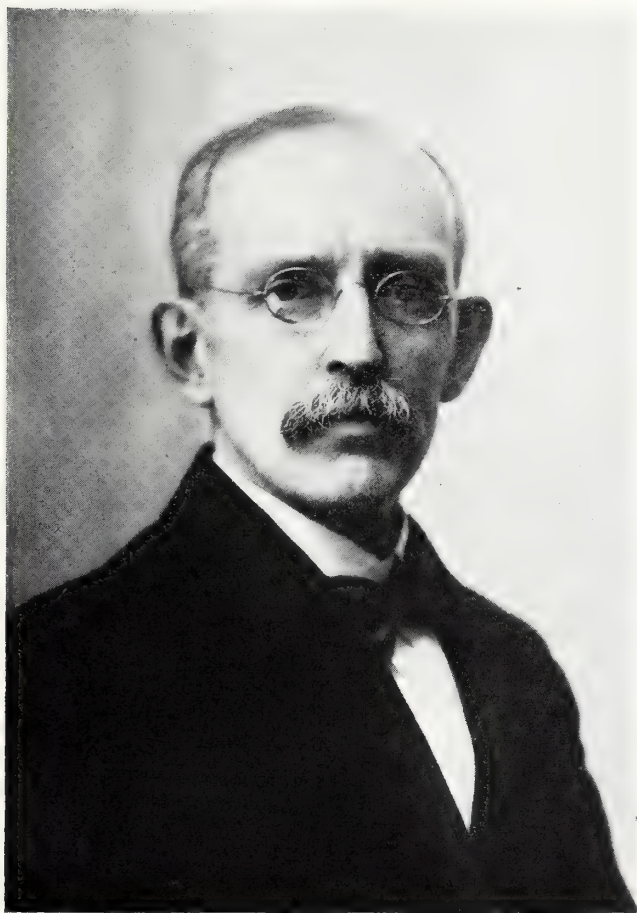
ty and following that spent one and one-half years in attendance at the Indiana State Normal School. Four more years of teaching followed in Allegheny County and for one year he was associated with Dr. Irons, a noted educator, in conducting a select school known as Ingleside Academy. Mr. Shane then turned his attention to merchandising, having Joseph Gladen as a partner at first, but has been alone since embarking in his present business on Oct. 6, 1884. Mr. Shane has served continuously as school director ever since McDonald has been a borough and it is a fact that the public schools here are most creditable in character. He is a director in the First National Bank and also in the Heat and Light Company as well as the Water Company. He was reared a Republican, but his own views are in favor of the principles of the Prohibition party.

On June 19, 1900, Mr. Shane was married to Miss Minnie B. Wallace, a daughter of James and Mary Ann (Sproul) Wallace, the former of whom is surviving, but the latter has passed away. Mr. and Mrs. Wallace had the following children: Minnie B.; J. F., who is an attorney residing in Pittsburg; Nettie, who married J. P. Shane, a brother of Samuel; and R. S., who is an attorney in Pittsburg. To Mr. and Mrs. Shane three children have been born, namely: Edna Maurine, who is a student at Westminster College, at New Wilmington, Pa.; and Gertrude Elizabeth and Samuel Wallace. Mr. Shane and family are members of the United Presbyterian Church at Robinson Run.

CLIFFORD T. IRWIN, a representative business man of Washington who deals in general hardware, paints and oils, at No. 483 West Chestnut Street, has been a resident of this city for the past six years. He was born in Canton Township, Washington Co., Pa., in 1877, and is a son of the late William C. Irwin.

William C. Irwin was born in Canton Township, Washington County, May 6, 1830, and was a grandson of David Irwin, who undoubtedly was one of the earliest settlers of Washington County. James Irwin, father of William C. and son of David, was born and reared in Canton Township. To his second marriage, with Nancy Clark, the following children were born: Margaret, Ann, Jane, Mary, William C., Martha, David, Nancy and Adeline. The mother died in 1860, the father having passed away in 1854. The grandparents of Clifford T. Irwin were among the founders of the United Presbyterian Church at North Buffalo.

On October 19, 1854, William C. Irwin was married to Mary R. Dye, and they had the following children: James D., who lives on the old homestead; John L. and Leman N., both of whom reside at Washington; William M., who is proprietor of the Clover Leaf Dairy, lives at Washington; Asa C., who also resides in Washington;



SAMUEL SHANE





Charles Milton, who is a farmer in Buffalo Township; Clifford T.; Edith E. and Marietta, all of whom reside at Washington, Pa. The mother of the above family died in 1886 but the father survived until 1902. He was one of the substantial farmers of Canton Township and owned valuable property there. Both he and wife were worthy members of the Second Presbyterian Church of Washington.

Clifford T. Irwin was reared in Canton Township and remained on the home farm until the death of his father. He was educated in the public schools and Washington Business College, graduating in 1895. After coming to Washington, Mr. Irwin, associated with his brother, William M. Irwin, erected the commodious brick business block on West Chestnut street, the dimensions of which are 41 by 70 feet, two stories in height, with two large business apartments on the first floor, one of these being occupied by Mr. Irwin, since 1905, as a hardware store. He carries a very complete stock and does a business which has had a steady growth since it was started.

In 1902, Mr. Irwin was married to Miss Lina Lindley, of Washington County, who died November 20, 1909. She was a member of the Second Presbyterian Church. Their two children survive: Dorothy and Edith. Mr. Irwin is also a member of the Second Presbyterian Church and one of the most interested members of Judge McIlvain's Bible class.

JAMES N. and DAVID H. BEMIS, physicians and surgeons, who are associated in practice at West Middletown, Pa., are among the best known and most reputable citizens of Washington County. They trace a clear ancestral line back to Joseph Bemis, who was born in England, in 1619, who came to Watertown, Mass., in 1640, with his wife Sarah, and died in 1684.

Of the descendants of Joseph Bemis the records show that more than 100 served in the American Revolution. One of his descendants was Elias Howe, whose mother was a Bemis and who also married a Bemis, was the inventor of the sewing machine. The line of descent from Joseph Bemis the settler, to Drs. Bemis of West Middletown, is as follows: Joseph, Philip, David, John, David and Erastus, seven generations before the present one. David Bemis, the great-great-grandfather, and John Bemis, the great-grandfather, were both soldiers in the Revolutionary War. The former married Mary, a daughter of David Dunster, who was the grandson of Henry Dunster, who came from Lancashire, England, and was the first president of Harvard College. John Bemis, son of David and Mary (Dunster) Bemis, was married to Jemima, daughter of Rev. David Whipple, the first Baptist minister of the State of Vermont.

James N. Bemis, M. D., was born June 20, 1845, in Hopewell Township, Washington Co., Pa., where his

brother and associate, Dr. David H. Bemis, was born, June 17, 1852. They, with a sister, Mary, were the only children of their parents, who were Dr. Erastus and Ruth (McCullough) Bemis.

Dr. Erastus Bemis was born near Brattleboro, Vt., October 3, 1817, and his early life was passed in his native State, where he received an elementary training. He engaged in teaching during his early days and during his vacations pursued a course of study. About 1840, or perhaps a little earlier, he came to Pigeon Creek, Washington Co., Pa., and entered the office of Dr. Emery, remaining there some time. He attended Dartmouth College one year, after which he entered the University of New York, from which he was graduated in 1842, when he returned to Washington County and for a time assisted his former preceptor, Dr. Emery. After his marriage, in 1844, he settled in Buffalo Village, in Hopewell Township, and practiced there until 1847, when he moved to West Middletown, where the remainder of his life was passed. He became one of the most successful and well known physicians of the county, and in educational matters was the peer of any citizen in his vicinity. Originally he was a Whig in politics and was a leader in the Abolition party, taking an active part in the Underground Railway, of which West Middletown was then a station. His death occurred in the prime of life, July 14, 1866. He was married February 14, 1844, to Ruth McCullough, who was born in Somerset Township, Washington Co., Pa., April 30, 1819, a daughter of Isaac and Mary (McMillen) McCullough, the former a native of Somerset Township and the latter of Peters Township. The grandfather of Mrs. Bemis was Patrick McCullough, who was a native of County Antrim, Ireland, and was 18 years old when he came to America. At that time he located in Somerset Township, Washington Co., Pa., where he became possessed of some 600 acres. Of this he received a patent for 439 $\frac{1}{4}$  acres, this document bearing date of March 4, 1786, being now in the possession of the subjects of this sketch. The warrant for the land was October 29, 1784. Patrick McCullough served on the first jury in Washington County, and he was one of the signers of the moral pact entered into by the people of that part of the county for the suppression of lawlessness. His wife was Hannah Smith. The wife of Dr. Erastus Bemis died March 8, 1901.

James N. Bemis attended the local schools until prepared for Washington and Jefferson College, where he completed his literary training. He then attended the medical department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor for one year, and subsequently took a final course at Bellevue Medical College and Hospital, New York, where he was graduated in 1870. Coming immediately to West Middletown, he has since been located



there and since 1878 has been associated in medical practice with his brother. Dr. James N. Bemis was married September 7, 1876, to Miss Dora Chapman, who died in 1877. He was married (second) to Miss Jennie Brownlee, a daughter of John Brownlee, and they have had the following children: Newton, who is deceased; Ruth; Janet; Sarah L.; and Erastus Lindsey.

David H. Bemis also entered Washington and Jefferson College after his preparatory training, but on account of failing health was obliged to leave his studies when in his junior year. Subsequently he read medicine and entered Bellevue College, New York, where he was graduated in 1878. He immediately settled at West Middletown, where he has been associated with his brother. Both physicians are held in high regard by their fellow citizens, their professional skill being undoubted and their personal qualifications being such as to make them desirable and valuable citizens. They are both active in public affairs to a reasonable extent and have served acceptably in numerous borough offices. They vote with the Republican party. In September, 1908, Dr. David H. Bemis was married to Miss Jennie E. Brownlee, a daughter of Ebenezer and Eliza Brownlee, residents of Donegal Township, Washington County. For several years, Dr. David H. Bemis has filled the office of pension examiner.

WILLIAM T. POLLOCK, a veteran of the Civil War, and owner of a farm of 160 acres, lying in North Strabane and South Strabane Townships, was for many years one of the leading agriculturists of Washington County. He now lives in retirement at No. 50 North avenue, Washington, Pa., where he recently erected a fine modern brick residence. He was born in North Strabane Township September 28, 1840, a son of James Pollock, and comes of a family long established in this county, his father and grandfather having been born in Washington County on the same farm which is now owned by our subject, and which was first the property of his great-grandfather, John Pollock.

William T. Pollock was reared in North Strabane Township and received his education in the district schools and at Jefferson College, Canonsburg, where he was a student when the Civil War began. In 1862 he enlisted in Company G, 140th Pennsylvania Regiment, and served until the surrender of Lee at Appomattox, participating in all the important engagements and skirmishes up to that time, including the battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Bristow Station, Mine Run, the four days' battle in the Wilderness, Tod's Tavern, Poe River, Spottsylvania, Tolopotama, Cold Harbor, the Siege of Petersburg, (including all the engagements in the vicinity of that city) Fort Stedman, Reams Station, Deep Bottom, Five Forks, and Appomattox. He enlisted

as a private and was orderly sergeant at the time of the surrender, and while he had buttons shot off his coat, and his canteen shot, he suffered not even the slightest skin wound, nor was he ever sent to the hospital. He was mustered out of service at Alexandria and paid at Pittsburg. After the war Mr. Pollock engaged in farming in Washington County on the old farm entered from the government by his great-grandfather, raising a large number of sheep for many years. He then engaged in dairying for about 20 years, and in 1909 came to Washington, where he erected a fine modern brick residence. Here he lives in retirement in the enjoyment of a well earned rest after years of unceasing activity.

In December, 1867, Mr. Pollock was united in marriage with Sarah J. Barr, who was born in Somerset Township, Washington County, Pa., and they have three children living, namely: Elizabeth A., residing at home; Margaret M., who is the wife of Rev. Robert Harsha of Taylorstown; and James H., who lives on the farm. Mr. Pollock and family are members of the Pigeon Creek United Presbyterian Church, in which he is serving on the board of elders. He is also a member of Templeton Post, G. A. R.

JEROME W. POTTS, who is the manager of the old Potts homestead farm situated in Hanover Township, of which he is one of the heirs, was born in Hanover Township, Washington Co., Pa., January 17, 1848, and is a son of William and Margaret (Ward) Potts.

Both parents of Mr. Potts are now deceased, having passed their whole lives in Pennsylvania. The father was a farmer and they both were devoted members of the historic old Presbyterian Church at Florence, where Rev. Elisha McCurdy, of noted memory, was the first minister, and as he also practiced medicine in a quiet way he frequently made professional as well as pastoral calls at the home of William Potts and his mother, Lydia Potts. To William and Margaret Potts were born the following children: Reuemah, who married Dr. W. F. Pollock, of South Pittsburg; William Jackson, who died July 21, 1895; Jerome W.; Thomas Albert and James A., twins. The former died when two and one-half years old, but the latter is a practicing physician in Pittsburg, Pa., where he was married to Miss Fannie W. McGahan, a teacher of that city, October 25, 1888.

Jerome W. Potts attended school as regularly as his health would permit until he was about seventeen years of age and then became a clerk in a general store at Florence and later at Burgettstown, with the idea of subsequently becoming a merchant, but continued poor health made it advisable for him to turn to work that would be in the open air and thus he became a farmer. He has always maintained his residence in Florence, but manages the work of the tenant farmer and raises quite

a large amount of stock for which he finds a ready sale. In politics he is a Democrat as was his father, and he has served acceptably in the office of township auditor for a number of years.

On October 2, 1879, Mr. Potts was married to Miss Elizabeth H. Stevenson, only daughter of Rev. Ross and Elizabeth (Hurst) Stevenson. Rev. Ross Stevenson was born in Strabane, Ireland, and came to this country when eighteen years of age, and for fifty years was a minister of the Presbyterian faith. He married Elizabeth Hurst, who was born at Mt. Pleasant, Westmoreland Co., Pa., and their only child was Elizabeth H., the young mother dying when her babe was but nine days old in Johnstown, Pa., where Mr. Stevenson was pastor of the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. and Mrs. Potts have no children of their own, but they are rearing and educating Agnes Florence Potts, giving her every advantage although they have not adopted her. They are members and liberal supporters of the Presbyterian Church at Florence.

FRANK H. MEYER, who has been proprietor of Hotel Donora at Donora, Pa., since April, 1906, was born July 8, 1875 at Essen, Germany, and is a son of Henry and Dora (Minor) Meyer, both of whom were born and reared in that place.

Henry Meyer, who was for many years engaged as a shoe merchant in Essen, in 1880 brought his family to the United States, locating for one year at Nobletown, Allegheny County, Pa. He then removed to Carnegie, where he resided 13 years, and then went to New Kensington, Pa., where he lived until 1906. He then came to Donora and in partnership with his son Frank H. purchased from F. E. Garwood, the Hotel Donora, which he operated for two years. Selling his interest to his son, he then returned to New Kensington, Pa., where he still resides, spending his time in looking after his real estate interests. He married Dora Minor, who died in the fall of 1906, and of their union were born the following children: Herman; Frank Henry, the subject of this sketch; Adolph; Mary, who is the wife of Dr. E. W. Klingensmith; and Charles, who was the only child born in the United States.

Frank H. Meyer was quite young when his parents came to this county and was reared to maturity at Carnegie, where he attended the common schools of the First Ward. When a young man he learned the barber's trade, afterwards conducting a shop at New Kensington, Pa., for twelve years. In 1906 he came to Donora and with his father purchased the Hotel Donora, and since 1908, when he purchased his father's interest, he has been sole owner of the business.

Mr. Meyer was married June 12, 1907, to Margaret Keating, a daughter of James Keating, who is one of

the old residents of New Kensington, Pa. In fraternal circles he holds membership with the B. P. O. E. at Monessen, and the Improved Order of Heptasophs at New Kensington, and he is religiously a member of the Roman Catholic Church. He is politically an adherent of the Republican party.

M. L. COOKE, a prosperous general farmer of Smith Township, residing on his well improved property which contains 169 acres, was born on this same farm, in Washington County, Pa., April 6, 1850. His parents were O. P. and Eliza (Lyle) Cooke.

Mr. Cooke was educated in the common schools of Smith Township and at Duff's Commercial College at Pittsburgh, after which he took charge of the farm when he was nineteen years old, and has since made this his home. Mr. Cooke has either erected or put in repair all the buildings now standing on the farm and has made many improvements which have added both to the appearance and value of the property. He grows excellent crops, making use of modern machinery and raises sufficient stock for his own use. He is a stockholder in the Washington National Bank at Burgettstown and formerly was one of the directors. In politics he is a Republican but takes no very active interest and the only public office he ever accepted was that of school director.

On December 30, 1880, Mr. Cooke was married to Miss Eliabeth M. Welch, a daughter of M. R. Welch, and they have had four children: Clair, who is the teacher at the Cook school in Smith Township; and Homer C., Julius R. and Lola, Julius R. being deceased. Mr. Cooke and family attend the Cross Creek Presbyterian Church.

ALEXANDER SPEER, one of the representative men of Canonsburg, has been a resident of this locality for thirty-seven years and has been identified with the business and public interests of the borough ever since locating here. He was born August 22, 1850, in Chartiers Township, Washington Co., Pa., and is a son of Robert and Nancy (Harsha) Speer.

The first of the Speer family to locate in Washington County were three brothers, and one of these, Robert Speer, was the grandfather of Alexander Speer. He married a Miss Mathews, and settled on the little branch of Chartiers Creek, purchasing a farm which has been in the possession of the family for more than 100 years. The children born to the grandparents of Alexander Speer were: James, who lived on the home farm; Latta, who was a United Presbyterian minister and preached at the Cross Roads Church; Jane, who married a Mr. Black, of Allegheny City; and Robert. Robert Speer, father of Alexander, was a native of Washington County, and conducted a carding mill below Canonsburg up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1852, when he



was forty-eight years of age. His wife, who was a native of Chartiers Township, died in March, 1903, having reached the age of ninety-one years. They were the parents of the following children: Thomas, who died young; Jennie, who married William Patterson, of Venice; James F., a veteran of the Civil War, residing in South Canonsburg, who married Rebecca McMillan, great-granddaughter of Dr. John McMillan, and daughter of John McMillan; Robert L., who was a soldier in the Civil War, was wounded in the service and died of chronic diarrhea contracted while in the army; Stewart, who died in Cass County, Mo., where he had been engaged in farming; Alexander; and Catherine, who married Joseph Templeton, of North Strabane Township.

Alexander Speer has been a resident of Canonsburg for many years, and his education was secured in Chartiers Township. Until the age of eighteen years he worked on a farm, then learned the bricklaying trade, which he followed for a long period, and he helped to build the majority of the houses on Jefferson street, Canonsburg. He now resides in his own home here, which, at the time it was erected by him was located in Chartiers Township, but has since been included in the borough. A Republican in political matters, Mr. Speer has been an active worker in the ranks of his party in this section, and has served as a member of the council and as treasurer of the borough. He belongs to the United Presbyterian Church.

In March, 1882, Mr. Speer was united in marriage with Eliza J. Wallace, daughter of James and Jane (Irwin) Wallace, former residents of Six-Mile Ferry, Allegheny County, on the Monongahela River, now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Speer have had no children. She has two brothers living: Samuel, a farmer of Baldwin Township; and John L., a retired citizen of near Knoxville.

HON. JOHN G. CLARKE, ex-member of the State Legislature of Pennsylvania, and a director of the First National Bank of Washington, for many years has been one of the most active and best known men of Washington County, Pa. His principal business until recent years was farming and wool growing, in South Franklin Township, but he is now living practically retired from business activity, his residence being at No. 90 South Wade avenue, Washington. He was born not far from Washington, January 24, 1829, and is the third son of Joseph Clarke and a grandson of Joseph Clarke, Sr., who patented the farm on which the nephew of John G. Clarke, Joseph J. Clarke now lives, in South Franklin Township.

John G. Clarke enjoyed excellent educational advantages, first in the public schools and later in Washington and Jefferson College. At the beginning of his individual career, agricultural activities lay nearest his hand and he became interested in farming and stock raising,

but, at the same time, gave considerable attention to the affairs which pertained to the welfare of South Franklin Township. After the formation of the new township of Franklin, in which he assisted, he helped in its redistricting and at the first election was chosen as a member of the school board. Being somewhat of an enthusiast on matters pertaining to public education, he continued his services on the board and for a long term of years was its secretary. As his years increased his public responsibilities increased also. Soon after its incorporation, he was elected to the board of managers of the Upper Ten-Mile Plank Road Company and served as its president for thirty-five years.

In the meanwhile, Mr. Clarke became an extensive wool grower and was one of the leading advocates for a tariff on wool, writing articles on the subject for publication in the newspapers and carrying the fight to Congress, three times being sent to represent the Washington County Wool Growers' Association, of which he was president for several years, to Washington, D. C. In 1886, he had the honor of making the only farmer's address in defense of tariff on wool before the committee on ways and means. This address was published in the periodicals all over the United States and excited much comment, being pronounced a clear and convincing exposition of the wool growers' case. In addition he was chosen to make the speech on behalf of the wool growers' of Washington County, when this body visited the late President McKinley, at his residence. That he had a keen insight into the conditions that existed and the results that would be brought about by the proposed tariff, was amply demonstrated by what followed the enactment of the Dingley Bill.

Politically, Mr. Clarke was reared a Whig and held strong anti-slavery views and upon the organization of the Republican party he joined its ranks. In 1886 he was the party nominee for the State Legislature, and in his election which followed, led the ticket with the largest majority. He took the duties of his office seriously, was always to be found in his seat and in committee meetings, and voted intelligently on all questions of importance to his country and State. He was particularly active in furthering those bills of vital import to the rural communities, served efficiently as a member of the agricultural committee, and gave his influence in favor of the bill for the increase of State appropriations to the public schools. He antagonized the repeal of the oleomargarine law. Mr. Clarke served with faithfulness and won a place high in the esteem of his constituents.

On May 26, 1853, Mr. Clarke was married to Miss Sarah H. Clokey, a daughter of Samuel Clokey, of Clokeyville, Washington County, and to them were born seven sons and three daughters. He is a member of the United Presbyterian Church at Washington, of which



HON. JOHN G. CLARKE





he has been an elder since 1864. Prior to that time he was a member of the East Buffalo congregation, of which he was made ruling elder when twenty-six years of age. He has always been very active in church work and has contributed liberally of his means to its support and to the furthering of charitable undertakings.

CLARK C. POST, who, in association with his son, John L. Post, owns a valuable farm of 266 acres, situated in Blaine Township, Washington Co., Pa., was born in Morris Township, December 16, 1840, and is a son of William A. and Margaret (Lindley) Post, both natives of Washington County.

William A. Post was a son of Jeremiah Post, who came to western Pennsylvania from New Jersey and settled in Washington County when forests covered a large part of the land, making his home in what is now South Franklin Township. Jeremiah Post married a daughter of Dr. Charles Cracroft, that pioneer physician of Washington County, who once was a prisoner with the Indians, but escaped. Nine children were born to William A. Post and wife and two of the sons—Jeremiah and Joseph M., were soldiers in the Civil War, Joseph M. being killed at the battle of Shiloh.

Clark C. Post is the only survivor of a once large and happy family that made the old farmhouse in Morris Township a place of domestic happiness, that went to the district schools in company and that sadly said farewell to the two brothers when they went to the war from which one never returned. In 1866, Mr. Post was married and in the fall of 1870, he moved to Pottawatomie County, Kas, taking up land on which he resided for thirteen years. From there he moved to near Warrensburg, Mo., sixty-five miles southeast of Kansas City, and remained there for ten years, after which he returned to Washington County and settled in West Finley Township, on the old McNay farm. From there, in the spring of 1907, he removed to Claysville, staying there until the spring of 1909, when he came to his present farm in Blaine Township. This has proved fine land for farming and stock raising and there is also probability of profitable oil production here. In politics, Mr. Post is a Democrat and while living in Johnson County, Mo., he served a number of years as school director of Warrensburg Township. He is no longer actively concerned in political matters.

On December 26, 1866, Mr. Post was married to Miss Nannie R. McNay, of West Finley Township, Washington County, a daughter of Smith and Jane (Bell) McNay, her father being once a prominent citizen there. Two sons and two daughters have been born to them: Belle, Etta M., Frank S., and John L. Belle Post was born in Washington County, January 19, 1868, married S. F. Hunter, of Johnson County, Mo., and they have

six children: Oma Belle, Edna Lucile, Clark Calvin, Nannie, John Dale and Glen. Etta M. Post was born in Washington County, November 9, 1869, married Charles C. Post, of Allen County, Ohio, and they have two children: Helen R. and Clark L. Frank S. Post was born in Pottawatomie County, Kas., October 11, 1871, and is a practicing physician of Pittsburg, Pa., residing on Penn avenue. He married Clara Kirk, and they have two children: Frank S., Jr., and Lawrence Kirk. John L. Post was born August 21, 1874, in Pottawatomie County, Kas., married Bertha E. Sprowls, of West Finley Township, and they have two children: Mary E. and Alice R. John L. Post is a graduate of the Missouri State Normal School and formerly was a teacher.

Mr. and Mrs. Clark C. Post are members of the United Presbyterian Church at Taylorstown.

ROBERT J. COOK, justice of the peace at McDonald, Pa., and a leading citizen, was born near London, England, June 16, 1844, and is a son of Robert and Emma (Benton) Cook, who never came to America. The father was a farmer. He was an excellent man and both he and wife were members of the Episcopal Church. They had two children: Robert J. and William, the latter of whom is deceased.

Robert J. Cook was educated in England and remained there until he was twenty-five years of age and then came alone to America. His first year in the United States was spent on Long Island, N. Y., and from there he came to McDonald, where he remained until 1879, when he returned to his native land. Mr. Cook resided in England eight years before he came back to McDonald and his fellow citizens venture to hope that the claims of the old country can never again outweigh those of his adopted one, as he is a very popular citizen of McDonald. He understands several trades, brickmaking and picture-framing being included, but for some years he has found his time taken up with official duties. He was first appointed a justice of the peace in 1896. For thirteen years he was elected clerk of the borough council and has also been Burgess.

In October, 1872, Mr. Cook was married to Miss Matilda Carson, a daughter of Robert and Jane (Bell) Carson. They were natives of County Antrim, Ireland, where Mrs. Cook was born. She is one of the following children born to her parents: Robert, John, William and Samuel; and Eliza, who married Henry Smith; Matilda, who became Mrs. Cook; Charlotte, who married A. B. Cochran; and Margaret, who married James Querns. The mother of this family is now in her eighty-ninth year, but the father is deceased.

Mr. and Mrs. Cook have had children, as follows: Robert, who married Agnes Dick; William; Emma, who married H. H. Forsythe; John, who married



Isabel Hassell, of Belleville, Ill.; Herbert; Mary, who married John E. Brown; Matilda, who married Leo Buheit, died in September, 1909; and George and Samuel. Mr. Cook's family are members of the United Presbyterian Church. He is identified with the order of the Knights of the Golden Eagle, at Carnegie.

C. O. BRADEN, who is engaged in the transfer and general storage business at Washington, Pa., was born July 18, 1857, in Morris Township, Washington Co., Pa., and is a son of John Braden, who was born in Greene County, this State. His father came to this county in 1855 and was for many years engaged in farming, also dealing largely in stock and wool. In politics he was a staunch Democrat. His death occurred in 1896 in Washington County.

C. O. Braden was reared to maturity in Washington County, where he attended the common schools. At an early age he embarked in the mercantile business in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, after which he was for ten years a traveling salesman for a wholesale grocery house of Wheeling, West Virginia, and for the past eight or nine years has been successfully engaged in transferring and the general storage business. He also deals in flour in job lots.

In 1877 Mr. Braden was married to Emma Iams, who was born and reared in Washington County, and is a daughter of Thomas Iams, who lived near Amity for a number of years, and later moved to Arlington, Ill., where he died. The Iams family has been long established in this county. Mr. and Mrs. Braden have three children living, namely: Anna, wife of C. W. Minton, a resident of Washington, who is engaged in business at Pittsburg; Lucy Miller Braden, a stenographer, employed in the office of Murdock & Son; and Harry W., who is connected with the Dominion Natural Gas Company of Hamilton, Canada, and who married Nellie Covey, a native of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Braden is a member of the Second Presbyterian Church of Washington and one of the board of deacons. He is also a member of the improved order of Heptasophs.

ALEXANDER C. McCLURE, a member of the firm of B. F. McClure & Bro., proprietors of a hardware business at Burgettstown and one of the leading citizens, was born at Washington, Washington Co., Pa., June 3, 1849, and is a son of Dr. Robert and Eleanor (Ruth) McClure.

Alexander C. McClure spent his school days at Washington and Middletown and then came to Burgettstown and has been interested here in the hardware line ever since. In 1874, when his brother, B. F. McClure, bought the present location, he purchased an interest and the firm style has been B. F. McClure & Bro., ever since.

On January 17, 1877, Mr. McClure was married to Miss Nannie Rankin, a daughter of John L. and Elizabeth Rankin, and they have four children: Frankie, who married Rev. Harry Nesbit; Anna, who married Dr. William P. Patterson; Belle, who married C. S. Graham; and Elizabeth, who is at home. Mr. and Mrs. McClure are members of the United Presbyterian Church. In politics he is a Republican but takes no very active part in public affairs.

JAMES M. WALLACE, junior member of the prominent business firm at Midway, Pa., of Dickson & Wallace, dealers in hardware, lumber and builders' supplies, was born in Robeson Township, Washington Co., Pa., May 28, 1865, and is a son of Joseph and Sarah (McBurney) Wallace.

Joseph Wallace was born in Washington County and was a son of Robert and Mary (Walker) Wallace. This is the same Robert Wallace who, when a child between three and four years of age, with his mother, an older brother, and an infant in arms, were taken from their home, near Florence, Pa., by Indians, in the raid of 1782. Robert was the only one of the prisoners ever recovered, his father securing him in 1786. He carried, however, through life, a scar on one cheek, made with a tomahawk in the hand of an Indian squaw. It seems passing strange that there are those now living who have listened to tales from the lips of participants, of the days when men, women and children suffered from Indian attacks and fled from savages over these smiling farms and the sites of busy towns. Joseph Wallace followed agricultural pursuits, assisting his father in early manhood and later acquiring substance and responsibilities of his own. He married Sarah McBurney and they both are deceased. She was a daughter of James and Catherine (Acheson) McBurney. The children born to Joseph and Sarah Wallace were as follows: James M.; Robert W.; Minnie J., who married W. H. Rutherford; Eleanor, who is deceased; John B.; and Margaret, who is the wife of Rev. J. D. Gibson, pastor of the Midway United Presbyterian Church.

James M. Wallace attended the public schools of Robeson Township, and later Ingleside Academy at McDonald, and subsequently took a commercial course at Duff's Business College, in Pittsburg. He then went back to the farm and remained there until 1895, when he came to Midway, formed his partnership with Mr. Dickson and has been actively engaged in business here ever since. He is an independent voter, not being identified with either of the dominating parties, and he is known to be a reliable dependable citizen.

In October, 1896, Mr. Wallace was married to Miss Minnie L. Cummins, a daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (McCalmont) Cummins. She is one of the following

family of children: Minnie L., William M., Jean M., R. Max, Mamie, Charles and Boyd, the latter of whom is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Wallace have one son, Joseph W. They are members of the Reformed Presbyterian Church at Miller's Run.

WILHELM F. ALTEN, a prominent real estate and insurance dealer of Monongahela City, Pa., was born October 16, 1874, at Braddock, Pa., and is a son of George and Esther (Kremer) Alten.

George Alten was born and reared in Bremen, Germany, where his father, Heinrich Alten, was the proprietor of a large exporting and importing establishment, and of which city he and his wife Metta Alten, were lifelong residents. George Alten was born March 18, 1836, and when about 18 years of age came to America and after spending some years in Baltimore, Md., Tennessee, and Ohio, finally located in Pittsburg, Pa., where he engaged in the wholesale grocery business. He became a member of the firm of Watt, Lang & Company, one of the old established grocery houses of Pittsburg, and became one of the best known traveling salesmen on the Monongahela River and through Western Pennsylvania. He subsequently became identified with Allen, Kirkpatrick & Company, and Arbuckle & Company. He was first united in marriage with Rachael Norfolk of Monongahela City, their marriage being the first celebrated in the Methodist Church of that city. Shortly after his marriage he located at Braddock, Pa., where one year later his wife and infant son passed out of this life. He formed a second marital union with Esther Kremer of Uniontown, Pa., who died September 1, 1909, at the age of 59 years. Of their union were born the following children: Wilhelm, the subject of this sketch; and his twin, Margaret E., who is the wife of Thomas C. Farquhar; Alice Virginia, wife of Dr. Marcellus R. Meredith; Georgina, wife of William Alvin Allen; and Rachel A. George Alten died September 12, 1905.

Wilhelm F. Alten was eight years of age when his parents came to Monongahela City, where he attended the public schools and graduated from the High School with the class of 1891, after which he took a commercial course at Duff's Business College. After completing his education he was employed as a bookkeeper at Connells-ville, Pa., and in 1893 became associated with the James C. Lindsay Hardware Company of Pittsburg. After spending three years in the store, he was for ten years a traveling salesman for the same house, and in March, 1906, opened his present office in Monongahela City, where he has established a fine real estate and general insurance business.

Mr. Alten is fraternally affiliated with the Masonic order, being a Past Master of Henry M. Phillips Lodge, No. 337, F. and A. M., a member of Monongahela Chapter,

No. 249, R. A. M.; is Eminent Commander of McKean Commandery, No. 80, Knights Templar, at Charleroi, and a member of Syria Temple A. A. O. N. M. S., at Pittsburg.

Mr. Alten was united in marriage in 1901 to Helena S. Hammond, second daughter of the late Dr. John D. and Maria A. Hammond, and they reside at No. 712 Chess street.

JOHN J. MARKEY, president and general manager of the National Wrought Iron Annealing Box Company, which was established about 15 years ago, was born September 13, 1864, in Wolverhampton, England, and when four years of age came to America with his parents, who settled in Indianapolis, Ind. Here he was reared and early in life was bound out by his parents with Sinker-Davis & Company, of Indianapolis, as a machinist blacksmith. He remained with that concern for four years, when he entered the employ of the Big Four Railroad at Urbana, Illinois, where for three years he was engaged in making locomotive frames. He then entered the Chicago & Eastern Railroad shops at Danville, Illinois, and while in their employ received a telegram from the Sinker-Davis Company asking him to take charge of their works at Indianapolis, in which capacity he served for three years, when he engaged in business for himself, establishing the Indianapolis Forge Works. In 1893 he established the National Wrought Iron Annealing Box Manufacturing Company at Anderson, for the manufacture of annealing boxes for tin plate and sheet mills and also galvanized baths. The plant in Washington was built in 1908. He is the patentee of the annealing box, being the first man in this country to produce welded wrought iron boxes, both tin plate and sheet annealing boxes. They are now in use in every plant of consequence in the country.

On September 10, 1890, Mr. Markey married Hannah Redfern, who was born and reared in Indianapolis, and to them have been born the following children: John (deceased), Edward and Paul. Mr. Markey is a member of the Roman Catholic Church, and is fraternally affiliated with the B. P. O. E.

JAMES JOHNSTON VAN EMAN, deceased, who was one of Canonsburg's prominent citizens for years, a leading business man and active in public affairs, was born in North Strabane Township, Washington Co., Pa., in 1848, and died at his home on West College street, Canonsburg, April 18, 1909. His parents were Samuel Logan and Martha (McConnell) Van Eman.

The Van Eman family came originally from Holland, the first representatives who reached Pennsylvania being George Van Eman, who was born in Holland, a son of Nicholas Van Eman, September 12, 1753. He settled



as a pioneer in North Strabane Township, Washington Co., Pa., not far distant from the present town of Clokeyville. He married Rebecca Scott and they had the following children: Nicholas, George Scott, Jane, Andrew, Rebecca, Elizabeth, Joseph, Garrett, William, Sarah, Abraham and Hannah. In 1810 the father of this family moved to Stark County, Ohio.

Joseph Van Eman, son of George and Rebecca Van Eman, was born in North Strabane Township, December 12, 1790, and in the course of time acquired several farms in Cecil Township, one of these being situated where the Van Eman Station on the Chartiers Railroad is now located. He died on the latter farm and was survived by his widow, formerly Isabella Logan, and a family of children, one of whom, Samuel L., was the father of the late James Johnson Van Eman. Joseph Van Eman served as a director of the Poor for Washington County and frequently was appointed administrator and executor of estates, enjoying the fullest confidence of his fellow citizens.

Samuel Logan Van Eman was born in Cecil Township, Washington Co., Pa., July 20, 1816. On September 28, 1847, he married Martha McConnell, who was born in Cecil Township, in 1826, a daughter of James and Sarah (Phillips) McConnell. To Samuel and Martha McConnell were born children as follows: James Johnston; Belle M., who was born in 1850, married John N. Brown, a son of Rev. A. B. Brown, D. D., at one time president of Jefferson College; Sadie E., who married Samuel A. McCalmont of Houston; and Joseph Scott, the latter of whom died in infancy. Samuel Logan Van Eman died in 1891 and was survived five years by his widow. They were members of Center Presbyterian Church of Peters Township, in which he served for thirty-five years as a ruling elder. He was a man of sterling character and, like his father, was frequently entrusted with business pertaining to the settlement of estates.

James Johnston Van Eman was born on the old farm near Van Eman Station and his education was obtained in the common schools and at an academy at Elder's Ridge, in Indiana County, and he completed his literary studies by taking a course at Washington and Jefferson College at Washington. After leaving school he continued on his father's farm and as an individual enterprise, went into the business of buying and selling stock and continued until after his marriage, in 1871. Then he went into the mercantile business, opening a store at Thompsonville, in Peters Township, which he conducted for six years, when, on account of failing health, he returned to the farm. Five years later he again entered mercantile life, opening a store at Pittsburg, for the sale of agricultural implements, and continued the same for two years, and then came to Canonsburg and em-

barked here in the hardware business conducting it successfully up to the close of his life. The business is continued by his son, S. L. Van Eman, who had been the junior partner in the firm of J. J. Van Eman & Son. During his business period at Pittsburg he was a member of the firm of Brown, Gillespie & Van Eman, and when he removed to Canonsburg, the business style at first was Brown & Van Eman, in 1897 the change being made to J. J. Van Eman & Son.

James J. Van Eman married Miss Margaret S. Espy, who was born in Upper St. Clair Township, Allegheny Co., Pa., and is a daughter of John and Margaret (Smith) Espy. The Espy family is of Scotch extraction. To this marriage were born four sons and three daughters. John Espy, and Ernest, both died in 1895. The survivors of the family are: M. Etta, who is the wife of J. G. Hopper, a furniture dealer at Canonsburg; Samuel Logan, who succeeded his father as proprietor of the hardware business; Martha Maud, who resides with her mother at Canonsburg; Nellie E., who is the wife of Robert L. Grant, a merchant on E. Pike street, in partnership with J. F. Morgan, under name of Morgan & Grant, Canonsburg; and James Jay, who is a student in the Canonsburg High School. Mr. Van Eman was a member of the Central Presbyterian Church in which he was a ruling elder and superintendent of Sunday school since the organization of the church, a period covering twenty years, and is one of the original twenty-nine organizers of the church.

In his political views, Mr. Van Eman was a Republican. On many occasions he was invited to accept positions of trust and responsibility by his appreciative fellow citizens, and served as mayor of the city and also as president of the School Board. He was to some degree a capitalist, owning a large amount of valuable realty at Canonsburg, together with a fine farm of 140 acres situated in North Strabane Township, within two miles of this place.

JOHN W. HALLAM, whose place is among the foremost business men of Washington, Pa., being president of the Hallam Construction Company, president of the Gardner Steam and Gas Engine Company and vice president of the Union Trust Company, is a native of Washington, born Feb. 24, 1859, a son of Lewis and Rosanna (Tegarden) Hallam.

John W. Hallam's educational opportunities were meager and when only ten years of age he began to earn his own support by acting as a clerk in a clothing store, where he continued until he was 14 years of age. He then embarked in business for himself, starting a grocery store at Washington, and notwithstanding his youth he successfully conducted it for a period of three years and then sold out to advantage. He then spent



JOHN W. HALLAM





a year in travel, in the South and West, gaining many new ideas during this time which later proved of benefit to him. When 20 years old he began contracting at Washington, securing a number of contracts for public improvements which the borough had in contemplation, and the successful and satisfactory manner in which he completed these laid a sound foundation upon which his present extensive business has been built. His specialty has been contracting in stone foundations, in paving and sewer construction. From its beginning up to the present time when it has assumed enormous proportions, the business has always been under the direct management of Mr. Hallam, although, at times, he has been associated with other practical men. When the Hallam Construction Company was organized, he was made president and general manager. This is one of the best known concerns in its line in Washington County and in adjacent counties it also presents a fine showing. Mr. Hallam has been financially interested in other business undertakings and is closely identified with their management. He is a man of notable public spirit and has done much to aid in the prosperity of the borough and has served as one of the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce, and for a number of years served most usefully as a member of the borough Council.

On Feb. 25, 1887, Mr. Hallam was married to Miss Kate H. Brady, a daughter of Benjamin and Rebecca Brady, of Washington, and they have two children: Harold Herbert and Helen Estelle. In politics he is a Republican and he was elected to his first public office just after reaching his majority. In 1896 he was elected to the office of treasurer of Washington County, and served three years, during which time the new court house was under course of construction. He has frequently served as delegate to State conventions, and is a member of the Republican State Committee. He belongs to the Heptasophs and the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. Personally, Mr. Hallam is a man of sterling character and is notably temperate in all things. He takes a justifiable pride in the fact that he has never tasted liquor or indulged in tobacco in his life.

SAMUEL H. PYLES, manager of the D. G. Bamford Milling Company, at Midway, Pa., of which he is also a stockholder, was born at Midway, Washington Co., Pa., January 29, 1871, and is a son of Joshua and Nancy (Pyles) Pyles.

The parents of Mr. Pyles are both deceased. During his active years the father was a farmer but lived retired for some years before his death. He was a man of considerable prominence in Robeson Township where he served for fifteen years in the office of justice of the peace and was also tax collector. He married Nancy Pyles and of their children Samuel H. is the youngest,

the others being three daughters, namely: Helen, who is now deceased, was the wife of David Gray; Mary, who is the wife of Oliver Dyhar; and Laura, who is deceased.

Samuel H. Pyles secured academic training in the well known Ingleside Academy at McDonald and later took a commercial course in Duff's Business College at Pittsburgh and became so proficient that he was engaged as an instructor at the college, where he remained for eighteen months. He then returned to Midway and was book-keeper for the Midway Gas Company for four months and in 1894 came to the Bamford Milling Company in the same capacity. In 1905, when Mr. Bamford became president of the Midway Bank, Mr. Pyles, on account of his fidelity and business efficiency was appointed manager of the mill business and has been most satisfactory in this position ever since. The business shows a healthy growth and the improvements brought about by Mr. Pyles have added to the efficiency of the mill without increasing the outlay.

On October 25, 1893, Mr. Pyles was married to Miss Esther Thompson, a daughter of Russell and Martha (McCarty) Thompson. To Mr. and Mrs. Pyles six children have been born, all bearing pleasant names and living up to them as bright, intelligent, engaging young people: Myra, Wilma, Roland, Lyle, Helen and Miller. Mr. Pyles and family belong to the United Presbyterian Church. In politics he is an independent thinker. Fraternally he is identified with Garfield Lodge, No. 604, F. and A. M., at McDonald, Pa.

JOSEPH S. DANLEY, who for the past six years has been living in retirement in Washington, Pennsylvania, owns a fine farm of 134 acres in Buffalo Township, and was for many years one of the leading farmers of Washington County. He was born in 1849 in East Finley Township, and is a son of William Danley, whose father emigrated to this country at an early period and was one of the pioneers of Washington County.

Joseph S. Danley was reared in his native township and obtained his education there and in Greene County, after which he located in Buffalo Township and embarked in farming and stock raising. Six years ago he built a fine residence at No. 496 Allison avenue, Washington, where he has since continued to reside, while he continues to look after his farming interests.

Mr. Danley was married in 1885 to Marietta Burroughs and their children are: Harry B., Thomas, Matilda, Joseph, and Mary. Mr. Danley and family attend the Third Presbyterian Church of Washington.

J. A. RUSSELL, who is engaged in business at South Burgettstown, Pa., conducting a meat market and a general store, is one of the representative citizens and is



serving as auditor of the borough. He was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, February 11, 1856, and is a son of Alexander and Margaret Ann (Atchinson) Russell.

J. A. Russell moved from Ohio to Mt. Pleasant Township in 1864, and remained on the farm until 1876, when he came to Burgettstown and assisted his father in the mercantile business until 1884, when he embarked in business for himself. From that date until 1904 he conducted a butchering business and dealt in first class meats and met with so much success that he was encouraged to broaden the scope of his business and added groceries, flour and feed to the commodities he handles. Mr. Russell has conducted his business along those lines which have attracted custom to him and he has proved that custom once honestly gained is seldom lost. He has seen Burgettstown develop along every line during his more than thirty years of residence here, and as an active and loyal citizen he has given support to the various movements which have contributed to the general welfare. In his political views he is a Republican and has served on the borough Council and school board for a number of terms, and on that ticket he was elected auditor of the borough.

In 1884, Mr. Russell was married to Miss Agnes J. Scott, a daughter of R. K. Scott, and they have four children: Frank M., who married Mary Smith, a daughter of James Smith, has one son, Wilfred B.; Lillian Etta, who married F. M. Welch; and Jennie Myrtle and Robert Alexander, both of whom are at home. Mr. Russell and family are members of the United Presbyterian Church, of which he has been treasurer for several years.

JOHN A. FLACK, one of Buffalo Township's prominent and enterprising citizens, president of the township school board and a leader in public matters, was born in Buffalo Township, Washington County, Pa., Jan. 19, 1869, and is a son of Salem and Margaret (Farrar) Flack.

Salem Flack was born in Ohio, in 1824, and died in Buffalo Township, Washington County, in 1903. He was a son of Samuel Flack, whom he accompanied from Ohio to Buffalo Township in infancy, the family bringing its belongings into what was then a wild region. The grandparents of John A. Flack died in Buffalo Township. Salem Flack married Margaret Farrar, who was born in Washington County, Pa., Sept. 15, 1833, and resides at Washington, where she still enjoys the society of her friends and continues in good health. Three of their children survive, namely: Samuel L. and John A., both of Buffalo Township; and Jennie A., who is the wife of R. W. Parkinson, a prominent attorney at Washington. One daughter, Sarah V., is deceased.

John A. Flack has resided in Buffalo Township all

his life, obtaining his education in the public schools and since attaining manhood having the management of a large property. He owns 145 acres of fine land and raises abundant crops, cattle and sheep, making a specialty of wool growing, keeping a flock of 150 head of a fine variety of sheep and making this industry very profitable. Mr. Flack is an active citizen, taking a deep interest particularly in the public schools. He has consented to serve on the school board for a number of years and the value of his advice and services have been acknowledged by his election to the presidency of this body. In politics he is a Republican and he has served also as inspector of elections in Buffalo Township.

Mr. Flack was married to Miss Elizabeth Ashbrook, who was born in Buffalo Township, a daughter of Simon Ashbrook, of Washington, and they have had five children: Nellie Margaret, Milton Luther and John Salem, who survive. Charles Ivan and a babe are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Flack are members of the East Buffalo Presbyterian Church, in the faith of which they were reared by pious parents.

JAMES S. FORSYTHE, secretary and treasurer of the Washington Brick Company, and owner of a farm of 250 acres in Amwell Township, is one of the representative citizens of Washington County. He was born in Brownsville, Fayette County, Pa., in 1845 and obtained his education in the schools of Brownsville and Pittsburg. During the early part of his life he was engaged in agricultural pursuits, but later embarked in the mercantile business at Redstone, Pa., where he was located until the spring of 1882. He then came to Washington County and bought his present farm in Amwell Township, where he resided for eight years, when he came to Washington and engaged for a time in the brokerage business. He was one of the organizers of the Washington Brick Company, of which he has been secretary and treasurer since its establishment, about nine years ago. He is a member of the board of directors and secretary and treasurer of the S. B. Reese Lumber Company, operating in Kentucky, and whose main office is located in Washington. Mr. Forsythe still retains his farm of 250 acres in Amwell Township.

In 1876 Mr. Forsythe was united in marriage with Mary E. Morton, a daughter of Rev. George Morton, now deceased, who was a Presbyterian minister of Philadelphia and of Scotch descent. Mr. and Mrs. Forsythe have four children, namely: Lilian S., a graduate of the Washington Seminary, and wife of Frank C. Lewis, of Washington; Jesse H., a graduate of the Washington and Jefferson College; Raymond D., a civil engineer working on the state roads, who graduated with the class

of 1907 at Washington and Jefferson College; and Robert N., a student. Mr. Forsythe is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

DAVID G. GRAY, the practical miller at the D. G. Bamford roller mills and a stockholder in the D. G. Bamford Milling Company at Midway, Pa., was born in Greene County, Pa., Nov. 29, 1864, and is a son of Thomas T. and Margaret (Vanata) Gray.

The parents of Mr. Gray reside at Coshocton, Ohio, where the father is in the ice business. Of their children, David G. is the second born, the others being: George M., Willis, Archibald, Thomas and John.

David G. Gray attended school regularly until 14 years of age and then went to learn the milling business and has been connected with it ever since and is a thoroughly experienced man. He has been identified with the present company since 1884, working for six months as an oiler, then for seven years as assistant miller and ever since as chief miller. This plant is one of size and importance and its products find a ready sale over a wide territory. The equipments are modern in character and Mr. Gray is master of the technical part of the business and has experienced helpers, the result being the production of the finest grades of mill products.

In 1887, Mr. Gray was married (first) to Miss Helen Pyles, who died July 4, 1906, and her burial was in the Candor Cemetery. He was married (second) to Miss Isabel Herd, a daughter of Robert and Margaret Herd, retired residents of Midway. They have the following children: Margaret, Jean, Anna, John and Neil. Mr. and Mrs. Gray are members of the United Presbyterian Church. In his political views, Mr. Gray is a Prohibitionist.

JOHN B. DONALDSON, M. D., one of Washington County's leading physicians and surgeons, who has been actively engaged in practice at Canonsburg, Pa., for more than thirty years, was born in Marshall County, West Virginia, Aug. 1, 1848, and is a son of Dr. David and Ellen (Boyce) Donaldson.

The Donaldson family was founded in the United States at a very early day, when all this broad expanse of mighty country was looked upon by older civilizations as only colonies. From Ireland came David Donaldson, the great-grandfather, who is known to have settled in Maryland about 1751. From there he came to Washington County, remaining for a time at Gastonville, and then moved into Allegheny County, where he probably died. His son, William Donaldson, married Elizabeth Morrison and they both died in Allegheny County. In that county the late Dr. David Donaldson, father of Dr. John B., was born in 1820 and died in that county in 1883, at the age of sixty-three years. He married Ellen Boyce, who was

also born in Allegheny County and died in 1872, aged forty-five years. Her people came to America from North Ireland and died in Allegheny County, her parents being John and Elizabeth (McCabe) Boyce. Dr. David Donaldson was twice married. His children were: Annie, who is a teacher in the schools of Alabama; Ulysses, who resides at Bridgeville, Pa., a railroad man and also a dealer in real estate; William Robert and Henry, both of whom reside at Canonsburg; Mary, who married John Ralston, resides near Galveston, Tex.; Charles Cotter, who is engaged in newspaper work, and John B., of Canonsburg.

John B. Donaldson was educated in the common schools, at Bethel Academy and the Western Reserve University, of Cleveland, Ohio, and was graduated from the medical department of that institution in 1872. He located for one year at Mt. Lebanon and then moved to Bridgeville, where he practiced medicine for five years. In 1878 he came to Canonsburg and ever since has been identified not only with the professional life of the place but has become one of the interested and useful citizens. He has taken a prominent part in the medical affairs of Washington County, for several years serving as secretary of the county organization, and belongs also to the State and to the American Medical Associations. In his political views he is a Republican. His earnestness and activity as a citizen have been frequently recognized and he has many times been elected to important civic offices, serving as burgess and as a member of the council, and also on the School Board. During 1889-1890 he was a member of the Pennsylvania General Assembly, where he proved his quality as a public-spirited citizen. He has led a busy life and has had many responsibilities, but his clear record shows that he has been equal to any demand made upon him.

Dr. Donaldson was married to Miss Elizabeth S. Foster, of Bridgeville, who is a daughter of Walter and Maria (Sill) Foster, and they have had six children, as follows: Walter Foster, who is a graduate of the Northwestern University at Chicago, is a medical practitioner, residing at Pittsburg; Nellie Boyce, who married Paul C. Little, lives at Carnegie, Pa., and they have two daughters, Elizabeth and Helen; Maria, who died in 1906, was the wife of J. R. Dunn, an attorney at Pittsburg; John Paul, who is cashier of the Central Trust Company of Pittsburg, married Elsie Kelso, of Bellevue, and they have one son, John Paul, Jr.; Samuel Foster, a resident of Pittsburg, where he is connected with the city health department; and David Halsey, who is a member of the Class of 1910, in the Canonsburg High School. Dr. Donaldson owns a handsome residence at Canonsburg. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church and he belongs also to Chartiers Lodge No. 297, F. & A. M., at Canonsburg.



R. W. MASON, purchasing agent for the Joseph Seep Purchasing Agency, of Washington, was born Oct. 7, 1865, at Centerville, Washington County, Pa. When he was five years old his parents moved to Pittsburg, where they resided until 1876. They then came to Washington, where Mr. Mason was for a time cash boy for William Smith & Sons, bankers of this city. He then attended the old Union Schools of Washington for two years and subsequently became a messenger boy for the Western Union Telegraph Company for about two years. He then became weighmaster in the coal office of V. Harding, which position he retained one year, at the end of which time he accepted a position as telegrapher with the B. & O. Railroad, with whom he remained three years. In January, 1886, Mr. Mason became identified with the Southwest Pennsylvania Pipe Line Company, with which he remained in various departments until October, 1902, when he was made purchasing agent for the Joseph Seep Purchasing Agency.

On June 5, 1889, Mr. Mason was united in marriage with Nellie Wright, of Washington, Iowa, and they have three children — E. Wright Mason, district plant chief of the Bell Telephone Company, with headquarters at Monongahela City; Mabel J., a student in the Washington High School; and Robert W., also a student in the Washington High School.

Mr. Mason is a Republican in politics and was for three years a member of the school board, during which time he served one year as secretary of the board. He was for two years treasurer of The Washington Borough. He is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church and is fraternally affiliated with the Masonic order, belonging to the Blue Lodge, Chapter, Council and Commandery and is past officer in all those bodies except the Council. He is also a member of the Royal Arcanum and Improved Order of Heptasophs.

R. A. RUSSELL, whose business is that of contracting carpenter, at South Burgettstown, to which place he came in 1893 with his family and who in 1907 erected his fine residence, is one of the leading business men in his line in this section. He was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, Oct. 22, 1853.

Mr. Russell was brought to Washington County in boyhood and attended the Concord and Rankin schools in Mt. Pleasant Township, also a select school at Hickory and later Muskingum College. He then assisted his father on the farm and also learned the carpenter trade and later went into contracting.

Mr. Russell was married in February, 1888, to Miss Agnes Jennie Welch, a daughter of M. R. Welch, and they have three children: John E., who is a student at Athens University, Athens, Ohio; Mary Belle, who is a student in the State Normal School at Slippery Rock;

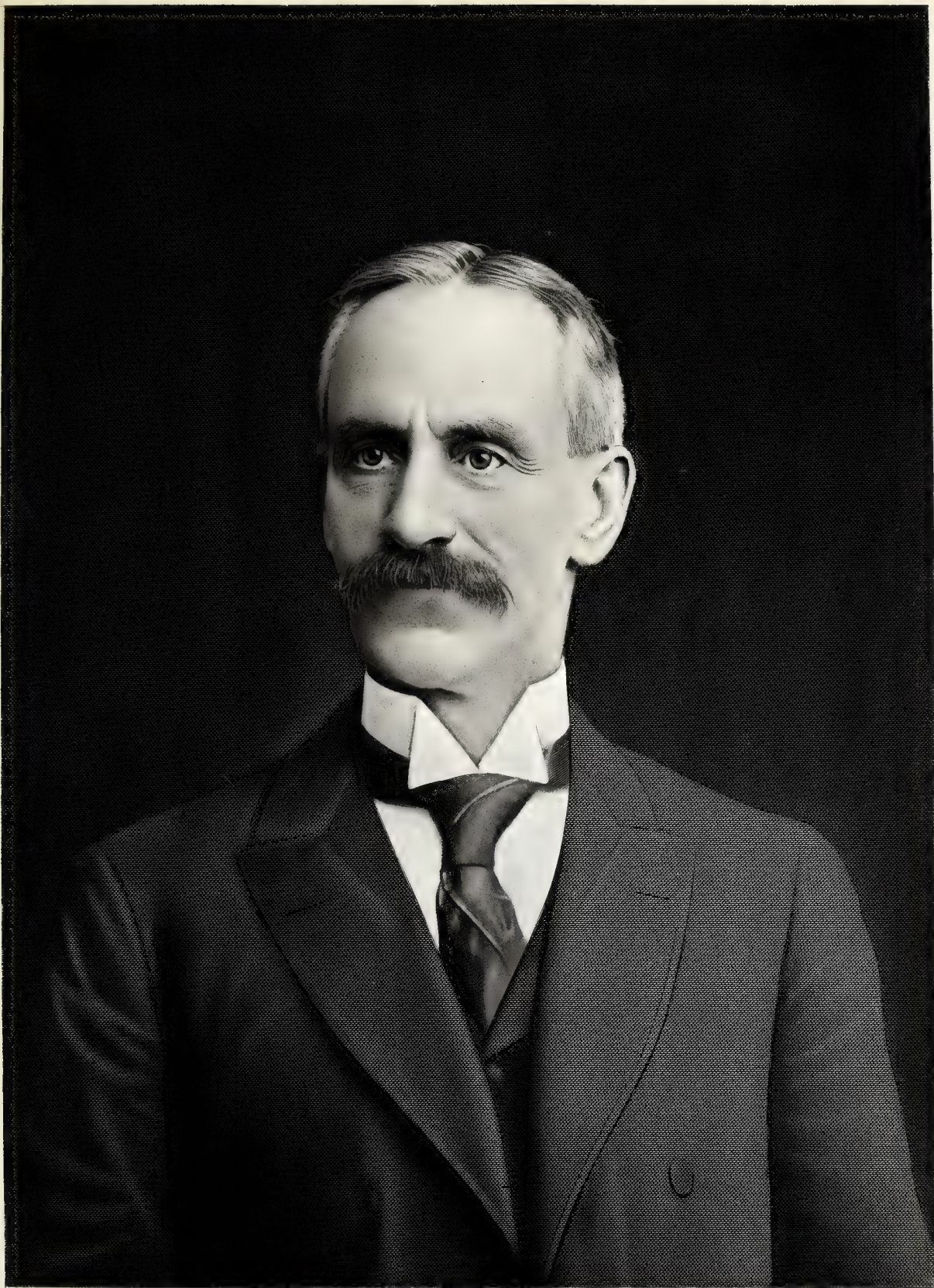
and Wilda M., who attends the Burgettstown school. Mr. Russell and wife are members of the First United Presbyterian Church. In politics he is a Republican. He is an active and useful citizen, taking an interest in all that pertains to the general welfare of the town. He is serving in his sixth year as a member of the borough Council.

REV. THEODORE B. NOSS, Ph. D., deceased, although best known to the people at large as an educator, was also a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, an extensive traveler, an author of note, a philanthropist, a man with varied business interests kept well in hand, and was the largest property owner in the borough of California, Pa., which for years had been his chosen place of residence. The death of Dr. Noss, which occurred Feb. 28, 1909, was a distinct loss to the whole country and an almost irreparable one to his community, with the leading affairs and the higher life of which he was so closely identified.

Theodore Bland Noss was born on his father's farm near Waterloo, Juniata County, Pa., May 10, 1852, and his parents were George and Isabella Noss, and his grandfather, from whom he undoubtedly inherited his physical appearance and much of his perseverance and tenacity of purpose, was Rev. John Coulter, a noted preacher of the Presbyterian faith, who filled one charge for 30 years. When the parents of Mr. Noss moved from near Waterloo to a little settlement named later in honor of his father, Nossville, he was quite young, but was 18 years old when they removed to the Shenandoah Valley, in Virginia. They had ten children, and two daughters and one son died in infancy. One son died of consumption, when aged 20 years, and a daughter, Mrs. Belle Goshorn, died in 1906. The survivors are: Mrs. Jennie Hoy, and Mrs. Rachel Lineburg, both of Montandon; Mrs. Annie Widney, of Lindon, Kas.; and Mrs. Clara H. Park, also of Montandon.

Theodore B. Noss was reared by a father who had very practical ideas and fixed beliefs that amounted to stern convictions. The boy worked faithfully on the farm and in the tannery, neither occupations affording him any mental stimulus, in fact being distasteful in the extreme. He was permitted to attend the little academy at Waterloo, when work was not pressing at home, but when he expressed a desire to enter some larger educational institution, he was offered no assistance by his father. This attitude, however, was largely due to the fact that an older son had died at school, when away from home, a victim of consumption, and the stern, but loving, father could not bring himself to send a second son to what he believed a similar fate. Thus Theodore pursued his studies and acquired his education under a handicap, but he was too large minded to blame his father and





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trusted to time and his own perseverance to accomplish his ends. The first money he earned was by teaching a country school across the State line, in Maryland, and this money he used to take a course in the Normal School at Shippensburg, Pa., and when it did not cover the total expense, it was his father who gave way and supplied the balance and enabled him to remain until he was graduated, he having apparently recognized his son's ability.

Immediately after graduation, Mr. Noss was appointed principal of the Shippensburg high school, which was then rated as one of the most advanced in the State, and after satisfactorily filling that position, he was called to Dickinson Seminary, at Williamsport. There he taught more advanced studies and also continued his own in preparation for his entrance into Syracuse University, from which he was graduated with the class of 1879. A portion of his time was devoted to his first trip to Europe. After graduating at the above university, from which he received his degree of A. M., in 1882, and of Ph. D., in 1884, he was invited by Prof. George P. Beard, then principal of the Southwestern State Normal School, at California, to accept a position as one of its instructors, which he accepted and very shortly afterward was made vice-principal and remained in authority here until 1882. Dr. Noss then accepted a call to what was then the Pittsburgh Female College, but conditions were not congenial, and he returned to his former position in the Normal School. In the spring of 1883, Prof. George P. Beard resigned and Dr. Noss was immediately elected as his successor and he continued principal of the California, Pa., Normal School from that time until his death, devoting his time, his energy, often his means, to further his ideals in connection with this great school.

The life of Dr. Noss was one of continued usefulness but his death had many sad features. Apparently in the best of health, in company with his wife and several personal friends, Dr. Noss started to attend an educational meeting at Chicago, in which he was much interested. A slight chill developed soon after the party started and his illness grew as the journey continued, a condition that greatly alarmed Mrs. Noss, whose tender care had preserved his life in a similar attack, some two years previously. By the time the great city was reached he was seriously ill but was hastened to the Auditorium Hotel and the best medical skill summoned to his aid. Weakened tissues from his previous illness perhaps, could not be strengthened in time to save his life and ere few of his hundreds of friends and loving pupils knew that he was sick the announcement of his death was flashed to them. All through the funeral ceremonies, California was a city of sadness, grief was pictured on every countenance, men turned from their ordinary pursuits and little children were told that a good man had passed from earth. It is but fitting to mention that people of distinction in

different walks of life came to do honor to his memory and many of these accompanied the mourning family to his last resting place in the Monongahela Cemetery.

On May 17, 1883, Dr. Noss was united in marriage with Miss Mary Graham, and she survives with their two children: Mary, who was born March 20, 1886; and Theodore, who was born April 4, 1896. Mrs. Noss and daughter are at present members of the Normal School faculty. In 1889, Dr. and Mrs. Noss, with their little daughter spent six months in Europe and visited many interesting points. In 1893 they again went to Europe, with congenial friends, and together they pursued special studies at the University of Berlin and at Jena University. The third trip they took abroad together was during the school year of 1906-7, when they spent eight months as students in the Sorbonne University of Paris, concluding with a visit to the University of Heidelberg. Apparently at that time, Dr. Noss was just as eager for knowledge as was the farm boy of long before, propping up his school book before him on the plough or tan vat.

Dr. Noss was a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church and was a lay delegate to the General Conference in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1896. He was an active member of the National Educational Association, a member of the National Educational Council also president of the Normal department of the same, in 1899. He was the author of a number of serious works, all more or less educational, which will perpetuate his fame as a literary man. In private life he was cultured, diplomatic, friendly, sympathetic and courteous. His interests at California included a directorship in the People's Bank.

JAMES HODGENS, deceased, who spent practically the whole of his long and useful life in the vicinity of Taylorstown, Pa., was born at that place, Sept. 29, 1829, and was a son of Isaac and Isabel (McCarrell) Hodgens.

The Hodgens family was one of the earliest to settle in Buffalo Township, Washington County, and generation after generation it prospered and sent forth sons and daughters who became respected members of society. The family originated in Ireland, the grandfather, Thomas Hodgens, coming to America from County Armagh, in 1807, then being a man of family, and in the spring of 1808, he bought a farm in Buffalo Township, near what is now Taylorstown, then but a scattered hamlet. He died in 1821. He was one of the founders of the Christian Church in this neighborhood.

Isaac Hodgens, son of Thomas, and father of the late James Hodgens, was born in County Armagh, in 1794, and accompanied his parents to America. He completed his education under a preceptor whose classes he had attended in Ireland, this being Alexander Campbell, who established what is now Bethany College, W. Va. Isaac



Hodgens had the startling experience of being carried off by a war ship that attacked the vessel in which the family was journeying to America, but subsequently was restored unharmed to his family. He was a man of unusual strength of mind, served some years as county commissioner, and for a time one of the associate judges of Washington County. A great admirer and follower of Andrew Jackson, he subscribed to that leader's political principles. His fellow citizens recognized his superiority and elected him to offices of the highest responsibility. He was active in the militia of early times, and reached the exalted rank of major general. In 1822 he married Isabella McCarrell, also of Irish extraction. They resided on the old homestead in Buffalo Township until 1835 and then moved into Taylorstown, but later purchased a farm that adjoined the village and there the remainder of their lives were spent. Isaac Hodgens died in 1860 and was survived 12 years by his widow. They had eleven children, the larger number of whom grew to maturity.

The late James Hodgens was given educational opportunities far beyond those afforded many of his associates, attending good schools and completing his studies at Jefferson College. He had shown a taste for mathematics and this aided in perfecting him in civil engineering and surveying. Later he gave a large portion of his time for some years to his profession and enjoyed it, but he also carried on large agricultural operations. His engineering work took him to other points and he was connected with railroad construction in Iowa, but later gave up contracts that would take him so far from home. He owned 260 acres of some of the best land in Buffalo Township and his farm was well stocked, his herds of cattle being Holsteins and Shorthorns; his stock of the highest grade throughout.

On Dec. 24, 1863, Mr. Hodgens was married to Miss Mary E. Farrar, who was born in Buffalo Township, Washington County, Pa., and is a daughter of Aaron and Jane (Griffith) Farrar. Mrs. Hodgens comes of Revolutionary stock. The great-grandfather of Mrs. Hodgens, James Farrar, had two brothers, John and Peter Farrar, who served in Washington's army and were killed at the battle of Long Island. Her grandparents, Andrew and Margaret (Moore) Farrar, crossed the Allegheny Mountains and came to Washington County, after the close of the Revolutionary War, settling in Mt. Pleasant Township, where they died about 1832. Their eighth son, Aaron, father of Mrs. Hodgens, was born in 1812, in Washington County, married Jane Griffith and they had five children, Mary E. being the fourth in order of birth. In 1845 the Farrars moved from Mt. Pleasant to Buffalo Township and purchased a farm near Taylorstown.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hodgens nine children were born

and the following survive: Thomas M., formerly a mining man and banker at Butte, Mont., now has headquarters at Indian Chase, Greenwich, Conn.; Maud E., who is the wife of Rev. D. P. Smith, formerly pastor of the United Presbyterian Church at Pawnee City, Neb., and now pastor of the U. P. Church at Springfield, Mo.; Isaac W., who is a physician at Chicago, Ill.; James O., who was formerly a banker at Butte, Mont., is now interested in irrigation in Madison County, Mont.; Albert M., who is a graduate of Washington and Jefferson College, is a civil engineer by profession, and is a justice of the peace of Blaine Township; and Ralph M., who is interested in mines and irrigation projects at Butte, Mont. He was a soldier in the Philippine Islands and while in the service was once wounded in the arm by the savage islanders.

In his political views the late James Hodgens was a rigid Democrat and he exerted a wide influence. He served at times in township offices as his duties in other lines would permit, and for a considerable length of time was justice of the peace. He was a leading member of the United Presbyterian Church at Taylorstown.

J. J. DAVIN, manufacturer of and dealer in all kinds of drilling and fishing tools, with quarters near the Chartier depot, at Washington, Pa., leads the trade in this line, in the oil country. He was born in 1848 in Ireland and came to America a boy of 15 years.

Mr. Davin secured work in a tobacco factory at Brooklyn, N. Y., but after he had accumulated a little capital, he started out to seek a better business field, and in his travels reached Chicago, Ills. He remained there until 1868, but the rapid development of the Pennsylvania oil fields and the business opportunities offered on every side, led him to go to Oil Creek and he has been identified with the oil industry in some way ever since. He began the manufacture of tools and appurtenances required in the oil fields while still at Oil Creek, later moved his business to Bradford, and finally, in 1885, to Washington. He carries the largest stock of general drilling and fishing tools of modern design and improved patterns, also cordage, win lines, rubber bells and fillings, to be found in the oil country. In addition to this successful enterprise, Mr. Davin is interested in other prosperous concerns. In 1880 Mr. Davin was married in Canada to Miss Ellen A. Magner. They are members of the Roman Catholic Church. He is a charter member of the order of Elks at Washington.

Mr. Davin has shown his enterprising spirit by establishing a branch of his business at Sisterville, W. Va., where he has put a nephew, Mr. Magner, in charge. Through his enterprising spirit, his energy, industry and good judgment, Mr. Davin is numbered today with the representative business men of Washington.

FRANK KAMP, manager of the old Hopper homestead farm in Peters Township, Washington County, Pa., has 135 acres of land under cultivation and is numbered with the leading citizens and successful agriculturists of this section. He is a son of Michael Kamp, of Allegheny County. Mr. Kamp married Miss Mary Jane Hanna and they have one son and three daughters: Albert, Anna, Julia and Jennie.

James Hopper, grandfather of Mrs. Kamp and the founder of the Hopper family in Washington County, was born in County Derry, Ireland, in 1788, and was a son of Robert Hopper. He learned the linen weaver's trade in early manhood. He married Jane Little, also of County Derry, and in 1849 he brought his family to America and they lived for one year at Pittsburg, Pa. Mr. Hopper then bought a small farm on Brush Run, in Peters Township, Washington County, and there engaged in farming. In 1878 he purchased the present homestead and subsequently added to it until he owned 135 acres at the time of his death, which occurred Feb. 3, 1885, at the advanced age of 97 years. His wife died Feb. 12, 1879, aged 81 years. Mr. Hopper's mother was conceded to have been the oldest woman on record in Ireland, living to the remarkable age of 105 years. James and Jane Hopper were the parents of nine children, namely: Mary A., Arthur, James, Robert, Thomas and John, twins, Nancy, Eliza and Samuel. All of the children were born in Ireland and Eliza died there. Three of the children survive: Thomas, John and Samuel, these aged brothers being tenderly ministered to by Mr. and Mrs. Kamp, all residing on the old homestead. The eldest daughter, Mary A. Hopper, married Richard Hanna, of Pittsburg, who died Dec. 16, 1871, and she died on the homestead in September, 1895, leaving five children: Samuel H., James, Joseph, Thomas J. and Mary Jane, who is Mrs. Kamp. The family belongs to Center Presbyterian Church.

ROBERT H. BLACK, of the firm of Robert H. Black & Son, in marble and granite monumental work at Canonsburg, established this business in 1876 and it is the only concern of its kind in this place. Mr. Black was born at South Canonsburg, Washington County, Pa., only a few rods from his present residence, and is a son of William and Eleanor (Manifold) Black.

James Black, the grandfather, was born in Adams County, Pa., and came very early to Washington County, where both he and wife died. They were interred at the Hill Church Cemetery, one mile south of Canonsburg. The grandparents had four sons and four daughters.

William Black, father of Robert H., was born in Washington County. In 1847 he purchased what was known as the College farm, on which South Canonsburg

is now located and both he and wife died there, his death occurring in 1866, when aged 64 years. He married Eleanor Manifold, who was born in 1804, in York County, Pa., and died in 1885, in Washington County, when aged 81 years. She belonged to a family of noted longevity, seven members of which averaged 82 years at date of death. To William and Eleanor Black ten children were born, Robert H. being the youngest of the family. The others were as follows: William, who lives in South Canonsburg, married Mary Bebout; Benjamin, who was killed during the Civil War at Gettysburg, was a member of Co. G, 140th Pa. Vol. Inf.; James, who never married, was a member of Co. D, 10th Pa. Res. Corps and served through the Civil War, died at Rome, Ga., in 1907; George, who died on his farm near Washington, married Jane McNary; Richard, who is a resident of Canonsburg and now retired, married Flora White; Margaret, who became the wife of William Grimes, who died in Butler County, Pa., for more than 40 years a minister of the United Presbyterian Church in Belmont County, Ohio, and Mrs. Grimes resides at Millersburg, Ohio, with their son, Rev. William Grimes, who is pastor of a church at that place; Mary, and two who died young. Mary Black married Rev. J. S. Barr, retired and living at New Wilmington, Lawrence County, Pa. At the time of marriage both were missionaries in India, where they spent 43 years and Mrs. Barr died at Sealkote, India. A son, J. D. Barr, is a member of the faculty of the New Wilmington College.

Robert H. Black attended school at Canonsburg until 18 years of age and then went to work on a farm and continued there until he went into the marble and granite business. The plant is now situated at No. 16 Central avenue, having been moved from beneath the Citizens Trust Company building. He is one of Canonsburg's old and reliable business men.

In 1878, Mr. Black was married to Miss Margaret White, a daughter of W. S. and Jane (Stewart) White. Mrs. Black was born near Hickory, in Mt. Pleasant Township, in Washington County, and died at Canonsburg in 1900. She was the beloved mother of the following children: Helen D., residing at home; Harry, a draughtsman, who resides at Toledo, Ohio, unmarried; John W., who is associated with his father in the monument business; Virginia, who died in 1904; and Mary E., Agnes, Jeanetta and Eleanor, all at home, the younger ones still attending school. Mr. Black and children attend the First Presbyterian Church at Canonsburg. The family residence is an attractive one located at No. 305 South Chestnut street. In politics Mr. Black is a Republican and he has served acceptably as school director and also as Councilman.



J. W. PINAR, an extensive dealer in builders' supplies, coal and ice, is one of the leading young business men of Washington, where he has resided since 1905. He was born in 1875 in Chicago, Ill., but was reared and obtained his early schooling in Guthrie County, Iowa, later graduating with the Class of '97 from Iowa College at Grinnell, Iowa, when he received the degree of A. B. He subsequently took a post graduate course at the University of Chicago, and at Shurtleff College, Upper Alton, Ill., where he received a degree of A. M., after which he taught for four years in Illinois and Wisconsin. Mr. Pinar was engaged for a period of three years in the furniture business at Cincinnati, Ohio, after which he filled a position as traveling salesman for a brick concern of Pittsburg until 1905, when he purchased his present business in which he has since continued with well merited success.

In 1902 Mr. Pinar was united in marriage with Miss Emily Brooke, of Cincinnati, Ohio. He is a member and an elder of the Central Presbyterian Church of Washington, and fraternally has recently been elected for initiation in the I. O. O. F. lodge.

JONATHAN RANKIN, a retired farmer and one of the most respected residents of South Burgettstown, whose valuable farm of 245 acres is situated in Smith Township, Washington County, was born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, Aug. 10, 1837, and is a son of James and Rachel Rankin. Their family consisted of three sons and two daughters. The survivors are Jonathan and one of his two sisters.

Jonathan Rankin was reared in Fayette County, obtained his education there and for many years thereafter engaged in farming and in school teaching in his native county. In 1901 he purchased his valuable land in Smith Township and at that time took up his residence in South Burgettstown, where he has been numbered with the useful citizens ever since. He is a man of capital and is one of the stockholders in the First National Bank of Burgettstown. In politics Mr. Rankin has always been identified with the Democratic party, but he has never sought political office.

Mr. Rankin married Mrs. Rachel E. Murphy and they have five children, as follows: Laura Jane, who married A. B. Pearsol; Margaret, who married George Pearsol; Winnie I., who married J. K. Chalfant; Bessie, who married C. A. Rittenhouse, and Harry, who married Jessie Currey. Mr. and Mrs. Rankin are members of the First Presbyterian Church at Burgettstown.

AMBLER M. ELLIOTT, residing on his well cultivated farm, which contains more than 149 acres and is situated in Blaine Township, was born in Morris Town-

ship, Washington County, Pa., Jan. 10, 1863, and is a son of Valentine and Nancy (Dougal) Elliott.

Valentine Elliott was born in Morris Township and was a son of Jacob Elliott, one of the very early settlers in that region. Valentine Elliott was a farmer and stock raiser and was one of the useful and leading men of his township. He was a prominent Democrat and frequently had township offices tendered him and served as road superintendent and school director. His death occurred in February, 1906, when he was in his seventy-fourth year. His widow survives and lives comfortably at Claysville. Of their children the following survive: Relda P., widow of Robert Adams, resides at Claysville; Ambler M., of Blaine Township, and Perry S., of Denver, Colo. The father of these children was a valued member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church of East Finley Township.

Ambler M. Elliott attended the public schools and was trained to an agricultural life on his father's farm. After his marriage in 1885 he engaged in farming in East Finley Township and then returned to Morris Township, later moved to a farm in Jackson Township, Greene County, and remained there for nine years, when he moved to Rich Hill Township, in the same county, where he resided until April, 1908, when he returned to Washington County and settled on his present farm, where he has carried on farming and stock raising ever since. He is an intelligent, progressive man, and makes use of modern methods and knowledge in his agricultural operations.

On Dec. 19, 1885, Mr. Elliott was married to Miss Mary M. Johnson, a daughter of the late Nicholas Johnson, of Rich Hill Township, and they have two daughters: Ella S., who is the wife of William Huston, of Morris Township, Greene County, and Anna L., who is the wife of Harry Applegate, of Blaine Township, Washington County. Mr. and Mrs. Applegate have a little daughter, Mary Jeanette.

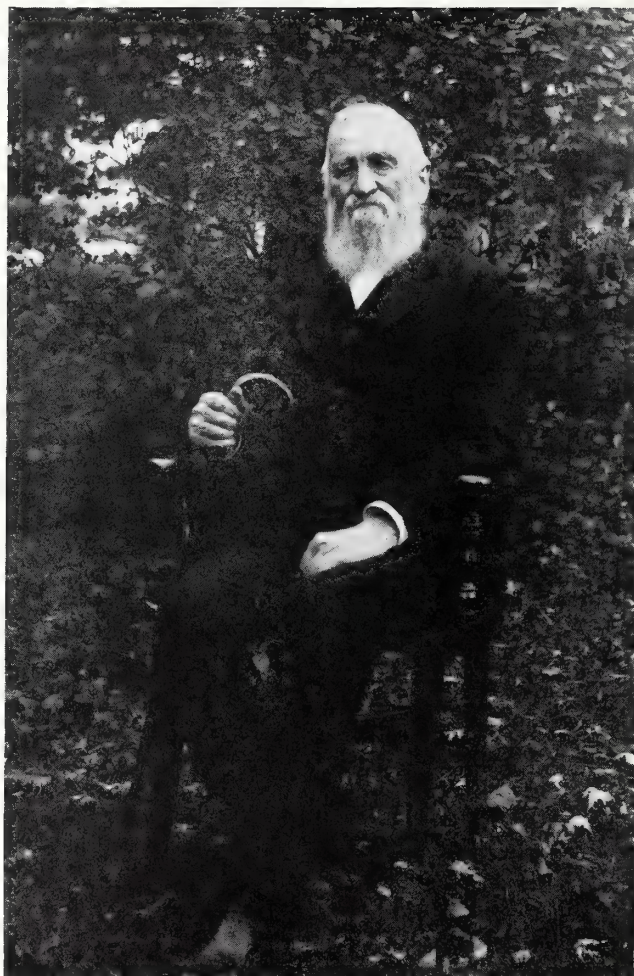
In his political views Mr. Elliott is entirely independent. He keeps posted on current events, does his own thinking and casts his vote as his judgment dictates. He is more or less a self-made man and, like all such who have successfully made their own way in the world, possesses a large amount of that useful commodity, common sense.

JOHN WHITE MARTIN, of the dry goods firm of J. W. Martin & Sons, leading merchants at Canonsburg, was born in South Strabane Township, Washington County, Pa., Jan. 11, 1828, and is a son of James and Mary (White) Martin.

James Martin was born in York County, Pennsylvania, and was a son of Peter and Mary (Adams) Martin.







JOHN A. DIXON

The greater part of his life was spent in South Strabane Township, Washington County, where he died when aged eighty-eight years. He married Mary White, who was born in North Strabane Township and died in South Strabane Township at the age of eighty years. Her parents were Samuel and Mary (Henderson) White and her maternal grandfather was Rev. Matthew Henderson, a pioneer preacher and the first pastor of what is now the North Buffalo United Presbyterian Church, serving from 1781 to 1795. To James and Mary Martin the following children were born: Peter, who married Mary J. Clokey, died in South Strabane Township; Samuel, who married Sarah Herron, died at what is now Smith's Mill, in North Strabane Township; James, who married Elizabeth Clokey; John W.; Matthew Adams, who died unmarried; Mary J., who died in early womanhood; Ebenezer Henderson, who was a soldier in the Civil War and a member of the 140th Pa. Vol. Inf., was drowned while attempting to cross the James River, in Virginia, on horseback; William H., who died on the home farm near Washington, married Annie, daughter of James Thon; Elizabeth, who is the widow of George Davis, lives in South Strabane Township; Thomas J., who was accidentally killed by a fall from a haymow, and Ann Eliza, who died in childhood.

John White Martin, who has been identified with the dry goods business at Canonsburg for a period of fifty-one years, enjoys the distinction of being the oldest active merchant in the place. He was reared on the home farm, but early decided upon the study of medicine. In 1849 he was graduated from Washington and Jefferson College and shortly afterward began the reading of medical works under Dr. John Wishart and then attended medical lectures in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania and was graduated therefrom in the class of 1853. He returned to Washington County and engaged in practice at Canonsburg until 1858, when he entered into the dry goods business, with which he has been so prominently connected ever since. For a number of years he remained alone and had already built up a large business before his younger sons were prepared to be taken into partnership. The present firm is made up of John White Martin, John C. Martin and Ralph Martin, the firm style being J. W. Martin & Sons.

In 1855 Dr. Martin was married to Miss Elizabeth Allison, who died in 1881 and was interred in beautiful Oak Springs Cemetery. Five children were born to this marriage, namely: James Allison, who died at the age of nineteen years; Charles Edwin, who has been connected with the Standard Oil Company since youth, has his home at Titusville, Pa., but spends a part of his time at Buffalo, Pittsburg and other points as the duties

of the position he fills require; John C., who is associated with his father, was educated in Canonsburg Academy; Ralph, who is a member of the firm of J. W. Martin & Sons, married a daughter of William Donaldson and they have one daughter, Mabelle, who is the wife of George Cameron, and Mr. and Mrs. Cameron have a daughter; and Mary, who is the wife of William Dickson. Mr. and Mrs. Dickson lost one child, but they have three—Aneita, Margaret and William.

Dr. Martin has always been an active citizen in the sense of supporting any proposition for the improving of the borough along well considered lines or advancing the permanent welfare of the people, but he has declined all public offices with the exception of membership on the School Board. He is one of the leading members of the Greenside Avenue United Presbyterian Church and is a member of the Session. For a number of years he served as superintendent of the Sabbath-school. He is a Republican in his political views.

JOHN N. DIXON, an honorary member of the board of trustees of the Southwestern State Normal School at California, Pa., was an active member of that board for more than thirty-five years, during all of which time he was president of same with the exception of two years. He was born March 16, 1824, on a farm just across the Monongahela River in Fayette County, Pa., and is a son of Nathan and Elizabeth (Forsythe) Dixon. Nathan Dixon followed farming all his life and was also born and reared on the Dixon farm in Fayette County, which was land settled on by his father, John Dixon, a native of Chester County, Pa. Nathan Dixon died when our subject was a small child, leaving his widow with three children to rear, namely: John N.; Jane, who married James Elliott, died at the age of seventy years; and Ruth, deceased, who was an invalid during the greater part of her life.

John N. Dixon was reared on the home farm in Fayette County, and lived continuously for seventy-six years on part of the land originally purchased by his paternal grandfather, John Dixon. His maternal grandfather, Eli Forsythe, also owned a tract of 400 acres near the Dixon farm. Mr. Dixon has always followed farming and also dealt extensively in coal for some time, and has been highly successful in all his business ventures. In 1900 he sold his farm, consisting of 212 acres, and came to California, Pa., where he has since been living in retirement. Mr. Dixon is vice-president of the People's Bank of California, and is a member of the Presbyterian Church of California.

Dixon Hall, the fine new dormitory of the Southwestern State Normal School at California, which was erected at a cost of \$95,000, and completed during the



summer of 1908, was dedicated and named in honor of Mr. Dixon, who possesses to the fullest extent, the confidence and esteem of his fellow townsmen.

J. G. MARQUIS, a retired farmer and auctioneer, residing in his handsome residence at Burgettstown, formerly was engaged in farming in Cross Creek Township, Washington County, Pa. He was born in that township May 9, 1843, and is a son of William and Lettice (Griffith) Marquis. The father died in 1855 and the mother in 1882. They were members of the Cross Creek Presbyterian Church and were buried in the cemetery attached to the same.

J. G. Marquis attended school through boyhood in Cross Creek Township and devoted himself to agricultural pursuits both before and after marriage. He was also a well known and popular auctioneer and cried sales in many parts of the county. In the spring of 1906 he retired to Burgettstown, where he is a valued citizen.

On Mar. 1, 1866, Mr. Marquis was married to Miss Clara A. McFarland, a daughter of Andrew and Mary McFarland, and eleven children were born to them, all of whom survive with the exception of the oldest, which died unnamed, and Amber G., whose death occurred in December, 1905. The others are: Mary L., Anna B., Orin K., Clara, Margaret A., Jannette G., Ella A., Elsie and William A. Mr. Marquis and family attend the Westminster Presbyterian Church at Burgettstown. In politics he is a Democrat and has served three years in the office of judge of elections. He is a stockholder in the Guardian Trust Company, of Pittsburg.

WILLIAM PICKETT, general contractor and a representative business citizen of Washington, Pa., was born in this city, April 22, 1863, and is a son of John and Nora (O'Leary) Pickett.

The parents of Mr. Pickett, who were born in County Clare, Ireland, came to America in March, 1852, landing at Castle Garden, New York. The father secured work on what was then known as the Hempfield Railroad, now a part of the Baltimore & Ohio system, and then came to Washington County. He was found to be a faithful, reliable man and was given the position of watchman at the Baltimore & Ohio roundhouse, at Washington, which he held for 14 years. Later he served four terms as street commissioner at Washington. He married Nora O'Leary and they had eleven children, the survivors being: Thomas F., who is superintendent of Hazel Glass Factory No. 1; William; Peter and John H., both of whom are agents for the United States Express Company; Michael, who is with the Hazel Glass Works; Mary, who is employed at the United States Express office at Washington; Julia, a teacher in the public

schools; Catherine and Margaret, both of whom are at home; Anna, who is bookkeeper for the Real Estate Trust Bank; and Nellie, who is a teacher in the public schools.

William Pickett, with his brothers and sisters, was reared and educated at Washington. One of a large family, it was necessary for him to early assist his father, and later, through his own industry, he accumulated the capital with which he started into business in general contracting work. Beginning in a small way, by honest work, fair prices and punctuality he won some important contracts, which paved the way for others, until now he stands very near the head in his line of business at Washington, his work mainly being street grading, building and street railway contracts. He erected his own handsome home at No. 57 North Lincoln street.

In June, 1898, Mr. Pickett was married to Miss Mary Seanlon, of Steubenville, Ohio, and they are members of the Catholic Church. Mr. Pickett is a charter member of the Knights of Columbus Lodge at Washington.

JOHN SAWHILL, one of Blaine Township's leading citizens, who owns three farms, aggregating 370 acres, was born in this same section of Washington County, Pa., Aug. 10, 1835, and is a son of William and Jane (Lorimer) Sawhill, and a grandson of William Sawhill, the latter of whom was a pioneer settler in the county and ever since, his descendants have been owners of land, farmers and stock raisers in this vicinity.

William Sawhill, father of John Sawhill, died in Washington County in 1867. He was a well-known man and respected one and for many years enjoyed membership with the United Presbyterian Church in Buffalo Township. In his early years he was a Whig, but later became a Republican. He married Jane Lorimer and but two of their children survive: John and Sarah J., the latter of whom is the widow of J. R. Donaldson, formerly of East Finley Township. Mrs. Donaldson now resides at Claysville.

John Sawhill grew to manhood on the home farm and from youth has been accustomed to farm work of every kind. For many years he has made a specialty of the sheep industry and is one of the largest sheep raisers in Blaine Township, keeping from 200 to 300 head at a time. Although Mr. Sawhill had but few educational advantages in his youth he profited by those he had and is one of the well informed and intelligent men of this section. All of his land is valuable and he has the knowledge that enables him to cultivate every portion of it profitably. Mr. Sawhill is interested also in the National Bank at Claysville and ever since it was organized has been one of its directors.

On Jan. 4, 1864, Mr. Sawhill was married to Miss Jane B. Ziegler, who was born in Lancaster County, Pa., and

is a daughter of Abraham Ziegler, who moved from Lancaster County to Donegal Township in Washington County. To Mr. and Mrs. Sawhill ten children have been born and of these the following survive: Nettie, who is the wife of William Woodburn, of Washington; William L., who lives in Donegal Township; Elmer C., who lives in Pittsburg; Oscar H., who resides in Blaine Township; John M.; Ina M.; Sadie M., who is the wife of Ulysses G. Duvall, of West Pittsburg; Maud E.; Clara A., who is a successful teacher in Blaine Township; and Elizabeth, who is deceased. John M., Ina M., Maud E. and Clara A. reside on the old home place in Blaine Township.

Mr. Sawhill is a Republican in his political opinions. He has frequently been elected to public office in Blaine Township and has served most acceptably as school director and road supervisor, performing every duty to the best of his ability. He is a member of the United Presbyterian Church at Taylorstown and for a long time served as a trustee of the same.

HENRY C. COOPER, a retired merchant of Eldersville, Pa., who was engaged in business here for 35 consecutive years, was born at Bellevue, Allegheny County, Pa., May 5, 1845, and is a son of Erasmus and Elizabeth (Patterson) Cooper.

James Patterson, the maternal grandfather, came from Ireland with his wife about 1793, and his oath of allegiance, now in possession of Henry C. Cooper, was made in 1794, and in 1814, he was made a citizen of this country, the naturalization papers being also now in the possession of Mr. Cooper. James Patterson and wife were parents of four sons and three daughters. He died when aged 92 years and his wife when aged 84 years.

Erasmus Cooper resided for a number of years on a farm near Bellevue, Pa., but after the death of his first wife, in 1846, moved to Massillon, Ohio, where he kept a book store. Four sons were born to his first marriage: John, William, Robert P. and Henry C. At Massillon, Erasmus Cooper was married to Mary Elizabeth Logan, and they had one child, Mary Elizabeth (Mrs. Bethel), who lives in California. When Erasmus Cooper later moved to Iowa with his second family, his two elder sons, John and William, accompanied him. At that time transportation facilities were poorly developed and Mr. Cooper and his family had to go down the river from Steubenville by boat to St. Louis and thence to Keokuk, Iowa, and from there drove across the country to a farm on which he settled and on which he lived until the time of his death, Nov. 4, 1856, and his burial was at Des Moines. His farm is now within the limits of that city. In politics he was a Whig.

Henry C. Cooper attended school at Eldersville and

Sharpsburg, and after gaining a little practical experience in the mercantile business, in 1867 embarked in the same with his brother, John, and they successfully carried it on until 1890, when the latter retired. The former continued the business alone for 12 years, but in 1902 sold out and also retired. He is a man of ample fortune, being one of the stockholders in the Washington National Bank of Burgettstown, Pa., the owner of considerable town property and also the owner of his grandfather Patterson's farm of 191 acres, which has never been out of the family since 1797.

Mr. Cooper was married Dec. 18, 1889, to Miss Carrie Virginia McCarrell, a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (McComb) McCarrell. Her grandfathers, Thomas McCarrell, Sr., and Capt. John McComb, were Revolutionary soldiers. Mr. Cooper was reared in the Protestant Methodist Church, of which he is an officer. Mrs. Cooper is a member of the United Presbyterian Church, in which her late father was an elder for a large part of his life.

WILLIAM W. LESLIE, general contractor, is one of Washington's enterprising business men and has lived in this city all but four years of his life. He was born at Monmouth, Ills., in 1875, and is a son of Peter and Agnes (Brownlee) Leslie.

The Leslie family is probably of Irish extraction. The father of Mr. Leslie, who died in 1908, was born near Xenia, Ohio. He married Agnes Brownlee, who was born in Washington County and was a member of one of the oldest county families.

William W. Leslie attended the Washington schools, having accompanied his parents here in 1879, and then learned the brick-laying trade and for ten years has been engaged in general contracting. In addition to building many other residences, in 1903 he erected his own fine home at No. 405 Addison avenue. In the same year he was married to Miss Sue Grimes, a daughter of Thomas Grimes, of Washington. They are members of the First United Presbyterian Church, Mr. Leslie being on its official board.

JOHN W. STEWART, deceased, was formerly one of Buffalo Township's best known and respected citizens. Born in Buffalo Township, Washington County, Pa., Nov. 3, 1847, he died Oct. 26, 1905, and was buried in the cemetery at Washington. His parents were John W. and Jane (McCall) Stewart.

The Stewart family is numbered with the old ones of Washington County and the name occurs again and again in the early records. It originated in Scotland, but the date of the coming of the first immigrant has not been preserved. Both parents of Mr. Stewart were born in Washington County.

John W. Stewart in his boyhood attended the district



schools near his home, but from early youth assisted in the operation of the home farm and became thoroughly acquainted with all the work that is required in order to make agriculture a successful business. He continued to farm and to raise fine cattle and stock during the entire period of his active life and when he was called away he left an ample estate to his surviving widow and his children. He was a consistent member of the North Buffalo United Presbyterian Church, of which he was also a trustee and was a man who not only professed to be a Christian, but led the life of one. He was a Republican in his political views, but sought no public offices.

On Oct. 11, 1877, John W. Stewart was married to Margaretta M. Caldwell, who was born in Hopewell Township, where she was also reared. She was educated in the public schools and at Washington Seminary, at Washington, Pa. Mrs. Stewart's parents were Robert S. and Caroline (Vance) Caldwell. Her father was a native of Hopewell Township and her mother of Cross Creek Township, both of Washington County, and her grandfathers had also been old residents of those sections. Robert S. Caldwell was a farmer and also raised many sheep, this industry for many years being one of the most profitable. He was a leading member of the Presbyterian Church at Buffalo Village.

Mr. and Mrs. Stewart had four children, namely: Robert V., who is engaged in the practice of medicine at Monongahela City, Pa.; Irene McCall, who is the wife of Charles F. Young, of Nestor, Cal.; J. Lloyd, who lives in Buffalo Township; and Edna Margaretta, who also is at home and attending school. Mrs. Stewart is very active in the North Buffalo Presbyterian Church and is president of the Missionary Society. She continues to reside on the old Stewart farm, the old homestead, where she has spent many peaceful, happy years. In 1904, a fine new brick home, modern in its construction and improvements, was erected by Mr. Stewart, but he lived to enjoy it but a few months.

GLENN GEORGE HALLAM, a lifelong resident and for many years one of the prominent business men of Washington, Pa., who has retired from business activities, was born in 1855 in this city and is a son of John B. and Emma (Forrest) Hallam.

Joseph Hallam, the grandfather of our subject, was one of the pioneer settlers of Washington, where at an early period, which was during the days when the old prairie schooner was the mode of travel, he conducted a hotel for many years.

John B. Hallam, who followed wagon manufacturing throughout his active career, was born in Washington County, Pa., and died at the age of 74 years. He married Emma Forrest, and to them were born a family of

five sons and two daughters; Glenn G., the subject of this sketch; Clara, who died in infancy; Hugh B., deceased; Frank Forrest, who is a resident of McKeesport, a civil engineer by profession and is employed on the state roads; Alice M., the wife of Charles H. Spriggs, a wholesale grocer; John R., one of the leading photographers of Washington; and Forrest R., a resident of Belleville, Ills.

Glenn G. Hallam was reared and obtained his educational training in Washington, and early in life began learning the carriage-making trade with J. M. House, who failed in the business in 1871. He then learned the carpenter's trade, and afterwards embarked in the manufacture of brick for many years, later dealing in grain and builder's supplies for six years. Since that time he has been devoting his entire attention to his real estate business, which he has always carried on in connection with his other business enterprises.

Sept. 15, 1881, Mr. Hallam was joined in marriage with Eva McCollum, who was born in Washington, a daughter of Dennis McCollum, and of their union were born the following offsprings: Ethel M., Emma B., Sarah, deceased; Glenneva, deceased; and Paul McCollum Hallam. Mr. Hallam is religiously a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, and fraternally is affiliated with the Royal Arcanum.

CHARLES C. COATES, president of the Hickory-Woodrow Telephone Company of Mt. Pleasant Township, and station agent at Hickory, Pa., for the Wabash Railroad, has been identified with railroad work for a number of years and his office experience has been of a character to well qualify him for the position he fills. He was born at Plumer, Venango County, Pa., Aug. 14, 1872, and is a son of Frederick C. and Mary C. (Denny) Coates.

The father of Mr. Coates died Nov. 30, 1888, but the mother survives and resides at Custer City, Pa. Frederick C. Coates served 18 years on a German man-of-war. He was a carpenter and contractor after locating at Plumer, Pa. In politics he was a Democrat, and in religious faith he was a German Lutheran.

Charles C. Coates attended school at Custer City and then entered Western Brooke College, at Olean, N. Y., and after completing a commercial course there, became manager of the Sewickley Valley Journal, a weekly society newspaper, at Sewickley, Pa., and was manager of the printing office there for some years. He also was a resident of Haysville, Pa., for some time and during that period was prominent in public affairs, serving one term as burgess and one term as president of the Council, and also was a school director. He also was elected president of the Pennsylvania State Brass Band Association and during his year of service in this position,







CHARLES W. YARNALL, M.D.

he increased the membership of the organization from 980 to 2,210, a larger increase than was ever made before or since. He is an expert telegrapher and is a member of the order of Railroad Telegraph Operators. Mr. Coates was called to Hickory when the Wabash Company inaugurated its service here, in July, 1904. He has had many duties, including service as chief clerk for the superintendent and also for the roadmaster of the Wabash Railroad at Pittsburg. In politics he is an independent Republican. He was a member of the Council in the city of Pittsburg, also served on the Central Board of Education, being elected on an independent Democratic ticket. At present he is serving as a member of the school board of Mt. Pleasant Township.

On Dec. 8, 1900, Mr. Coates was married to Katherine Neelan, a daughter of Thomas Neelan, and they have one daughter, May D., who is attending school at Hickory. Mr. Coates is a Thirty-second degree Mason and he belongs also to the fraternal order of Heptasophs, the Royal Arcanum and other societies.

JOHN M. BURROUGHS, a representative citizen of Buffalo Township, who is now serving as a member of the township school board, devotes his estate of more than 125 acres to farming and stock raising, like his neighbors, giving a large amount of attention to sheep. He was born in Greene County, Pa., Dec. 10, 1862, and is a son of Talmage T. and Jane (Scott) Burroughs.

The father of Mr. Burroughs was born in Morris Township, Greene County, Pa., a son of Samuel Burroughs. The latter spent the larger portion of his life in his native county, but prior to his death, moved to Iowa. Talmage T. Burroughs married Jane Scott, who was born in Center Township, Greene County, and of their children the present survivors are: H. S., a physician practicing in the city of Pittsburg; Belle, wife of Frank Hedley, of Rich Hill Township, Greene County; Lottie, wife of Leroy Marsh, of Rich Hill Township; Ella, wife of Dr. T. N. Milligan, of Waynesburg, Pa.; John M.; James, who lives in Center Township, Greene County; and Bertha and William, both of whom live in Waynesburg.

John M. Burroughs has been a farmer all his mature life. He resided in his native county until 1907, when he came to his present valuable farm in Buffalo Township. It did not take him long to prove to his fellow citizens that a man of energy, experience and good judgment had settled among them and in the spring of 1909 they elected him a member of the school board for a term of three years.

On Oct. 15, 1887, Mr. Burroughs was married to Miss Emma F. Throckmorton, who was born in Center Township, Greene County, and is a daughter of James Throck-

morton. Two children have been born to them, Edna Belle and Etta Mary. Mr. and Mrs. Burroughs are members of the East Buffalo Presbyterian Church. In his political views he is a Democrat.

CHARLES WESLEY YARNALL, M.D., physician and surgeon, and specialist in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession in Washington County, Pa., for two decades and has been located at California since 1899. He was born at Claysville, Pa., October 10, 1860, and is a son of Rev. J. V. and Elizabeth (Boggs) Yarnall.

The Yarnall name is an old one in the city of Philadelphia, and from there came the grandparents of Dr. Yarnall. The father of Dr. Yarnall was born in Ohio. He became a preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church and according to the discipline of that church was transferred from one charge to another every three years. In that way his children attended school at different places, wherever the temporary home might be, all, however, during Dr. Yarnall's boyhood, being in Washington County, Pa. The latter became a student in the State Normal School at California, leaving in his senior year to enter Allegheny College at Meadville. For six years he was connected with the railway mail service between Pittsburg and New York. By that time he was prepared to gratify his cherished ambition of entering Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, where he was graduated April 3, 1889. He subsequently took a post-graduate course in 1899, in New York City. He settled first at Roscoe, Washington County, where he practiced for five years, moving then to Bellsville for five years more, after which he came to California. In large measure, Dr. Yarnall is a self-made man, providing for his own education by teaching school and otherwise, and is justly proud of the fact. He is deeply interested in his profession and keeps fully abreast with the times in all that concerns it. He was one of the first to install an X-Ray machine in his office, with other costly electrical apparatus, in this section, and makes a specialty of their use. He enjoys the confidence of a large clientele and the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens in general.

Dr. Yarnall was married before coming to California, to Miss Allie Hopkins, who was born in West Pike Run, Washington County, and is a daughter of T. C. Hopkins. Dr. and Mrs. Yarnall have three children namely: Joseph Olan, a graduate of the State Normal School at California, who is now a student in the Dickinson Law School, at Carlisle, Pa.; Eva May, a graduate also of the State Normal School at California, who is a teacher in East Pike Run Township; and Audrey H., who is a student in the senior class in the California Normal School.



Dr. Yarnall is professionally identified with various medical and scientific organizations and fraternally he belongs to the Masons, the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Eagles and the order of the Moose.

DONALD G. WILKINSON, who fills a very important position, being engineer of the Pittsburg Coal Company, at Westland, Pa., was born in Scotland, Nov. 19, 1859, and is a son of George and Christina (Morrison) Wilkinson.

The mother of Mr. Wilkinson died in Scotland, but the father came to America and later resided at Westland and worked as a boss track-layer. Both of his two sons reside here, Donald G. and Andrew M., the latter of whom married Margaret Christie.

Donald G. Wilkinson came to America in February, 1887, hence his school days had all been spent in his native country. He landed in the United States at Philadelphia, and from there went to Clearfield and later to Westmoreland County. In April, 1890, he went from there to Stockdale, where he worked for one year, then to Morewood for eight months, to Uniontown for nine years, to Buffington for one year and from there came to Westland and accepted his present position. He has thus had a large amount of experience as an engineer and is regarded as a safe and trusty employe, under all conditions. Mr. Wilkinson is one of the stockholders in the Farmers' National Bank at Hickory. In politics he is a Republican and he has served four years as a justice of the peace.

Mr. Wilkinson was married in Scotland to Miss Janet Stewart, whose parents were John and Mary Stewart. They attend the Presbyterian Church at Westland. Mr. Wilkinson is much interested in the Young Men's Christian Association at Washington and has been a member of that organization for three years, and he is identified also with the Elks, the Odd Fellows and the Miners' Union.

M. W. LARKIN, who has been a resident of Washington for a period of 20 years, is interested in a number of business enterprises of this city and is one of the experienced and successful oil and gas operators of this section. He was born at Syracuse, N. Y., in 1864 and was only 13 years of age when he entered the oil fields of Butler County, Pa. Although a mere boy, he found plenty of work in the busy oil fields and soon began to gain a knowledge of the industry and to get practical experience. From Butler County he went to Venango County, and later to the McKean County oil fields, from there to Allegheny County, N. Y., and then to Pittsburg, where he became heavily interested in both oil and gas wells. He returned for a time to the Butler field and then visited the oil regions near Lima,

Ohio, after which he came to Washington, where he established a permanent home. At present he is operating in Lawrence and Crawford Counties, Illinois, has interests in Illinois and also in West Virginia and Ohio. The whole of his industrial career has been devoted to the oil and gas industry and this long experience has made him well qualified to pursue the business successfully.

In June, 1892, Mr. Larkin was married to Miss Adelia Connor, of East Brady, Clarion County, Pa., and they have four children, Mary, Edward, Martin and Katherine. Mr. Larkin and family are members of the Catholic Church. He is identified with the fraternal order of Maccabees.

FRANK W. DONALDSON, deceased, was once one of Buffalo Township's most respected citizens and successful business men. He was prominent in the affairs of the community in which he lived and when he passed from earthly life, on Oct. 9, 1900, he left behind the record of many kind deeds done and an honorable name along with a substantial estate. He was born in Mount Pleasant Township, Washington County, Pa., May 8, 1858, and was a son of Robert and Rachel (Walker) Donaldson, a grandson of Robert and a great-grandson of Isaac Donaldson, who was one of the first settlers in Mount Pleasant Township.

Frank W. Donaldson was reared in his native township and attended the district schools. His family was an agricultural one and he naturally became a farmer also and developed into an excellent one. He gave a large amount of attention to stock raising and made a specialty of growing sheep, and with his usual good judgment, made this industry a profitable one. After his marriage he lived for a short time in Buffalo village and then acquired and settled on what was known as the old Governor Ritner farm, on which the remainder of his life was passed. It comprises 150 acres of well improved land. In his political sentiments, Mr. Donaldson was a staunch Democrat, but he cared little for public office, consenting, however, to serve at times as a school director, when, on account of his good judgment and capacity, he was usually made secretary of the board. For many years he was a worthy and valued member of the North Buffalo Presbyterian Church.

On November 8, 1883, Mr. Donaldson was married to Miss Annie F. Taggart, who was born in Canton Township, Washington County, Pa., and is a member of one of the oldest and most representative families of the county. Her parents were James and Margaret M. (McBride) Taggart, and her grandfather, James Taggart, settled in Washington County while the Indians were still numerous here. The father of Mrs. Donaldson was a leading citizen of Canton Township, held public

office there and successfully conducted large farming enterprises. He was a prominent member of the Upper Buffalo Presbyterian Church and was a member of the building committee when its new edifice was erected, being treasurer of the same. To James Taggart and wife the following children were born: James McBride, who lives in Hopewell Township; Annie F.; Archibald A., who lives in Canton Township; Urania B., who is the wife of Alexander Hamilton, of Hopewell Township; and Charles L., who lives in Canton Township.

Mr. and Mrs. Donaldson had five children born to them, as follows: Earl McBride, who is engaged in the practice of dentistry at Glassport, Pa.; Mabel V., who resides with her mother; James T. and Archibald McBride, both of whom reside at home, in Buffalo Township; and Robert, who is now deceased. Mrs. Donaldson is a member of the North Buffalo United Presbyterian Church and she has a pleasant social circle in the township, many members of which have known her during her entire married life.

W. J. SHIDLER, M. D., who is engaged in the practice of medicine at Westland, Pa., was born near Scenery Hill, Washington County, Pa. His parents were Jacob and Sarah (Ward) Shidler.

W. J. Shidler enlisted for service in the Spanish-American War, entering Co. H, 10th Pa. Vol. Inf. During his service he was once wounded. After he returned home he entered the medical department of the Western Pennsylvania University, at Pittsburg, where he graduated with the Class of 1903. After spending one year as an interne in the South Side Hospital, at Pittsburg, he came to Westland Feb. 22, 1904. He is a member of the Washington County and the Pennsylvania State Medical Societies and the American Medical Association.

On Sept. 30, 1908, Dr. Shidler was married to Miss Margaret Adella Couch, who is a granddaughter of the late Joseph Couch, of Mt. Pleasant Township, Washington County. Dr. Shidler is a Republican and during 1908 was a member of the Republican County Committee.

JAMES P. EAGLESON, a well-known member of the Washington bar and a practitioner in all the courts of the State of Pennsylvania, is a member of one of the old Washington County families. He was born in 1869, in Canton Township, and is a son of A. S. Eagleson.

James P. Eagleson went from the country schools to Washington and Jefferson College and was graduated there in the Class of 1892. He at once registered as a student in the office of J. W. & A. Donnan and was admitted to the bar in January, 1896. He has been in continuous practice at Washington ever since and has taken part in a number of important cases, both in Washing-

ton County and in other parts of the state. He has never consented to be a candidate for any public office, but has worked loyally and effectively for his friends. He is financially interested in some local enterprise and is a stockholder and director in the Manufacturers' Light and Heat Company. He is a member of fraternal organizations and is particularly prominent in the Masons and Elks, being a Knight Templar in the former body and holding the office of Past Exalted Ruler in the latter. He was the representative to the grand lodge held at Los Angeles, Cal., in 1909. Mr. Eagleson is a member of the East Buffalo Presbyterian Church.

**THE McKENNAN FAMILY**—The Rev. William McKennan, of Scotch ancestry, emigrated from the North of Ireland about the year 1730 and settled in the State of Delaware.

He was for many years pastor of the White Clay Creek Congregation and also of the First Presbyterian Church of Wilmington, Del.

He married a Miss Wilson, of Winchester, Va., and died in 1809 at the age of 94 years.

His son, William McKennan, was born in Delaware in the year 1758 and prior to the Revolution was a merchant of Wilmington. In 1776 he entered the Continental Army as a lieutenant, afterwards being made captain. He served throughout the war and retired at its close with the rank of colonel. He was also a member of the "Society of the Cincinnati," an organization founded by the officers of the Revolution at the close of the war. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Thompson, a niece of Gov. Thomas McKean.

In the year 1797 Col. McKennan removed to Wellsburg, Va., afterwards residing for a time at West Middletown, Pa.

Upon the election of Gov. McKean he received the appointment of prothonotary of Washington County and removed to the county seat in 1801, where he died in 1810 from the effects of wounds received at the battle of Brandywine. He was also one of the early promoters and a trustee of Washington Academy and Washington College.

His children were William, John Thompson, Thomas McKean Thompson, David, James Wilson and one daughter, Anne.

John L. McKennan, the father of William B. McKennan, was born in Delaware and was educated at Washington Academy and Washington College. After graduating, he removed to Brownsville, Pa., where he engaged in business. He was also for many years cashier of the old Monongahela Bank of Brownsville. He married Harriet Bowman, a daughter of Jacob Bowman, who came from Hagerstown, Md., at an early day and served as postmaster during the latter part of



President Washington's administration. He was also prominent in the business interests of Brownsville.

The children of John L. McKennan were Isabella L., Elizabeth L., Mary S., Jacob B., Anne B., and William Bowman.

William B. McKennan was born in Brownsville, Pa., March 10, 1829. He was educated in the public schools of that town and later at Kenyon and Washington Colleges. After leaving school he engaged in farming pursuits, locating in Ashland County, Ohio, but returning to Washington County in 1853, and has since resided in North Franklin Township.

Mr. McKennan was married in 1854 to Miss Anna Quail, a daughter of David Quail, of Washington County; she died in 1857.

Mr. McKennan's second marriage was to Adeline D. Ramsey, a daughter of Benjamin Ramsey, who graduated at Washington College in 1833 and afterwards practiced law at Portsmouth, Ohio. His father came from Franklin County and located near Washington in 1803.

Mrs. McKennan's mother was a daughter of Philip Doddridge, of Wellsburg, Va., whose father, John Doddridge, of English descent, came from Maryland and was the first settler in Independence Township in 1773. Soon after he erected a defence from the Indians, which was known as "Doddridge Fort."

To Mr. and Mrs. McKennan five children have been born: John T., residing at home in North Franklin Township; Martha R., married to Joseph F. Moore, of Pittsburgh; Thomas R., of Greensburg, Pa.; B. R. and May S., at home in North Franklin.

Mr. and Mrs. McKennan are members of Trinity Episcopal Church, of which he is a vestryman.

In political sentiment he is a stanch Republican, and has served in some of the minor offices of the county.

S. M. ALLEN, postmaster at Primrose, Washington County, Pa., and the leading merchant of the village, was born in Hancock County, Ohio, Nov. 21, 1855, and is a son of D. G. and Sarah (McCandless) Allen, both of whom are deceased.

S. M. Allen first attended the district schools in Jefferson County, Ohio, and then entered college at Hopedale, in Harrison County, and also spent some time at an educational institution in Carroll County. He secured a teacher's certificate and for two years engaged in teaching in Jefferson County, and for eleven years after his marriage, resided on a farm in Carroll County, coming to Primrose in 1889, where he has resided ever since. For 15 years he was railroad agent for the P., C. & St. L. R. R. and for eleven years has been a merchant and postmaster. He was elected a justice of the peace shortly after coming here and is one of the best known men

in this part of the county, having been active in so many lines. He also has some oil interests in Mercer County, Pa., but is mainly concerned with affairs in Washington County.

Mr. Allen was married in Washington County Apr. 3, 1878, to Miss Sarah Ann Crawford, a daughter of Matthew Crawford, and they have four children: Cora, who is the wife of F. L. Bone, of Newark, Ohio; Grace, who is the wife of J. C. Strain, of Washington County; T. G., who is in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad; and Marie, who still goes to school. Mr. Allen and family attend the First Presbyterian Church at McDonald. He has been a Republican since he cast his first vote.

THOMAS R. HART, oil producer and one of the representative business men of Washington, Pa., was born in 1865 at Brady's Run, Armstrong County, Pa., a son of William J. and Elizabeth (Robertson) Hart. His parents were both natives of Scotland, the father coming to America with his parents when three years old, being for many years a contract driller in the oil fields. He died in 1887. The following children were born to the parents of our subject; James, deceased; Jennie, who married W. C. Hayes, of Dayton, Ohio; John, of Pittsburg; William, a resident of Washington; Jeanette, the widow of Harry Templeton, residing in Washington; Guy, a resident of Washington; Thomas R., the subject of this sketch; Lilly, who lives in Washington; and Bessie, who married M. Day, of Washington.

Thomas R. Hart was reared in Armstrong County and early in life began working in the oil fields as a driller. He later became an operator and since coming to Washington in 1886, has been prominently identified with the development of oil in this county. He and his brother Guy now have 20 producing wells in operation in this county. Mr. Hart owns two fine residences in this city, both on West Chestnut, his residence number being 684 West Chestnut street.

In 1896 Mr. Hart was joined in marriage with Emma McDaniel, who is a daughter of A. J. McDaniel, a retired farmer of Washington. They have two children, Donald Robertson and Loyal Thomas.

ISAAC NEWTON MILLER, a representative and substantial citizen of Buffalo Township, who has resided on his present magnificent farm of 252 acres since March, 1889, here carries on large farming operations and raises cattle and sheep. He was born in West Bethlehem Township, Washington Co., Pa., June 29, 1863, and is a son of John H. and Sarah A. (Hatfield) Miller.

The parents of Mr. Miller were both natives of Washington County. The father met an accidental death in May, 1900, on a west-bound passenger train on the







THOMAS PARRY

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad at the Taylorstown Station. At that time he was a resident of Washington County, Ohio, and his presence in Pennsylvania was as a visitor. He married a daughter of R. Hatfield, who, at one time resided near Amity, in Washington County. Six of their children survive, namely: Louisa, widow of Thomas Lynch, who lives in Ohio; Flora, who is the wife of Willard Starling, of Guernsey County, Ohio; Isaac Newton; John M., who resides at Knoxville, Tenn.; Sadie E., who is the wife of Joseph Reed, of Washington County, Ohio; and Della, who is the wife of James Lynch, of Washington County, Ohio.

Isaac Newton Miller was quite young when his parents moved from West Bethlehem Township to Morris Township, and he lived there, attending school whenever he could be spared from home, until he was 20 years old. He then went to live with John H. Van Kirk, a well-known citizen of South Franklin Township, with whom he remained for eleven years. During the first two winters there he attended what was known as the Dickerson school. Mr. Miller made the most of his opportunities, being thrown on his own resources when quite young. Through force of character he grew to industrious, self-respecting manhood and won warm friends. Within a few years after reaching maturity he married Miss Elizabeth Miles, a daughter of the late Elijah Miles, of Buffalo Township, and six children have been born to them, Grace V., John H., Harry N., Ruth E., Henry C. and Ralph L. Mr. Miller is numbered with the substantial men of his township. He is a practical farmer and stock raiser and yearly has a large income from his well managed enterprises. He is a Republican in politics and has served acceptably as road supervisor and at all times is ready to do his part in township matters, as becomes a good citizen. With his family he belongs to the Presbyterian Church at Claysville, in which he is an elder.

THOMAS PARRY, proprietor of the Parry Hotel, at Elrama, Pa., was born in England, May 10, 1854, and is a son of Thomas and Caroline (Feridon) Parry.

The parents of Mr. Parry were English born and reared. The father was a miner and met his death in his native land. The mother subsequently married Alfred Townsend. She died at Charleroi, Pa., in 1907, aged 79 years. The family came to America in 1867, and Mr. Townsend died three months later. He left one child, Mary E., who first married Daniel Swaney and later became the wife of L. Dale. The parents of Mr. Parry had five children: Thomas, Herbert, William Henry, C. Samuel and Mary E., the two survivors being Thomas and C. Samuel.

Until he was nine years old, Thomas Parry was permitted to attend school but after that he had to work hard

in the mines. He was thirteen years of age when the family came to America and to Pennsylvania. The death of his step-father made it all the more necessary that he should keep at work, and for six years he labored in the Butler and Allegheny county mines, locating then at the Pleasant View mine in the latter county. There he and his mother bought a house and one acre of land and he kept this as his home while he worked in different mines in the surrounding neighborhood for five years. After he married he continued with his mother for a short time and then built a double house at Shire Oaks, with the intention of occupying a part of it, but changed his mind before he moved there. He then bought 12½ acres of land which had a log house, situated at Lobes Run, in Union Township, and lived there for eighteen years, in the meanwhile erecting a comfortable frame residence. He still owns that property. Later he built a hotel on the land at Shire Oaks where his double house stood and he conducted a licensed public house there for ten and one-half years, when he sold out all his property in that vicinity to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Mr. Parry then built his fine brick hotel at Elrama, in 1906, which is of modern construction, contains nineteen rooms, with conveniences. His reasonable rates of \$1.00 per day, 50 cents for lodging and 35 cents per meal, have met with the approval of the traveling public and he has the satisfaction of knowing that a guest once entertained at his hotel will be sure to endeavor to return. He is a business man of most excellent judgment and has acquired considerable property in Union Township, owning three dwellings besides his hotel at Elrama and the old Samuel Ineman farm containing 131 acres.

On July 4, 1879, Mr. Parry was married to Eliza Jane Edwards and the following children have been born to them: Caroline, who is deceased; Fannie, who was accidentally drowned at the age of sixteen years; Samuel and Thomas, who are associated in business with their father; Mildred, who married David Artley, has two children—Grace and Eliza Artley; Eliza Jane, Mary, George, John and Caroline, all of whom are at home; and Joseph and William, both of whom are deceased.

Mr. Parry is a Republican but he has never accepted any public office except that of school director, in which he served three years. He is identified with Monongahela Lodge, No. 337, F. and A. M., and Chapter No. 249; the Elrama Lodge of Odd Fellows, No. 697, and the Parker's Ferry Encampment, No. 175, at Monongahela.

FREDERICK G. NASER, one of Washington's representative citizens, capably filling the important office of street commissioner, was born at Washington, Pa., January 17, 1847, and is a son of Frederick and Catherine (Naser) Naser.

The parents of Mr. Naser were born in Wurtemberg,



Germany. Frederick Naser came to Washington County Pa., about 1840 and for some forty years was a leading gardener here. He married Catherine Naser and to them were born eleven children, ten of whom still survive, eight being residents of Washington County, one of Dayton, Ohio, and one of the State of Washington. All are doing well, having been reared to habits of industry and frugality by excellent, hard-working parents.

Frederick G. Naser attended school in boyhood and helped his father in his gardening work until he started out for himself. He went into the teaming business and followed it more or less continuously for a quarter of a century, when he was elected to the office of street commissioner. After thus serving several years he moved out of the borough and then worked on the street car lines out of Washington, and he was the man who turned the first furrow in the ground where the Washington & Canonsburg Railroad was subsequently built. He also started the work on the Cherry Valley Railroad. In the spring of 1909 he was again elected street commissioner of Greater Washington, and is now efficiently performing the duties of that office. Mr. Naser owns property in Washington and built his own handsome residence at No. 503 North Main street.

In 1872, Mr. Naser was married to Miss Elizabeth I. Hall, who was born in Ohio. They have five children — James F., Robert R., Pearl, Elizabeth, and Charles Edward, all residing at home. The family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Naser is an Odd Fellow, belonging to both the subordinate lodge and the Encampment.

JACOB WEIRICH, a leading citizen of Buffalo Township, Washington Co., Pa., where he owns 150 acres of valuable land, is serving in his second year as a member of the School Board and is also treasurer of the School Tax Fund of Buffalo Township. It was in this township that he was born, May 24, 1860, son of Israel and Sarah (Thompson) Weirich, both of whom were born in Washington County.

Israel Weirich was born in Canton Township and was a son of Jacob Weirich, who was three years old when his parents brought him to Washington County, settling in that section which is now known as Franklin Township. This family originated in Gernsey and Jacob has been a favorite name in every generation. Israel Weirich died in April, 1908, when in his seventy-second year. He married Sarah Thompson, and of their children the following survive: Jacob; James E., who lives in St. Paul, Minn.; William R., who lives in Canton Township; Charles B., who is a resident of Philadelphia; Howard R., who lives in Minnesota; Henry W., who makes his home at Goldfield, Nevada; and Albert A., who lives in Canton Township. The father of the above family was

prominent in the public affairs of Canton Township during the larger part of his life. He served in numerous local offices, such as road commissioner and school director, and was highly considered for his honesty as well as efficiency. In his earlier years he was a ruling elder in the United Presbyterian Church in Buffalo Township and later served in the same capacity in the Third Presbyterian Church at Washington.

Jacob Weirich was two years old when his parents moved from Buffalo to Canton Township and there he grew to manhood. The township schools were rather superior ones and in them Mr. Weirich obtained a fair common school education. His entire business life has been taken up by agricultural activities and his main interests have been the careful tilling of his fields and the raising of fine stock. He has found it profitable to make a specialty of growing sheep and ordinarily has from 150 to 200 head.

Mr. Weirich married Miss Anna Logan, a daughter of Samuel Logan, of Buffalo Township, and they have four children: Ralph M., Harry R., Sarah H. and Esther H. The family attends the East Buffalo Presbyterian Church in which they are much valued, and Mr. Weirich is one of the church trustees. In politics, like his father, he is a strong Republican. His fellow citizens have demonstrated their confidence and esteem by electing him to offices of responsibility.

HARRY A. EATHERTON, superintendent of the Findlay Clay Pot Company, at Washington, and one of the stockholders and directors, is one of the city's most progressive and enterprising young business men. He was born in Putnam County, Ohio, in November, 1881.

Mr. Eatherton was mainly reared at Findlay, Ohio, where he obtained his education. He has been identified with the clay pot industry during the whole period of his business life, beginning as office boy in the Findlay Clay Pot Company, at Findlay. In December, 1901, he came to Washington and took charge of the office of the company here and was later made superintendent of the Washington plant.

Mr. Eatherton was married in December, 1903, to Miss Eunice V. Houser, who was born and reared in Ohio, and is a daughter of Rev. F. M. Houser, a minister of the Methodist Church. Mr. and Mrs. Eatherton have one son, Clarence Z. They are members of the Jefferson Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church and he is active in Sunday-school work. He is also interested greatly in the Y. M. C. A., and is a member of its board of directors at Washington.

FIELDING FRASHER, one of the leading architects and building contractors of Washington, who has been a resident of this city since 1898, was born Jan. 4, 1854,

in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, and when about 18 years of age went to Pittsburg, where he served an apprenticeship in carpentering. After the death of his mother in 1876, he returned to the home farm in Fayette County, and worked at his trade until 1879, then went to Pittsburg and engaged in contracting and building and for the past 25 years has been engaged as an architect in connection with his general contract business. He came to Washington in 1898, where he has since continued his residence, and has erected many structures all through this section of the State, including the building for the Struthers Coal & Coke Company; a large building for the Pittsburg & Buffalo Coal Company of Canonsburg; the Thaddeus Stephens School building of Pittsburg; the Snowden building in Brownsville and was superintendent of construction of the Union Trust Co. building on 4th Ave. in Pittsburg, Pa., and numerous fine residences in this section of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Frasher was married Mar. 19, 1884, to Miss Octavia Jones, of Pittsburg, and they have two children: Jean W. Frasher, who graduated with honors from the Washington Seminary, is now engaged in teaching; and Earl Frasher, who was educated in Washington, and is at present with Rutan Russell, an architect of Pittsburg.

ROBERT M. EDWARDS, of the hardware firm of R. M. Edwards & Son, leading merchants in that line at Canonsburg, was born at St. Clairsville, Belmont County, Ohio, Feb. 1, 1856, and is a son of William and Mary (Nolin) Edwards, the former of whom died in 1864.

Robert M. Edwards was left fatherless when but eight years old and was reared on a farm near St. Clairsville, where he attended school. On Mar. 1, 1874, he went to Wheeling and there entered the employ of McGee Bros., tanners and roofers, and remained with that firm for five years. In the spring of 1880, he embarked in business for himself at Union Port, Ohio, where he continued for six years and then went to Wellsburg, and from there, in August, 1886, came to Canonsburg. Here he accepted the position of foreman for J. J. Van Eman and later J. J. Van Eman & Son. In January, 1904, he went into business under the firm name of R. M. Edwards, and three years later, when he took his son into partnership, the style became as at present, R. M. Edwards & Son. This firm commands a very large trade, its territory being the surrounding towns, Washington Borough, and parts of Ohio and West Virginia. A full line of stoves and stove hardware is carried and hot air systems placed and roofing done.

In 1881, Mr. Edwards was married to Miss Elizabeth Rittenhouse, of Union Fort, Jefferson County, Ohio. Her parents were Thomas and Catherine Rittenhouse. They have one son, Clarence, who is his father's partner and resides at home. Mr. Edwards is a member of the

Methodist Episcopal Church and belongs to its official board. In politics he is a Republican but has never accepted any other office than school director. His beautiful home is situated at No. 336 West College street, Canonsburg.

JOHN M. DUNN, one of Washington's most public spirited citizens, for six years county commissioner of Washington County, and for a long period identified with real estate, oil and gas interests in this section, was born in Greene County, Pa., in 1857, and was brought to Washington County by his parents, when one year old.

John M. Dunn was reared to the age of seventeen years in the little hamlet now known as Dunn's Station, leaving the schools there to enter Waynesburg College. After completing his collegiate course he embarked in a mercantile business at Des Moines, Iowa. Three years later, when his father's health broke down, he was recalled to Washington County to assist his parent in closing up several estates of which the latter had charge, and to take over the management of the farm. Here he remained for several years, in the meanwhile dealing extensively in wool and stock. In 1895 he was elected chairman of the Republican County Vigilant Committee, and in the following year was elected a county commissioner of Washington County. Mr. Dunn proved a very valuable member of the board of commissioners and it was during his incumbency that the magnificent court house and jail were completed, there being no finer in the State. Since his term of office expired, Mr. Dunn has given his attention to the oil and gas industry and to dealing in realty. He was a member of the company that drilled the famous Fanner Gusher, a well that produced 1600 barrels a day; also the Lohr well which produced more than 2000 barrels per day, as well as many other large producers located in Washington and Greene Counties, Pa., and in West Virginia.

In December, 1882, Mr. Dunn was married to Miss Anna Ross, of Jefferson, Greene County, and they have four children: Allan Ross, a civil engineer, who is with the Pennsylvania system and is located on the Logansport, Ind., Division, graduated from Washington and Jefferson College in the class of 1906; Laura I., who is a graduate of the Washington Seminary; John H., who is a student in the Junior year at Washington and Jefferson; and Anna, who is a student in the Washington Seminary. Mr. Dunn and family are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He is a Republican, but irrespective of this fact, he served for almost nine years as a member of the school board at Dunn's Station, a Democratic stronghold, and resigned to accept the office of county commissioner, carrying his township each time he was a candidate for the latter office. He has been foremost in all enterprises organized to better the



condition of the people of his community, and in no way was his genuine good will more definitely shown than in his donation of land to the city for park purposes. This led to other donations for the same object until now Washington has one of the finest natural parks in this section of the State. In generous spirit and with broad and enlightened views, Mr. Dunn has also contributed to churches, schools and charities.

JOSEPH H. UNDERWOOD, Jr., cashier of the First National Bank of Roscoe, Washington County, Pa., was born at Milesville, Allegheny Co., Pa., January 29, 1878, and is the youngest child of Joseph and Ellen (Roscoe) Underwood.

When but six weeks old, the parents of Mr. Underwood moved to California, Pa., where they resided for five years prior to coming to Roscoe. His education was secured in the local schools. His brother, Thomas J. Underwood, was the first agent appointed at the railroad station at Charleroi, and Joseph H. assisted there to some extent and also around his father's mines and finally was permitted to go on the boats belonging to his father's company, and make the voyage to New Orleans, and he remained two years on the river, after which he took a business course at Curry University, Pittsburg, Pa., after a short time again at the mines he entered the First National Bank at Monessen, which was then the Monessen National Bank. He served as assistant cashier there and came from there in 1901 to accept his present position with the First National Bank of Roscoe, succeeding the late Oliver Miller.

Mr. Underwood married Miss Mary Spahr, who is a daughter of Henry C. and Hannah R. Spahr. The Spahrs are old residents of Roscoe, which was formerly known as Lucyville, having been so named in honor of Mrs. Lucy Spahr, Mrs. Underwood's grandmother, while its present name was given it in honor of Mr. Underwood's own mother. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Underwood: Edwin Roscoe, Harriet Irene, and Mary Josephine. Mr. Underwood is a Knight Templar Mason and also a Shriner.

A. CLARK WARNE, a representative citizen of Washington, identified with a number of prospering enterprises, has been connected with financial institutions throughout his entire business career and occupies a prominent position as treasurer of the Washington Trust Company, at Washington, Pa. He was born in Nottingham Township, Washington Co., Pa., in 1865, and is a son of Hiram and Elizabeth (Nicholls) Warne, and a grandson of Maj. James and Mary (Parkison) Warne.

Maj. James Warne, an officer of the Pennsylvania militia, and later distinguished in the War of 1812, was born in Forward Township, Allegheny Co., Pa., December

6, 1779, and died December 6, 1855. He attended the schools of Forward Township and later an academy at Uniontown. Subsequently he came to Washington County and accepted a position as clerk in a store at what was then Parkison's Ferry, but is now Monongahela. Later he became interested in boating, boat-building and trading and his activities reached as far as New Orleans.

Maj. Warne was thirty-two years old, in 1811, when he was commissioned, by Gov. Samuel Snyder, a captain of light infantry in the 2nd Battalion, 53rd Pa. Militia. In the following year the governor accepted this regiment for service in the war with Great Britain then impending, and Captain Warne served in that official position until September 25, 1812, when he was commissioned major of the 1st Battery in the 3rd Regiment, commanded by Col. Snyder, and with that rank continued to serve until his honorable discharge, December 31, 1812. He rendered faithful and efficient services and won merited honors.

After his return home, Maj. Warne, in association with his brother-in-law, William Parkison, built a glass factory, which was the first enterprise of its kind at Monongahela City, or Williamsport, as the place was then called. The two business men were interested together in other concerns and conducted a general merchandise business until 1825. After that Maj. Warne engaged in the peaceful pursuits of agriculture and resided on his farm, to which he gave the suggestive name of "Eden," until his death. The court records of his day show how frequently he was called upon to serve as administrator and executor but there are none available to indicate the many times when he was called upon by his neighbors to advise and adjust differences.

In 1805, Maj. Warne was married to Mary Parkison, who was the only daughter of Joseph and Margaret (Weaver) Parkison. The Parkisons, like the Warnes, were of English extraction. Joseph Parkison was born in 1740, near Carlisle, Pa., where he married Margaret Weaver, and this brought into the family a strain of thrifty, sturdy old Dutch stock. They had three sons and one daughter: James, David, William and Mary. Joseph Parkison came to what is now Monongahela City about 1768 and became a very prominent and useful citizen. He was one of the first named justices of the peace in the county, and some time between 1792 and 1796, he laid out Monongahela City. He built the first ferry, which was named in his honor, and at this point the first postoffice in this region was established. He was the patentee of the greater part of the land on which Monongahela City now stands, and for many years he conducted an inn as well as his store and ferry. To Maj. James Warne and wife were born the following children: Ammuzette, Margaret, Joseph P., James, David, Mary, Susan, Hiram and Eliza J.







MR. AND MRS. ELLSWORTH JACKSON AND FAMILY

Hiram Warne, father of A. Clark Warne, was born in what is now Monongahela City, Washington Co., Pa., February 16, 1822. He was a small boy when his parents moved into the country and his education was acquired in the schools of the neighborhood. His subsequent success in life could not be attributed to any early advantages, but rather to his natural abilities which were brought into active play by his indomitable energy and perseverance. On December 2, 1856, he was married to Elizabeth Nicholls, a daughter of James and Rebecca (Devore) Nicholls, of Allegheny County, Pa. After their marriage they resided for a time on a farm in Somerset Township, but later moved to Nottingham Township and finally to their present home on the National Road just west of Washington. He was identified with the growth and improvement of different sections of Washington County and up to the time of his death, in 1896, was a man of influence in his community. He was a member of and an elder in the Third Presbyterian Church at Washington. His children, seven in number, bore the following names: James C., Flora R., William W., A. Clark, Boyd E., Howard F., and Mary Etta May.

A. Clark Warne was reared in Washington County and was educated in the public schools and at Washington and Jefferson College, being a member of the class of 1885. Upon the closing of his collegiate course, Mr. Warne turned his attention to business and entered the Citizens' National Bank at McKeesport, remaining with that institution for six years. He then became cashier of the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank at Washington and remained there until 1901 when it was absorbed by the Washington Trust Company, a corporation organized through his efforts and of which he has been treasurer ever since. He was one of the building committee during the erection of the Washington Trust building, a notable structure at Washington. In his political views he is a Republican, religiously he is a Presbyterian, being a member of the Third Presbyterian Church. He is a Knight Templar Mason.

ELLSWORTH JACKSON, one of Washington County's representative and substantial citizens and a member of one of its oldest pioneer families, carries on general farming, owning ninety acres in Hanover Township, where he lives, and 126 acres situated in Smith Township. He was born in Hanover Township, Washington County, Pa., about two miles distant from his present farm, May 24, 1854, and is a son of Andrew and Sarah (Campbell) Jackson.

Andrew Jackson, father of Ellsworth, was born in Hanover Township, Washington County, and was a son of Edward and Rebecca Jackson, and a grandson of Joseph Jackson, who was one of the first white settlers in this part of the county. Andrew Jackson married

Sarah Campbell, who was born in Smith Township, Washington County, and was a daughter of Launcelot and Margaret Campbell. To Andrew Jackson and his wife were born two children: Margaret Sylvania and Ellsworth. The former married Jonathan Tucker, Jr., and both are now deceased, their burial being at Washington.

Ellsworth Jackson obtained his primary education in the district schools of Hanover Township, after which his parents placed him in a select school at Florence and from there he went to Frankfort, where he enjoyed academic training. Subsequently he took a commercial course at Duff's Business College at Pittsburg. Mr. Jackson has been interested in farming all his mature life and at present gives it all of his attention. He has, however, at different times been engaged in other lines of business and for a time was in partnership with a brother-in-law, at Burgettstown. He was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Burgettstown, in which he has ever since been a director. All of his 216 acres of farm land is valuable, much of it is well improved and on his Hanover Township farm he has six producing oil wells.

On October 17, 1877, Mr. Jackson was married to Miss Mary Agnes Anderson, who is the eldest child of John and Margaret (Jackson) Anderson, the others being: William Albert, Joseph H., Anna Margaret and Harry. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson have had eight children, as follows: Charles D., who met an accidental death at Denver, Col., was a physician; Vanie M., who is the wife of Fred S. Work, lives at Pittsburg; Anna Maud, who is the wife of Charles W. Hanlin, lives at Eldersville, Pa.; Eva May, who is the wife of Samuel Neely, lives in Hanover Township; Joseph Albert, who is a student at Duff's Business College, at Pittsburg; Andrew Roy, who assists his father; Laura Edna, and Oscar W., who are attending school at Florence. Mr. Jackson has given all his children educational advantages and several of them have been trained in the same institutions in which he himself was educated. Mr. Jackson and family are members of the Presbyterian Church, in which he is an elder. He is also secretary and treasurer of the church cemetery association. He was reared to believe in the principles of the Republican party, but has never sought any public office, and when his fellow citizens in the township have thought to honor him by appointment to the same, he has declined to serve.

ENEAS COULSON, proprietor of the Columbia Hotel of Donora, and one of the directors of the Bank of Donora, was born April 6, 1846, in England, and is the only child of William and Isabell (Marshall) Coulson, both of whom were born and died in England. The



father was a native of northern England and was a shaft contractor in the mining districts of that country.

Eneas Coulson was reared in England, where he later worked in the mines until 1879, when he brought his family to America, and located at Roscoe, Pa., in 1881, and moved to Courtney on a tract of timber land, and worked in the mines until 1901, when he came to Donora, and opened his present hotel, where he has met with much success. Mr. Coulson was married July 20, 1867, in England, to Mary Barnes, and they are the parents of the following children: Isabella, who is the wife of Alexander Gray, of Roscoe, Pa.; William, who married Mary Jane Gillie, of Courtney, Pa.; Thomas, who is a resident of Roscoe; Jennie, who married Jesse McClary, of Monongahela City; James, who married Allen Ann Gillie, of Courtney, and his twin, John, who is deceased; all of whom were born in England; Elizabeth, who is the wife of George A. Watkins, of Donora; George B., deceased; Robert, and Harry, all four born in this country. Mr. Coulson is identified with the Republican party in politics; has been a director of the Bank of Donora for the past three years; and is fraternally a member of the Masonic order, and the F. O. E.

R. C. BUCHANAN, a representative citizen of Washington, Pa., who conducts a real estate and insurance business at the corner of Jefferson and Wiley streets, has been a resident of this city since 1901. He was born in 1864, in Independence Township, Washington Co., Pa., and is a son of David and a grandson of David Buchanan.

The first David Buchanan was one of the early pioneer settlers of Washington County, establishing his home here in 1825. His son, David Buchanan, was born in Independence Township, in 1829. The latter became a man of much substance, owning farming lands and engaging extensively in wool growing, frequently having as many as 900 head of sheep in his pastures at one time. He was prominent also in the public affairs of the county. He survived until 1901.

R. C. Buchanan attended the public schools in Independence Township, and Jefferson College, at Canonsburg, and later spent one year at Bethany College, West Virginia. He then turned his attention to farming and stock raising, particularly sheep, and continued as long as he remained on the farm, which he still owns. He has other interests and is a stockholder and secretary and treasurer of the Union Block Company. In addition to representing many of the leading insurance companies of the country, Mr. Buchanan handles a large amount of valuable realty and serves also as a notary public. In politics he is a Republican and at the recent primary election he was nominated for the office of director of the poor, by a majority of 740 votes, over four opponents. He has served acceptably as a member of the school

board, and has continually shown that he has the best interests of the city at heart.

Mr. Buchanan was married June 19, 1884, to Miss Clara Denny, of Independence Township, and they have six children, as follows: Fannie and Mary, both of whom are competent teachers; and Nellie, Hazel, Helen and Howard, all students. Mr. Buchanan and family are members of the United Presbyterian Church. He belongs to the order of Modern Woodmen.

JAMES F. BLAYNEY, who is one of West Alexander's most respected retired residents, came to this pleasant borough in 1893 from his farm of ninety acres, which he still owns, situated in Ohio County, W. Va. Mr. Blayney was born in that county, October 24, 1831, and is a son of Charles and Nancy (Farris) Blayney.

Charles Blayney was born in Ireland and was twelve years old when his parents brought him to America and the family settled and remained in Ohio County, W. Va. There Charles Blayney was reared and in early manhood he married Nancy Farris, of that county. Their surviving children are: James F. and Mrs. Martha McDonald, widow of Rev. George McDonald, of West Alexander.

James F. Blayney obtained his education in the subscription schools in West Liberty District, Ohio County, of which he later in life became one of the school directors. He remained at home and helped his father until the latter's death in 1860, and continued to follow farming and stock raising for many years thereafter, but in 1893 he retired from hard labor and came to his present comfortable home in West Alexander. He has been a very useful citizen here, serving three years on the borough council and taking a deep interest in the growth and progress of the place and its institution.

Mr. Blayney was married (first) to Miss Margaret Atkinson, who was born and died in Ohio County. One of their two children survives, this being Dr. Charles Blayney, who is a prominent physician at Damascus, Ohio. Mr. Blayney was married (second) to Miss Linda R. Gilfillan, who was born in Pennsylvania. They have one daughter, Mary Elizabeth, who is the wife of Robert D. McCleery, of West Alexander. In his political views, Mr. Blayney is a Republican, his father having been a Whig. He is a leading member of the West Alexander Presbyterian Church, and since 1880 has been an elder in the same.

HOMER CRUMRINE, one of Washington's leading citizen's, an extensive dealer in real estate and engaged also in the insurance business, was born in Morris Township, Greene Co., Pa., in 1861, a son of William and a grandson of John Crumrine, the family being an old and representative one in the county.

John Crumrine was the founder of the family in Washington County, coming at an early day and bringing with him his habits of New Jersey thrift. He settled in West Bethlehem Township, where his son, William Crumrine, was born. The latter was a farmer in early life but later engaged in the mercantile business and for seventeen years he conducted a store at Lindley Mills. His death occurred in his native county, at Dunn's Station.

Homer Crumrine was quite small when his parents moved to Lindley Mills. He was reared and educated in the public schools of Washington County, after which he engaged in farming and stock raising and also did a large business in buying, selling and shipping horses, cattle and sheep. In 1902 he came to Washington and since then has given his time mainly to dealing in real estate, and in looking after his own large interests. He owns a fine farm in Harrison County, Ohio, considerable land in the vicinity of Washington, oil properties, and gold and copper mines in Arizona. He is president of the Arizona-Colorado Copper Belt and Gold Mining and Milling Company. Mr. Crumrine is a man of acknowledged business foresight and his undertakings generally succeed.

In 1884, Mr. Crumrine was married to Miss Fannie G. Dunn, a daughter of James M. Dunn, of Morris Township, Greene Co., Pa. To this marriage have been born the following children: Donetta; Wilmot, who is a student in the dental department of the Pittsburg University; Earl, who is a student in Washington and Jefferson College; James, who is likewise a student in this college; and Oma, Homer, Jr., and Fannie D. Mr. and Mrs. Crumrine are members of the Second Presbyterian Church of Washington.

JOHNSTON R. BOWERS, superintendent of the North Strabane Water Company, at Canonsburg, Pa., and a representative citizen, was born in the borough of Kittanning, Armstrong Co., Pa., January 7, 1843, and is a son of George and Mary (Given) Bowers.

The father of Mr. Bowers was a tanner by trade and this he followed in Armstrong County, where he died in 1873, aged fifty-six years. The mother of Mr. Bowers survived for many years longer, her death taking place in 1901, when in her eighty-seventh year. They were parents of ten children, namely: Johnstone R., of Canonsburg; Nancy, who is the widow of John Conard, resides at Wilkinsburg, in Allegheny County; Robert, who died in 1854; Henry, who resided in Armstrong County, died in 1905; Chambers, who is a resident of Kittanning; Mary, who died in 1878, was the wife of John Hare; Edward and George, twins, are both deceased; and Sarah, who is the wife of John Starr, resides at Parassus, in Allegheny County.

Johnston R. Bowers attended the district schools for fourteen winters, in early youth, and then became a boatman on the Allegheny River and spent some years on the water prior to 1862, when he enlisted for service in the Civil War then in progress. He became a member of the 14th Pa. Vol. Cav., under Col. James H. Schoonmaker, and served faithfully for three long years, participating in sixty-five battles of the war, including Gettysburg and Fisher's Hill. He was within forty feet of the gallant Gen. Philip Sheridan when he started on the famous ride through the Shenandoah Valley. For twenty months Mr. Bowers did scout duty, a very dangerous part of a soldier's work. He was ever at the post of duty, but was so favored by good fortune that he returned to his home practically unharmed. For several years following he worked in the oil refining business in Armstrong County. On February 2, 1872, he entered the service of the Kittanning Water Company, and has been in the business ever since, going from Kittanning to Butler, and from there to Warren, Pa., and then to Kane, Pa., from there to Indiana, Pa., and then to Washington, Pa., then to Monongahela City, later to Duquesne, Pa., and from there to Connellsville, and to Canonsburg in 1901. He was superintendent of the works while at Duquesne and has been superintendent ever since coming to Canonsburg. His many years of experience has made him a very valuable man in this particular line.

Mr. Bowers was married to Miss Ann V. Ogle, of Kittanning, Pa., a daughter of Banner Ogle, and they have had eight children, namely: Mary, who died at Warren, Pa.; Maud, who is the widow of William Morrison; Harriet, who is the wife of Thomas Lee, of Wilkinsburg; George, who is engineer at the water works pumping station at Canonsburg; Elsie, who is the wife of William Cocain, an engineer on the Pennsylvania Railroad; Johnston R., who is employed at McKeesport, Pa., married Rose Bane; Susan, who is the wife of Carl H. Edwards, of Ravenswood, Va.; and Anna, who resides at St. Joseph, Mo. Mr. Bowers cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln and has never since voted with any but the Republican party.

RICHARD G. MILLER, a member of the law firm of Donnans, Brownson & Miller, leading attorneys at Washington, Pa., with offices at No. 63 South Main street, was born June 25, 1878, at Elizabeth, in Allegheny County, close to the Washington County line, and is a son of Rev. Charles W. Miller. Dr. Miller is a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, now living retired at Washington.

Richard G. Miller enjoyed the intellectual surroundings of a refined home through boyhood. He was carefully educated, attending the South Western State Normal



School at California, Ohio, and graduating with the class of 1894, later attending Mt. Union College at Alliance. He then entered the law department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, where he took a partial course in law and then came to Washington, having previously registered in the office of Judge Taylor. Mr. Miller later entered the office of Donnans & Brownson, where he completed his studies and was admitted to the bar in 1906. He immediately entered into practice as a member of the above firm and has been qualified in both the Supreme and Superior Courts of the State.

In 1909, Mr. Miller was married to Miss Lucy Donnans, a daughter of Alvan Donnans, a leading attorney at Washington. Since early manhood he has been active in politics, always being identified with the Republican party. He has been secretary or assistant secretary of the Republican County Committee in 1904-5-6 and 1907 and in 1908 he was a member of the Republican Executive Committee and in 1909 was elected chairman of the Republican County Committee. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Socially he is identified with the exclusive Bassett Club, of which he was president in 1908. He has personal, social and professional qualities of a high order.

J. WINFIELD REED, who has been vice president of the Washington National Bank of Burgettstown, since the organization in November, 1903, and since 1905 has been cashier, is interested in several other financial institutions in Washington County, of which he is a representative citizen. He was born in Cross Creek Township, Washington County, Pa., Jan. 30, 1878, and is a son of J. M. K. and Mary P. (Tucker) Reed.

The father of Mr. Reed was one of Cross Creek Township's leading men. In his earlier years he taught school and later was an extensive farmer. For a quarter of a century he was a justice of the peace in Cross Creek Township, was frequently elected to local offices and was a man whose judgment and integrity were never questioned. In politics he was an old-time Democrat. His death occurred on Feb. 25, 1899, and his burial was in Cross Creek Cemetery. He married Mary P. Tucker, a daughter of David and Mary (Patton) Tucker. She survives and continues to reside on the old homestead in Cross Creek Township and still attends the Presbyterian Church, of which she and husband were early supporters.

J. Winfield Reed was educated in the Cross Creek Academy and later engaged in teaching school for about seven years and for nine years served as a justice of the peace in Cross Creek Township. He has many valuable investments and in addition to his interest in the Washington National Bank of Burgettstown, is a

stockholder in the Farmers' National Bank of Hickory and a stockholder and director in other institutions.

On Oct. 28, 1908, Mr. Reed was married to Miss Martha J. Vance, a daughter of Robert C. and Mary (McGough) Vance. He is a member of the Cross Creek Presbyterian Church. In politics, like his late father, he is a strong Democrat. He is a director of the Cross Creek Cemetery. Fraternally, Mr. Reed is identified with the leading organizations, belonging to Richard Vaux Lodge No. 454, F. & A. M., and to Chartiers Commandery No. 78, Knights Templar, of Carnegie, Pa.; to Lodge No. 1154, Odd Fellows, of Burgettstown; and to Silver Cliff Lodge No. 300, Knights of Pythias.

MONTGOMERY J. ZAHNISER, secretary of the Washington Foundry and Manufacturing Company, one of Washington's successful industrial concerns, was born in Mercer County, Pa., in 1868, and is a son of Michael Zahniser and a member of a family that has been prominent for years in the manufacturing line in Washington County.

Montgomery J. Zahniser remained in Mercer County until he had completed his school attendance and was nineteen year old when he came to Washington, where he learned the machinist trade with the firm of Fink & Zahniser, entering their works in 1887. Later he worked for two years in a machine shop at Waynesburg and then went to Pittsburg and for two years was with the Pittsburg Garage & Supply Company. After leaving the Pittsburg shops, he became a member of the firm of Zahniser & Sten, at Washington, and continued there until 1902, when, with his brother, M. R. Zahniser, he established the Washington Foundry and Manufacturing Company, its business being general foundry work. This company occupies two buildings, one being 100 feet square, and the other 30 by 60 feet, three stories high. Mr. Zahniser was married to Miss Minnie C. Caldwell, a daughter of Joseph Caldwell, and they have two children: Sarah and Margaret. Mr. Zahniser and wife are members of the Third Presbyterian Church, in which he is a deacon. He is a solid, reliable citizen but has never been particularly active in politics.

CHARLES DUFF JACKSON, M.D., was born in Jefferson Township, Washington County, Pa., October 15, 1878, son of Ellsworth and Mary A. (Anderson) Jackson. He was a descendant in the fifth generation of Joseph Jackson, one of the first white settlers in the northern part of Washington County, the line of descent from Joseph being through Edward, whose wife's given name was Rebecca; Andrew, born in Hanover Township, who married Sarah Campbell of Smith Township; and Ellsworth, above mentioned, who married Mary Agnes



J. WINFIELD REED





Anderson, daughter of John and Margaret (Jackson) Anderson. Ellsworth Jackson is one of the substantial citizens of Hanover Township, where he is engaged in general farming, owning also 126 acres of farm land in Smith Township. The subject of this sketch began his education in the public schools, graduating April 4, 1896, and on April 27, 1897, he was graduated from Duff's Business College, of Pittsburg. About the following year he entered Washington and Jefferson College, where he remained as a student for two years. During his college days he won fame as an athlete, taking part in numerous sprinting contests with other colleges and never losing a race. He subsequently took up the study of medicine, and on May 27, 1904, was graduated from the Western Medical University, of Pittsburg. He then spent one year in the Shenango Valley Hospital at New Castle, Pa., receiving on July 1, 1905, a certificate recommending him as resident physician and surgeon. On October 3, 1905, he went before the State Board of Medical Examiners of the State of Colorado and was licensed to practice medicine. He spent a year in Mercy Hospital, Denver, and from that institution also received a certificate as a qualified resident physician and surgeon, being especially well qualified in surgery, for which he had a natural bent, and skill acquired by considerable experience.

On June 28, 1908, he was united in marriage with Miss Minnie Gertrude Shultz, of Pittsburg, Pa. Just one year later, on the anniversary of his marriage, he met with a fatal accident on the tramway and died the same day. His remains were brought home to Washington County and he was interred in the Florence Cemetery, July 3, 1909, amid profound expressions of sorrow from the many who had known him in his boyhood and student days. His burial was with full Masonic honors, he having been a member of the Masonic fraternity. He belonged also to the Odd Fellows and the Royal League. He had spent almost two years in medical and surgical practice in the city of Denver and was the youngest staff doctor in the State of Colorado. His untimely death cut short a promising career, but his memory will long abide in the hearts of all who knew him.

ISRAEL BRUNSON LINN, who is a leading citizen of Canonsburg and is agent at this place for the Chartiers Valley Railroad, was born at Mt. Gilead, Ohio, in November, 1852, and is a son of William and Maria (Thurston) Linn.

William Linn was born in Ohio in 1814, and died at Mt. Gilead, Ohio, in his ninety-first year, at that time being the most venerable resident of that section. In early life he followed the tailor's trade but later acquired a farm adjoining the town of Mt. Gilead. He was

twice married. The mother of Israel B. Linn was born in Ohio and died at Mt. Gilead in 1864, aged forty-three years. Their remains rest in the Mt. Gilead Cemetery. To his first marriage William Linn had three children, namely: Sylvester S., who is clerk for the Adams Express Company at Canonsburg; Israel B., subject of this record; and Clara Viola, who died in childhood. One child was born to his second marriage: Lewis Melville.

Israel Brunson Linn attended the public schools quite regularly until he was nineteen years old. In 1870 he went to Martinsville, Ill., where he learned telegraphing and remained there until 1873, and in the fall of that year became an operator for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and in the spring of 1874 was transferred to Washington, where he was detailed as operator and as assistant agent and remained there until the fall of 1877, when he was again transferred, this time coming to Canonsburg. He became freight and ticket agent and also agent for the Adams Express Company. He continued as telegraph operator, doing both railroad and commercial work until 1889, when he was released from the department of telegraphy and now attends to the agent's duties alone. He has witnessed the growth of this place, there being a population of only about 600 when he came to the key here, while the new census will give Canonsburg at least 7,500 names. From the days when Mr. Linn performed all the duties of every kind pertaining to the present office, business has so increased that twelve men are required for the same routine, and the revenue has grown from a few hundred dollars a month to many thousands. In all this long period, Mr. Linn has not been off duty on account of sickness but for one month. He has been an active citizen, ever ready to promote the town's best interests. He is a Republican in politics and during 1904 and 1905 he served in the town council.

Mr. Linn married Miss Flora Belle Curtis, of Martinsville, Ill., and they have three children: Nellie M., who is the wife of Willis O. Dunn, of Canonsburg; Mabelle C., who is the wife of Charles S. Donley, of Cleveland, Ohio; and Jessie May, who is a school girl. With his family, Mr. Linn belongs to the First Methodist Episcopal Church and he has filled nearly all the church offices. He is a member of the beneficiary order of Royal Arcanum.

R. G. LUTTON, one of Washington's most representative citizens, a member of the city council from the Second Ward, deputy sheriff of the county and part proprietor of the Pasteur Dairy, a business enterprise of large proportions, belongs to one of the solid old county families, which has retained the old Lutton homestead



stituted in North Strabane Township, for 150 years. Mr. Lutton was born on that farm, in 1879, and is a son of Robert and Catherine (Hall) Lutton.

Robert Lutton was born also in North Strabane Township, Washington County, and he died there in 1881. He married Catherine Hall, who was a sister of Gen. John Hall, both now deceased. There were six children born to Robert Lutton and wife, there being two survivors: R. G. and Sarah, the latter of whom is the wife of Hon. C. E. Carothers, a prominent citizen of Washington and a member of the Pennsylvania State Legislature.

R. G. Lutton was educated in the public schools of North Strabane Township, Washington and Jefferson College and Duff's Business College, at Pittsburg, and then returned to the farm and engaged in agricultural pursuits until he came to Washington. Here, in association with C. E. and W. E. Carothers, he established the Pasteur Dairy which does an extensive business in mill and ice cream and is one of the scientifically conducted enterprises of this section. Mr. Lutton is a stockholder in the Canonsburg Steel and Iron Company, and is a stockholder and director in the Farmers' Mutual Telephone Company. He has taken a very active interest in all public movements and is an influential Republican politician, for two years serving on the Republican County Committee and assisting in the direction of local matters. Mr. Lutton was reared in the faith of the Presbyterian Church and is a member of the old church of this body, Presbyterian Hill Church, near Canonsburg. Fraternally he is a Knight Templar Mason and an Elk, and he belongs also to the exclusive Bassett Club.

**BENJAMIN FRANKLIN BENTLEY**, an honored and highly esteemed citizen of Monongahela City, Pa., and a life-long resident of Washington County, who for many years was engaged in agricultural pursuits, was also identified with other business interests during his later life, and was born December 28, 1821, on the old Bentley mill property in Carroll Township, and is a son of Hance and Francis (Wallace) Bentley.

Hance Bentley, the grandfather of our subject, who was a miller by trade, at a very early period came from Virginia to Washington County, Pa., in search of a suitable location for a mill, and spent his first night here camping in the woods on Piegon Creek in Somerset, now Carroll, Township, where he subsequently erected a log mill and a log cabin. The country was at that time entirely without cultivation, and was still inhabited by the Indians. Here he engaged in milling during the remainder of his life, and later erected two houses, the second one being a large stone building in which he was residing at the time of his death. Hance Bentley was the father of the following children: George; Hance,

father of our subject; Sache, and Hannah, who married Thomas Richardson.

Hance Bentley, was born in the old log house at Bentleyville, and there learned the miller's trade with his father, and subsequently built near Monongahela City on Mingo Creek, a mill, which is still standing, and was operated by him for many years. He was the owner of a tract of 360 acres between Mingo Creek and the Monongahela River, and after retiring from milling, gave the mill and 130 acres of land to his son William and daughter Hannah, after which he devoted the remainder of his life to agricultural pursuits, and died on the farm at an advanced age. He was united in marriage with Frances Wallace, whose death occurred at Monongahela City, and they reared the following children: Hannah, Elizabeth, Margaret, Amanda, Sache, Benjamin Franklin, and William.

Benjamin Franklin Bentley was three years old when his parents removed from the mill property in Carroll Township to the farm, and the event is well remembered by him, as he had greatly feared at the time that the movers had forgotten to bring a little wagon which had been made for him by some of the mill hands. He was reared on the farm, assisted in the clearing of the sugar camp, and before attaining his majority his father's death occurred, and the farm, consisting of 300 acres, was divided between him and his brother Sache. He remained on the farm, engaged in agricultural pursuits for many years, and for two years operated a coal mine on the land, after which he disposed of the land and came to Monongahela City, which was then but a small town, and here for a short time engaged in the grocery business. He also ran a livery stable for a limited period. For some years he has been living in retirement at No. 530 West Main street, in the enjoyment of a well earned rest. Mr. Bentley is a Republican in politics and was the first mayor of Monongahela City elected on the Republican ticket. He has served in many public offices and is the only surviving member of the original fair board.

Mr. Bentley was married February 15, 1849, to Mary VanVoorhis, a daughter of Daniel VanVoorhis, and a granddaughter of Daniel VanVoorhis, who was an old sea captain and one of the early settlers of this county. No children were born of their union, but they reared a niece, Mary Eudora Caldwell, who was a daughter of Martha (Bentley) Caldwell. She married A. M. Walker and died September 12, 1876. During her younger days, Mrs. Bentley became quite an artist in oil paints, and without any instruction whatever has produced some very fine paintings, which, with some curios obtained by Mr. and Mrs. Bentley on their annual trips to the South, form quite an interesting collection.

Mr. and Mrs. Bentley are members of the First Bap-

tist Church of which he has been a deacon since the erection of the church.

B. E. McCracken, a member of the council of East Washington, and a representative member of the Washington County bar, was born at Washington, Pa., January 20, 1870, and is a son of M. L. A. McCracken.

The McCrackens are of Irish ancestry and the great-grandfather, Andrew McCracken, came to Pennsylvania from Ireland and, in 1793, took up the land in Amwell Township, Washington County, which his descendants still own. His son, Archibald McCracken, was born in 1798 on that farm, and in turn reared his family there. It was the birthplace of M. L. A. McCracken, in March, 1836. The latter became a distinguished member of the Washington County bar and a prominent citizen of Washington. In 1903 he removed to Missouri and since then has lived retired in a pleasant home not far distant from St. Louis.

B. E. McCracken completed his education at Washington and Jefferson College and then read law with his father, and on March 4, 1893, was admitted to the bar and later to practice in all the State courts of both Pennsylvania and Missouri, having spent nine months in the latter State. With the exception of that period, Mr. McCracken has lived continuously at Washington. For a time he was associated in practice with his father and later with G. P. Baker, but at present is alone. He ably sustains the reputation of the McCracken name in his profession, and is a member of the Washington County Bar Association.

On August 21, 1895, Mr. McCracken was married to Miss Mabelle A. McIlvaine, a daughter of James A. McIlvaine, of Mt. Pleasant Township, and they have three sons: William A., James A. and John H. Mrs. McCracken is a member of the Second United Presbyterian Church.

In politics, Mr. McCracken is a Republican and in 1898 he served as chairman of the Republican County Committee. He is a very active and useful citizen and as a member of the council of East Washington, urges civic progress, and lends his influence to encourage all that is for the general welfare. He is identified with the Masonic fraternity.

JAMES E. HARDY, a leading citizen of Canonsburg, serving in his second term as a member of the council of South Canonsburg, and a prominent builder and contractor, is the senior member of the firm of Hardy & Rankin, which has high commercial standing in Washington County. He was born at Linden, in North Strabane Township, Washington Co., Pa., December 6, 1864, and is a son of George and Eliza (Hixon) Hardy.

George Hardy was born in the north of Ireland and

was a small boy when he was brought to America by his parents, James and Mary Hardy. They settled near where the Hardy school now stands in North Strabane Township, and there George Hardy grew to manhood and lived until his death, when aged sixty-six years. He married Eliza Hixon, a daughter of James and Catherine Hixon. Mrs. Hardy still survives and is in excellent health. She is now in her eighty-seventh year and puts some of her descendants to shame by being able to read without the use of spectacles. To George and Eliza Hardy three sons and two daughters were born, namely: Jesse Weller, who perished on the battle field during the Civil War, a member of the 85th Pa. Vol. Inf.; Daniel Barr, who resides near Snowden, Pa.; Mary Catherine, who is now deceased, was the wife of J. F. Welch, and is survived by five sons and one daughter; Elizabeth Jane, and James E.

James E. Hardy was educated in North Strabane Township and when eighteen years of age came to Canonsburg and learned his trade with M. L. Taylor, with whom he worked for four years. From here he went to Omaha, Neb., where he followed his trade for seven years. In 1893 he returned to Canonsburg, where he has been in business ever since. For ten years he worked in a planing mill, but for the last five years has been engaged in contracting. The firm of Hardy & Rankin built the high school at Linden; the J. P. McNary building; the handsome school building at McGovern, and a number of other substantial structures and also beautiful residences. Other school buildings which have attracted very favorable notice are those at White Lawn Terrace and the Henderson school building. One of the handsomest residences of Canonsburg, the home of Dr. Throckmorton, was erected by this firm.

In June, 1896, Mr. Hardy was married to Miss Laurena Mary Alexander, a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Morrison) Alexander, of South Fayette Township, Allegheny County, and they have two children: Velma Elizabeth and Donald James, aged eleven and seven years, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Hardy are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he is a steward and Sunday school teacher and is also a trustee.

In his political views Mr. Hardy is a Republican. He has been a resident here since 1893 and built his handsome house at No. 208 South Jefferson avenue in 1895.

R. H. MELOY, of the law firm of Underwood & Meloy, with offices in the Washington Trust building, Washington, is a well known member of the Washington bar and is identified with other interests. He was born in 1868, in Independence Township, Washington Co., Pa., and is a son of Robert Y. Meloy.

The grandfather of Mr. Meloy, John Meloy, was born in Lancaster County, Pa., in 1804, and came to Wash-



ington County in 1816, as one of the early teachers. He became a man of large estate and of prominence in the county, serving in the State Legislature several terms and one term as county register of wills. He lived to be ninety-four years old, dying in 1898, surviving his son, Robert Y. The latter was born in 1828, in Washington County, and followed an agricultural life until his death, which occurred in 1887.

R. H. Meloy attended the county schools until prepared to enter Washington and Jefferson College, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1892. For several years he engaged in teaching school, from 1893 until 1897 serving as principal of the Canonsburg Academy, and during these years, by private study, prepared himself for the bar, to which he was admitted in 1898. He practiced alone until December 1, 1907, when he formed a law partnership with O. C. Underwood, which still continues. Mr. Meloy has been admitted to practice in all the State courts and is well known in many sections. He is a member of the board of directors in the Real Estate Trust Company. During his eleven years of residence at Washington, Mr. Meloy has proved himself a valuable citizen, and has identified himself with the progressive class.

In 1902, Mr. Meloy was married to Miss Sara Albright, of Steubenville, Ohio, and they have one daughter, Jane. They are members of the Second United Presbyterian Church. He is a member of the Bassett Club.

MRS. ELIZABETH COAKLEY, whose useful life has been entirely spent in Donegal Township, Washington Co., Pa., resides on her valuable farm of 107 acres, which is well improved and finely cultivated. She was born October 15, 1850, and is a daughter of John and Ann (Egan) Cain.

The father of Mrs. Coakley was born in Greene County, Pa., and her mother in Washington County. John Cain was six years old when his parents moved from Greene to Washington County. They were Thomas and Mary (Montague) Cain, both of whom were born in Ireland. Grandmother Cain was eight years old, when, in 1792, the Montague family came to America and her people settled in Donegal Township not far from Mrs. Coakley's present farm. The Montagues, the Cains and also the Coakleys are all familiar and respected names in this township. The father of Mrs. Coakley died February 15, 1905, having survived his wife since November 20, 1886. Of the children born to John Cain and wife there are five survivors, namely: Henry, who lives in Council Bluffs, Iowa; Mrs. Elizabeth Coakley, of Donegal Township; Rose, widow of William McCarthy, residing at Pittsburg; Thomas, residing in Nodaway County, Mo.;

and Anna M., widow of James Ryan, residing in Donegal Township.

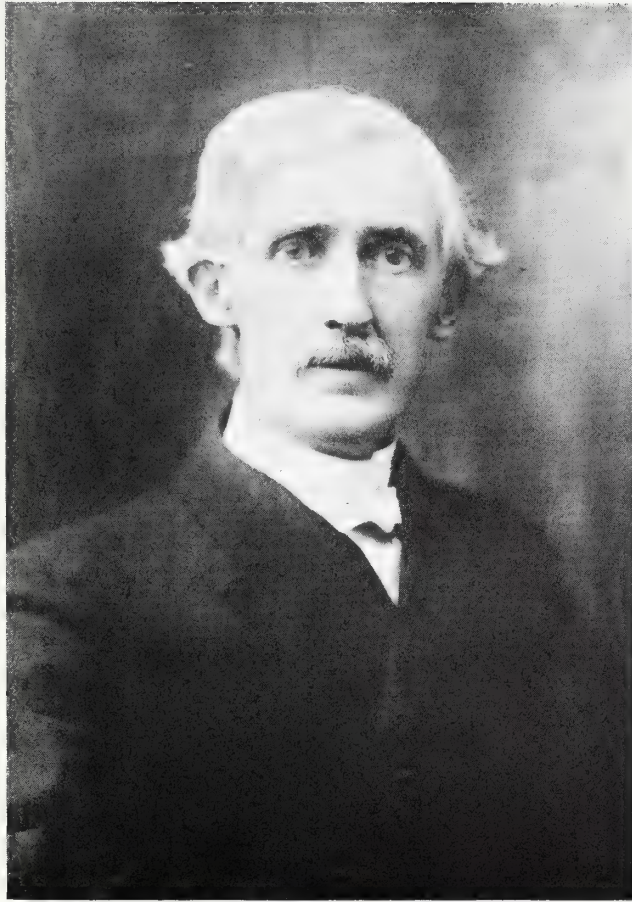
After attending the public schools Elizabeth Cain took a course at St. Aloysius Academy, at Loretto, in Cambria County, and shortly after her return met, and on October 16, 1880, was married to the late James Coakley, who was born in County Cork, Ireland, July 5, 1850, and was a son of Daniel and Mary (Donovan) Coakley. His aged mother still survives, being now over seventy-five years of age, and lives in the old home in Ireland. In 1871, James Coakley came to America and for a short time lived at Wheeling, W. Va., and came from there to Washington County. Later he went to Guernsey County, Ohio, for a few years, and then returned to Washington County. His death occurred in Donegal Township, February 24, 1885, leaving his widow and three children to mourn the loss of a kind husband and affectionate father. Two of the children survive, Anna and James J., both residents of Donegal Township, the former of whom married Archibald B. Porter, and they have three children: Francis E., Louise B. and Joseph J. Catherine E., who is now deceased, married Henry Reger, and she is survived by one son, James H. Mrs. Coakley takes much interest in the welfare of these four grandchildren, and in turn is dearly beloved by them.

HON. C. EDWARD CAROTHERS, who is now serving most acceptably to his constituents, as a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, from Washington, Pa., was born in 1860, in Westmoreland County, Pa., but was reared and educated in Fayette County.

In 1882, Mr. Carothers came to Washington County, where he has been extensively engaged in agricultural pursuits ever since. In association with his son, William E. Carothers, and R. G. Lutton, he established the Pasteur Dairy Company, which has been developed into a large enterprise of this section. From early manhood Mr. Carothers has taken an active interest in public affairs and being eminently qualified for office, has frequently been chosen for responsible positions by his fellow citizens. He served one term as sheriff of Washington County, and in 1908 was elected a member of the General Assembly. In this connection he has given careful attention to many important matters, is serving on various committees and at all times keeps the best interests of his own section in view.

In 1884, Mr. Carothers was married to Miss Sarah J. Lutton, of Washington County, and they have three children: William E., Mary C. and Robert L. Mr. Carothers and family are members of the Chartiers Presbyterian Church.

HON. ERNEST F. ACHESON, prominent citizen and man of affairs of Washington, Pa., was formerly a



HON. ERNEST F. ACHESON





member of the United States House of Representatives, in which body he served with marked distinction for a period of 14 years. He is president of The Observer Publishing Company and of the City Water Company, and is a director of the Citizens' National Bank.

Mr. Acheson was born on West Maiden street, Washington, Pa., Sept. 19, 1855, and is a son of Alexander W. Acheson, a distinguished member of the bar of Washington County. He was reared and educated in his native city and was graduated from Washington and Jefferson College with the Class of 1875. He then pursued the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1877, immediately afterward becoming a member of the firm of A. W., M. C. and E. F. Acheson, of which his father was senior member. After some two years in practice he withdrew from that firm and on Oct. 17, 1879, purchased a half interest in the Washington Observer, the leading weekly newspaper of the county. In 1890, he established The Daily Observer, and in 1902 The Observer Publishing Company was organized with a capital stock of \$35,000. In the fall of the same year this company purchased The Reporter, which had been established as a weekly as early as 1808, and as a daily in 1876. After this purchase The Observer Publishing Company increased its capital stock to \$150,000, and built new quarters on leased ground. In addition to publishing two dailies, this company does an extensive jobbing business and its affairs are in a most thriving condition. Mr. Acheson has been president of this company since its inception in 1902.

In 1892, Mr. Acheson was defeated as the Republican nominee for Member of Congress from the 24th District of Pennsylvania, which comprised at that time Washington, Greene and Fayette Counties, the boroughs and townships of Allegheny County south of the Monongahela and Ohio Rivers and between the Youghiogheny and Monongahela Rivers, the city of McKeesport and the 38th Ward of Pittsburg. He was again a candidate in 1894 and was honored with election, and was re-elected in 1896, 1898 and 1900 from the district as above constituted. The census report for 1900 showed it to be one of the biggest congressional districts in the United States, with a population approximating 400,000, and it was redistricted to include Washington, Beaver and Lawrence Counties. Mr. Acheson was elected from the new district in 1902, and was re-elected in 1904 and in 1906. He served seven full terms in Congress and was esteemed by his colleagues as one of its most useful working members, serving efficiently on numerous important committees.

Mr. Acheson has been a member of the board of trustees of Washington and Jefferson College since 1894; was a trustee of the California State Normal School;

a director of the Washington Board of Trade, of which he formerly was president; has been manager of the Washington Cemetery since 1893; is president of the Citizens' Water Company; and a director in the Citizens' National Bank. He was president of the Pennsylvania State Editorial Association in 1893, and was secretary of the National Editorial Association one year.

Ernest F. Acheson was married Nov. 22, 1882, to Miss Jannie Bushfield Stewart and they have five children: Phoebe Stewart; Alexander Wilson, who is attending Harvard Law School; Elizabeth Scott; Janet Wishart and Martha Wishart. Religiously, they are members of the First Presbyterian Church of Washington.

WILLIAM MARSHALL AIKIN, one of the old and highly respected citizens of Canonsburg, has been a lifelong resident of Washington County, where for many years he was engaged in agricultural pursuits. Mr. Aikin was born on a farm near Bulger, in Smith Township, in 1832, and is a son of William and Margaret (Marshall) Aikin, natives of Smith and Cross Creek Townships, Washington County.

William Marshall, the maternal grandfather of William M. Aikin, came to Washington County when a mere boy and was once captured by the Indians but later was returned to his home. The grandfather on the paternal side was Joseph Aikin, and he resided near Bulger, where he spent his life in agricultural pursuits. He had children as follows: Joseph; Martha, who married James Montgomery, a farmer of near Noblestown, Iowa, where both died; Nancy Cowan, a widow, now residing in Iowa; and William. The children of William Marshall were: Thomas and Stewart who died in Washington County; Louisa, who married John Duncan; Maria, who married a Mr. Gloss and removed to Ohio; Ruth; Ann, who married Thomas Wilson, of Cross Creek Township; and Margaret.

William Aikin was the owner of a farm near Bulger, where his accidental death occurred, when a tree fell upon him, and his wife died later of rheumatism of the heart. They were the parents of six children, namely: Nancy, who married and died in McDonald; Ann, who married David Manson, now deceased, and lives at Steubenville, Ohio; Elizabeth, who married Benjamin Roseberry McCarthy, and resides at Carnegie, Pa.; Louisa Jane, wife of William McPeake, of Hickory; Joseph Wilson, who died some years ago in Burgettstown, leaving a widow, whose maiden name was Crawford, living in Washington County; and William Marshall.

William Marshall Aikin was reared on his father's



farm near Bulger, and after leaving home he rented land for nine years. He received one-sixth of the sixty acres of his father at the latter's death, and engaged in farming on his own account, which he followed throughout his active life, becoming very successful. He now owns a tract of 225 acres, the coal on which he sold for \$90 an acre, but he still owns the Freeport vein of coal, which is very valuable, and there are three gas wells on the property, which have paid well. In addition to farming, Mr. Aikin, for a number of years, was engaged in raising sheep, having at one time from 300 to 350 in his flocks. He has been a good manager, as is proven by his present comfortable competency, and he is proud of the fact that he has never spent one cent for whiskey or tobacco. In political matters he is a Republican. He attends the United Presbyterian Church, and contributed liberally toward the building of the Center Church at Midway and the Burgettstown Church.

Mr. Aikin was married to Lizzie Elder, a daughter of John Elder, who owned the steam mill at Midway for a number of years. Mrs. Aikin, who died about seven years ago, was the mother of two children: Annie, who married Elmer Leech, now resides with her father; and May Alice, who is deceased.

HARRY McNELLY, one of Washington's leading citizens, serving in the city council from the Seventh Ward, is engaged in a general mercantile business at Nos. 1306-8 Jefferson avenue. He was born at Foxburg, Clarion Co., Pa., in 1872.

Mr. McNelly was reared and educated in Butler County and was there engaged in the oil fields until he came to Washington, in 1898. In September, 1900, he started into the restaurant business and in February, 1902, he bought the grocery store then located at his present stand and since has added to his stock until now he owns a general store, stocked with dry goods and notions, and deals also in meats. His stock is so large and so varied that a customer must be very difficult to please, if he cannot find what he desires at this place. Mr. McNelly is a member of the Retail Merchants' Association, of which he formerly was financial secretary. He is serving in his third year in the city council, representing the important Seventh Ward. He has made a success in the management of his own business and has gained the full confidence of his fellow citizens in his public efforts.

In 1895, Mr. McNelly was married to Miss Myrtle Daubenspeck, of Harmony, Butler Co., Pa., and they have had five children, namely: Emmett A., Loretta, Donald, Elizabeth and Mary Jane, the latter of whom is deceased. Mr. McNelly and family are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

MRS. JANE M. RODGERS, whose valuable farm of 149 acres is situated in Donegal Township, Washington

Co., Pa., not far from the village of Vienna, is a lady widely known and universally respected and esteemed. She was born in Chartiers Township, Washington Co., Pa., November 5, 1833, and is a daughter of John and Julia A. (Jay) Marshman. Her father was born in Washington County, but her mother was a native of Virginia. The grandfather was Alexander Marshman, and the great-grandfather was Alexander Marshman, Sr.

Grandfather Alexander Marshman was a small boy when he accompanied his father from Maryland to Washington County, they being among the early settlers.

John Marshman, engaged in farming in his earlier married life and continued to make that his main business until 1851, when he turned his attention to carpenter work and coopering and continued at the same until within a short time of his death, which occurred December 24, 1880. During this time he lived in Chartiers, Franklin and Donegal townships. He was a man of fine character, a leading member of the United Brethren Church, in which he filled many official positions. Deeply opposed to slavery, he became an Abolitionist, and later identified himself with the Republican party. He married Julia A. Jay, who died August 24, 1882. Four children survive these dear parents: Mrs. Jane M. Rodgers, Mary, Thomas J. and Martha N., all residing in Donegal Township. Two are deceased: Elizabeth, who was the wife of Washington Snodgrass, died February 8, 1868; and Margaret, who died September 9, 1842.

Mrs. Rodgers attended what was known as the Jolly District School, in Franklin Township, in her girlhood. In 1859 she accompanied her parents when they moved to Donegal Township and since 1868 she has resided on her present farm, with the exception of a short period following the death of her husband, when she lived at Claysville. She was trained in housewifely arts by a careful mother, and on June 13, 1872, she was united in marriage with John Rodgers, who became one of Donegal Township's most valued citizens.

John Rodgers was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, October 31, 1813, and was a son of Charles and Susan (McMullen) Rodgers. They also were natives of County Tyrone, Ireland. They came to America and to Washington County in 1817, locating in Donegal Township. The first wife of Charles Rodgers died in 1818, and he was married again in May, 1826, and settled on the farm which Mrs. Rodgers now owns, which has never since been out of the possession of the family. At this time the late John Rodgers was about thirteen years old and he grew to manhood here and attended the district schools. He had a very intelligent mind and throughout his life was fond of reading and at all times kept well posted on the current events of the day. He was a successful farmer and stock raiser and left an unincumbered estate

to his widow. His nature was kind, his manner genial and his presence was always welcomed in any gathering in his neighborhood. He died October 22, 1886, after two years of paralysis. Mrs. Rodgers has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Claysville since 1864.

ALEXANDER J. STEWART, secretary and treasurer of the Vester, Stewart & Rossell Company, dealers in lumber and all kinds of mill work, located at Nos 51-61 South street, Washington, Pa., is a representative business man of this city. He was born in South Strabane Township, Washington Co., Pa., in 1867, and is a son of Jacob Stewart.

The father of Mr. Stewart is a retired citizen of East Finley. He was born in 1833, in Greene County, Pa., and from there came to Washington County at the beginning of his business life. He embarked in the manufacture of healing salves and liniments and is the proprietor of a well known medicament, the Stewart salve.

Alexander J. Stewart was reared and educated in his native township. When sixteen years old he came to Washington and learned the carpenter trade and was with the firm of J. F. Vester & Son for seven years. He then entered into partnership with D. C. Vester and H. B. Rossell and the business was conducted as Vester, Stewart & Rossell until 1903, when it was incorporated under the style of Vester, Stewart & Rossell Company.

A general contracting business is done in all kinds of mill work including the firm's specialties, and they maintain large lumber yards. Employment is given to a big force and the pay-roll is a feature that is of importance in considering the general prosperity.

In 1888, Mr. Stewart was married to Miss Ida A. Sliffe, of Wheeling, W. Va., and they have one daughter, Dorothea S. Mr. Stewart and wife are members of the First Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a member of the various Masonic bodies at Washington, Blue Lodge, Chapter and Council, and has passed all the chairs in the Washington lodge of Odd Fellows and ranks as colonel in the Patriarch order, at present being chief of staff for Gen. A. B. Andrews, State commander. Mr. Stewart has always been a progressive citizen and is a useful member of the Washington Board of Trade. He is treasurer and a member of the board of directors of the Retail Lumber Dealers' Association of Pennsylvania. He is serving in his second term as a member of the board of directors of The Widow and Orphans' Home, at Ben Avon, Pa.

LOUIS DE HAVEN DONALDSON, M.D., physician and surgeon at Canonsburg, Pa., was born at St. Petersburg, Clarion Co., Pa., August 24, 1873, and is a son of

Joseph B. and Maria M. (Adams) Donaldson, both of old families of this section of Pennsylvania.

The Donaldson family is of Scotch origin and the name has been a familiar one in the annals of Canonsburg for generations. The great-great-grandfather, James Donaldson, was born in Midholm, Scotland, November 17, 1756, and died at Canonsburg, Pa., April 4, 1842. He was a cabinetmaker by trade and in 1798 made the burial casket for John Canon, the founder of Canonsburg. John Donaldson, the great-grandfather, was born in March, 1784, a native of Earlstown, County Roxborough, Scotland, and he accompanied his parents and two brothers to America between 1794 and 1798. Robert Donaldson, son of John, was born at Canonsburg, where he died November 11, 1871, aged 60 years. He married Sarah Brown, who was born March 9, 1813, and died February 27, 1893.

To Robert and Sarah (Brown) Donaldson were born the following children: Mary, who married James R. Patton, died in 1905, aged sixty-nine years; John, who married Sarah Cook, resides at Canonsburg; Jane, who married C. R. McCloy, survives him and resides at Canonsburg; William, who resides at Fort Wayne, Ind., married Annie Ferguson; Joseph, who is the father of Dr. Donaldson; Robert, who is engaged in farming in Peters Township, married Catherine Weaver; Franklin, who resides at Canonsburg, married Emma Armstrong; Ellen, who is the wife of John J. Miller, resides at Canonsburg; George, who resides at Canonsburg, married Mary Hollister; and Harry, who married Ella Porter, of McKeesport.

Joseph B. Donaldson, father of Dr. Donaldson, was born at Canonsburg, December 15, 1845, and died April 1, 1907. After completing his school course at Canonsburg he went to Clarion County and was engaged in the drug business there from 1869 until 1874, when he moved to Carnegie and from there, in the spring of 1876, returned to Canonsburg and started a drug store in this city which he continued to conduct until the close of his life. On October 30, 1872, he was married to Miss Maria M. Adams, who still survives. She was born in Washington County, Pa., and is a daughter of James M. and Susan (Waldron) Adams, the latter of whom still survives being now in her eighty-ninth year. Her people, the Waldrons, came to America from Holland in 1647, and her father was with Perry's squadron in the War of 1812. James M. Adams died in May, 1898, aged seventy-nine years. He conducted a store and was postmaster at Venice, Pa., prior to 1868, when he retired to Canonsburg. To James M. Adams and wife nine children were born: Maria M., mother of Dr. Donaldson; one that died in infancy; John, a resident of Cleveland; Thomas H., a resident of Indianapolis; Albert, a resident of Alle-



gheny City; Abraham A., residing at Canonsburg; James, residing in the West; Emma, wife of Rev. J. H. Ralston, a Presbyterian minister; and Annetta, wife of A. A. Rowe, of Canonsburg.

To Joseph B. Donaldson and wife the following named children were born: Louis De Haven, who is in successful medical practice at Canonsburg; Mary, who is the wife of Edgar Leitzell, of Johnstown, Pa.; Susan; and Laurence, who is in the employ of the Pittsburg Coal Company as assistant bookkeeper.

Louis D. Donaldson attended the common and high school as well as Jefferson Academy at Canonsburg and later Washington and Jefferson College at Washington. In the fall of 1895 he entered Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia and was graduated from that noted institution in the Class of 1899. In the following year he entered into practice and has been located at Canonsburg ever since. Dr. Donaldson is a member of the Washington County and the Pennsylvania State Medical organizations. He was married to Miss Olive Alexander, who died May 1, 1907. She was a lady of attractive personality and many virtues. Her father, U. D. Alexander, was a resident of Chicago. Three children survive her: Alexander, Margaret and Louis.

GEORGE T. HALLAM, one of Washington's representative citizens, who, for eighteen years has been a member of the city council, has been identified with the Hallam Construction Company as superintendent, ever since this important business concern was organized. He was born at Washington, Pa., December 25, 1850, and is a son of Lewis and a grandson of Joseph Hallam. Joseph Hallam established the family in Washington and was one of the pioneer hotel keepers here. Lewis Hallam was born at Washington and for many years conducted a blacksmith business.

George T. Hallam was reared and educated at Washington and then learned the blacksmith business in his father's shop and worked at that trade for fifteen years. When the Hallam Construction Company was organized he became superintendent and in that position has been concerned in a large amount of construction work, including street and road building, excavating and stone work, the territory covered being all this section of the State. A particularly fine piece of work was the brick paving on some of Washington's main streets.

In 1877, Mr. Hallam was married to Miss Jennie McBride, who is a daughter of William McBride, of Washington, and they have two children: Bessie, who is the wife of Charles N. Zahniser, of Washington; and Don, who assists his father.

JESSE ADDISON SPROWLS, M. D., president of the Bank of Donora, and one of the prominent phy-

sicians of Donora, Pa., was born on a farm in West Finley Township, and is a son of Clinton and Anna Mary (Wallace) Sprowls, and a grandson of Henry Sprowls, who located in West Finley Township at a very early period.

The Sprowls family was founded in West Finley Township at a very early period by seven brothers and two sisters, namely: William, Alexander, Henry, grandfather of subject; Arthur, James, John and Nelson. The sisters died early in life. Henry Sprowls was one of the progressive and prosperous farmers of the township. He married Mary Stollar of East Finley and reared a family of ten children: George, Clinton, Mary, Jemima, deceased; Elmira, Margaret, Daniel, Jeannette, Riley and Morgan. Clinton Sprowls was born in 1849 on the home farm in West Finley Township, where he lived until 1899, when he moved to Jefferson, Greene County, Pa., where he and his wife reside on the old Maj. McDowell homestead. He married Anna Mary Wallace and of their union were born the following offspring: Jesse Addison, the subject of this sketch; Nora, who is the wife of Charles Allum; Forest M.; Jennie L., who is the wife of J. K. Bush; James L.; Franklin L.; Eva, who is the wife of Samuel Nickles; John, Della, Stanley, Opal and Okal, twins.

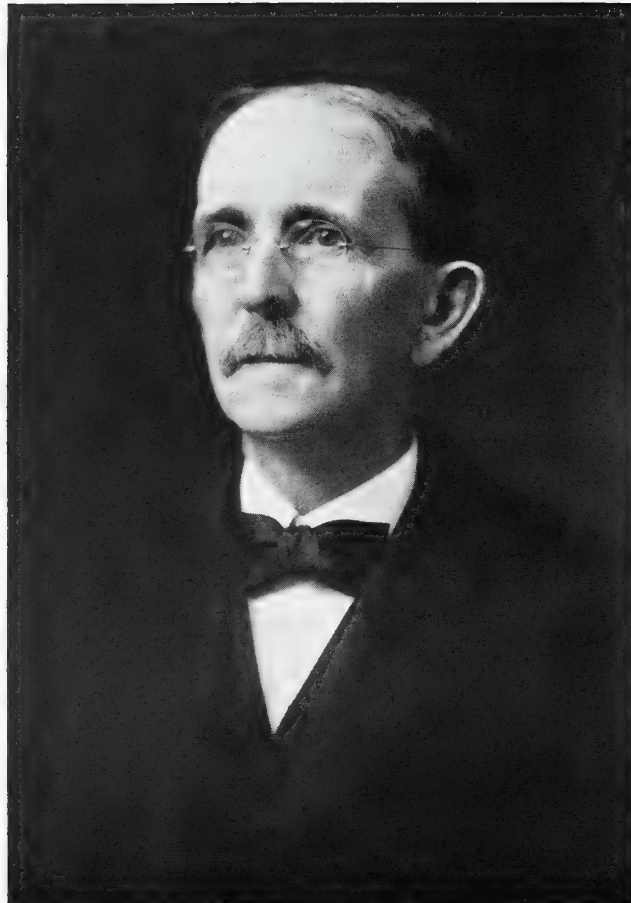
Dr. J. Addison Sprowls received his educational training in the schools of West Finley Township, after which he taught school three years, and in 1893 entered the medical department of the University of Pittsburg, from which he graduated in 1896. He first located at Clarksville, Pa., where he spent five years in the practice of his profession, and in 1901 came to Donora, where he has since been located with offices at rooms 1 and 2 in the Postoffice Block. He is president of the Bank of Donora, of which he became a director in 1906, is second vice president of the Donora Light & Chemical Company, a director in the Donora Improvement Company and is a member of the Washington County Medical Society. Dr. Sprowls has always taken an active interest in the affairs of the Republican party, and served three years as chairman of the school board of which he is still a member. In fraternal circles he affiliates with the Masons.

On Nov. 26, 1896, Dr. Sprowls was united in marriage with Nora Sampson, a daughter of A. B. Sampson, and they have one daughter, Mary E., who was born Jan. 7, 1898.

JAMES C. EWING, a lawyer with offices in the Washington Trust Building, is one of the best known professional men of Washington, Pa., and is also identified with a number of commercial enterprises. He was born at West Liberty, W. Va., Jan. 31, 1860, and is a son of Dr. George C. Ewing, and a grandson of James Ewing.







C. M. LINDLY, M. D.

A brother of his grandfather, Maj. John H. Ewing, was a prominent early resident of Washington, Pa.

Dr. George C. Ewing was born in Fayette County, Pa., and attained much prestige there as a practitioner of medicine. Just prior to the Civil War he moved to West Liberty, W. Va., and during the war rendered valuable service to the Union cause as a surgeon in the 115th Pa. Vol. Inf. After leaving the service, he located at Uniontown, Fayette County, where he practiced until 1866, when he died of diphtheria contracted from one of his patients.

After his father's death, James C. Ewing was reared in the home of his paternal grandfather. In 1876 he entered the preparatory department of Washington and Jefferson College, in which institution he was enrolled five years. He was graduated in 1881, after which he entered the field of journalism on the staff of the Greensburg Press, with which publication he remained one year. He was then identified with Wallace's Monthly in New York City, a magazine of high standing at that period. In 1886, he returned to Washington, Pa., and registered as a law student in the offices of McCracken & McIlvaine. In the spring of 1887, he was admitted to the Washington County Bar and opened an office in Washington, where he has since been in continuous practice. As one of the most able counsellors at the bar, he represents many of the leading citizens and business concerns of this vicinity, and practices in all the courts, and is a member of the Washington County Bar Association. Mr. Ewing is a member of the Improved Order of Heptasophs, with which he has been affiliated many years. He is a member of the Second Presbyterian Church, in which he has been an elder some 20 years.

C. M. LINDLY, M. D., one of the representative citizens and leading physicians and surgeons of Washington, Pa., is a descendant of one of the earliest English families in America, as well as in Washington County.

Francis Lindly came from England about 1639, and settled in New Haven Colony, Conn., moved to, and became one of the founders of Newark, N. J., in 1666, and died about 1704. His son John, born about 1668, died October 27, 1749, was buried at Morristown, N. J., held several offices in Newark.

John Lindly, son of the preceding John Lindly, born about 1693, died March 9, 1750, buried at Morristown, N. J., was an elder in the Presbyterian Church at Morristown, and was appointed in 1739, one of the first judges of the court of Morris County, N. J., serving until his death. His wife was a descendant of Governor Robert Treat, of Connecticut.

Levi Lindly son of the last named John, was born in Morris County, N. J., April 27, 1731, moved to Wash-

ington County, Pa., September, 1788, having been preceded by his brother Demas in 1773. His brother Caleb also came about the same time; they became large land owners on the middle fork of Ten-Mile Creek, now Morris Township.

William Lindly, youngest son of Levi Lindly, was born in New Jersey October 12, 1786. He was a justice of the peace many years, administered many estates, and at the time of his death in 1855, was one of the directors of the poor, of Washington County.

John Milton Lindly, father of Dr. Lindly, and son of William Lindly, was born in Morris Township October 27, 1814, and at the time of his death in 1858 held the office of county surveyor of Washington County. He married Eliza Blachly, daughter of Dr. H. W. Blachly, who was educated in New York City, and settled in Washington County about 1805. Their children are: B. B. Lindly, attorney-at-law and banker, at Winfield, Iowa; Sarah, who married R. R. Thomas, of Dunn's Station, Washington County; and C. M. Lindly, the subject of this sketch.

B. B. Lindly married Clariet Hanna. Their children are: John Milton Lindly, who is cashier of a bank and secretary of the Iowa State Pharmaceutical Association, and Jane, both living at Winfield, Iowa; and Sarah, who married R. R. Thomas. Their children are: Mabel, at home; and Lindly W., married, and living at Dunn's Station, Pa.

Dr. C. M. Lindly was born in Morris Township, Washington County, in 1846, attended the district schools and a local academy. His studies were somewhat interrupted by his anxiety to become a soldier, to do his part in the suppression of rebellion, and when only seventeen years of age he enlisted in Co. K, 16th Pa. Vol. Cav., which was attached to the Army of the Potomac. He served during the eighteen closing months of the Civil War and was present at the surrender of Gen. Lee at Appomattox. The young soldier returned then to peaceful pursuits and for a time engaged in farming but later entered upon the study of medicine, subsequently entered the Baltimore College of Physicians and Surgeons and was there graduated in the class of 1886. Dr. Lindly immediately entered into practice, living for one year at Ten-Mile and moving then to Zollarsville, where he practiced continuously for twelve years and for six additional years was located at New Wilmington, Pa. During all this time his practice had been general in character but he then went to Philadelphia and took a polyclinic course in the Polyclinic College and Wills Eye Hospital of that city and since then he has made a specialty of diseases of the eye, nose and throat. He is a member of both county and State medical organizations and of the American Medical Association.

In 1870, Dr. Lindly was married to Miss Flora Horn



and they have one daughter, Bernice. They are members of the Second United Presbyterian Church at Washington. In addition to being of pioneer ancestry, Dr. Lindly is of Revolutionary stock on both sides of the family and on the maternal side the Revolutionary hero was a noted surgeon. Dr. Lindly is identified with the G. A. R.

JOHN H. TITUS, one of the representative citizens of Donegal Township, who has been living on his present farm since 1888, is a member of one of the early pioneer families of this section, and was born in Donegal Township, Washington County, Pa., Apr. 2, 1849, and is a son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Hayborn) Titus.

The parents of Mr. Titus were both born in Washington County. The grandfather, John Titus, was an early settler here and the late Isaac Titus engaged in farming for many years in the same locality. Isaac Titus was a Republican and he served in public office, being a school director for many years and also was road commissioner. Of the five children born to Isaac Titus and wife, three survive and all reside in Donegal Township: Margaret J., John H. and Joseph.

John H. Titus attended the district schools in Donegal Township and from youth has been engaged in farm pursuits. He is now the owner of the old Dickey farm, on which are a number of old and interesting landmarks of pioneer days, now in a state of disintegration. He is an excellent judge of agricultural conditions in his section and is largely interested in sheep raising, keeping on an average about 100 head.

On Oct. 25, 1888, Mr. Titus was united in marriage with Miss Laura V. McConn, who was born in West Virginia, a daughter of J. Wilkes McConn, and they have had three children, of whom one survives: Mary Florence, who was born Sept. 28, 1896. Mr. Titus is a Republican in politics and a Presbyterian in religious faith, attending church at West Alexander.

J. B. SHERRARD, one of the younger members of the Washington County bar, has already gained an assured position in his profession, although at Washington he has been compelled to enter into competition with able lawyers of many years standing. Mr. Sherrard was born Dec. 21, 1884, in Missouri, and is a son of Rev. R. M. Sherrard, who now lives retired at Washington, to which city he came in September, 1901. He was born at Cambridge and for 25 years he was in the active ministry of the United Presbyterian Church.

J. B. Sherrard is a graduate of Washington and Jefferson College, completing his course in the Class of 1904. He at once entered the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, from which he graduated in June, 1908, and in the spring of 1909 was admitted to the bar of Washington County, ever

since maintaining his law office at No. 333 W. T. Building. He is a member of the United Presbyterian Church. He takes an active interest in the affairs of the borough, giving promise of becoming a valuable citizen.

JEREMIAH S. WASHABAUGH, a successful hardware merchant of Canonsburg and at present serving as the president of the school board of South Canonsburg, was born in North Strabane Township, Washington County, Pa., May 12, 1870, and is a son of Frank and Sarah Washabaugh.

The father of Mr. Washabaugh was born in Fayette County, Pa., near Mt. Pleasant, and came to Washington County when a young man and settled in North Strabane Township, where he acquired a farm. He was born Feb. 9, 1844, and died July 6, 1907. His father was Washington Washabaugh, a very early settler in Fayette County. The mother of Mr. Washabaugh was born in 1847 and still resides on the old homestead in North Strabane Township. To Frank and Sarah Washabaugh were born the following children: Lena, who married O. G. Ayres, of Eighty-Four, Washington County; Mary, who married James Neill, Jr., a farmer near Canonsburg in North Strabane Township; Sarah, who married Everett Donley, a farmer near Eighty-Four; and Grace, who is a teacher in the public schools.

Jeremiah S. Washabaugh attended the schools in North Strabane Township and Jefferson Academy, thereby securing a teacher's certificate and after that he continued to teach school through the winter seasons and attended school during the summer sessions until the spring of 1892, when he was graduated from the California State Normal School. His period of teaching covered ten years and during this time he became well and favorably known to other educators all over the county. For six years afterward he conducted a dairy. On Nov. 1, 1905, he purchased the hardware store at Canonsburg, then conducted by Samuel Munnell, and he has become one of the prosperous business men of this place, having a large and safe trade and carrying a full line of goods.

On Aug. 19, 1898, Mr. Washabaugh was married to Miss Georgia Taggart, a daughter of John and Martha Taggart, of Beaver Falls, Pa. Mrs. Washabaugh is a graduate of Geneva College and prior to her marriage taught school both in North Strabane and Cecil Townships. They have three daughters: Margaret, Ruth and Alice. Mr. and Mrs. Washabaugh are members of the First Presbyterian Church of Canonsburg. He is a Democrat in his political sentiments and served at one time as school director of N. Strabane Township.

RUFUS S. MARRINER, a well-known attorney at Washington, Pa., is one of the younger members of the

Washington County bar and is recognized as one of the most able. He was born in Mathews County, Va., where he received his primary education, later attended school in the state of New York and in 1898 was graduated from the Belmont High School.

Mr. Marriner then became a student in Washington and Jefferson College, where he was graduated in 1903. After two years in the Pittsburg Law School, he was admitted to the Washington County bar in October, 1908, immediately afterward locating at Washington. He looks after the interests of the Willet Oil Company and of the Isaac Willet's estate.

Mr. Marriner belongs to the Bassett and the Washington Golf Clubs. His office location is at No. 16 East Wheeling street.

FREDERICK W. MOORE, a representative business man of West Alexander, Pa., dealing in hardware, implements, seeds in season, paints, oils and builders' supplies, has been established in this borough since March, 1903. He was born in Ohio County, W. Va., June 20, 1870, and is a son of William and Elizabeth (Reed) Moore.

William Moore, now deceased, was born in Ireland, and came to America with his father, Thomas Moore, in 1826. They settled in Ohio County, W. Va., and Thomas Moore lived to the unusual age of 103 years, and was the oldest person ever interred in the West Alexander Cemetery.

Frederick W. Moore obtained his primary education in the local schools and then entered the West Virginia State Normal School at West Liberty, where he was graduated in 1889, after which he taught school for one term. He then engaged in agricultural pursuits and continued until he came to West Alexander, where he became also interested in his present business. He still overlooks his farm of 215 acres which lies in Ohio County, W. Va., not far from West Alexander, on which he grows much stock, paying particular attention to the Delaine fine wool sheep, of registered stock. Dairying has also been a successful industry carried on by Mr. Moore.

Mr. Moore was married to Miss Mary E. McDonald, a daughter of the late Rev. George McDonald, D. D., of West Alexander, a prominent Presbyterian divine who formerly had charge of a church at Prosperity. Mr. and Mrs. Moore have four children: Martha M., Mary E., Adda N. and John M. Mr. and Mrs. Moore are members of the Presbyterian Church at West Alexander, and for a number of years Mr. Moore sang in its choir. In politics he is a Republican. He is one of the most active and enterprising business men of this section and he is heartily in accord, also, with those who are seeking

the betterment of general conditions and providing for the continued prosperity of the borough.

JOHN McBURNEY DONALDSON, who is associated with the Union Fidelity Title Insurance Company of Pittsburg, Pa., has been in the abstract business throughout his entire business life. He was born in Hanover Township, Washington County, Pa., in 1874, and is a son of James and Mary (Bigger) Donaldson.

On both sides Mr. Donaldson is a representative of old pioneer families of importance. Isaac Donaldson, the great-grandfather, came to America from the north of Ireland and in company with his brother, William, settled in Hanover Township, Washington County, Pa., in 1774. Richard Donaldson, son of Isaac, was born on the homestead there established, in 1799, and followed agricultural pursuits. The late James Donaldson, father of John M., was born on the homestead in 1826 and died in 1887, having been one of the leading farmers of the county. He married Mary Bigger, who was born in Robinson Township, Washington County, in 1834, and was a daughter of Samuel Bigger, who was also born there and was a son of Thomas Bigger, a native of Ireland, who came to Robinson Township in the same year that the Donaldsons located in Hanover Township.

John M. Donaldson was educated in the schools of Hanover Township and at Westminster College, graduating from that institution in 1898. He became associated with the Guarantee Title and Trust Company of Pittsburg and after a period of five years with that corporation, went to the Union Fidelity Title Insurance Company of Pittsburg.

In November, 1907, Mr. Donaldson was married to Miss Laura Z. McIlvaine, a daughter of Z. J. McIlvaine, of Allegheny County, Pa., and they have one child, James Reed. Mr. and Mrs. Donaldson are members of the United Presbyterian Church.

SAMUEL CLARK SMITH, a leading citizen of Canonsburg, where he is engaged in handling his own real estate and that of other parties, bears a name that has been perpetuated in this city in the title given to several beautiful avenues. These now cover what was once the farm and vineyards of the Smith family, a few years seemingly having changed the whole appearance of this now most desirable part of Canonsburg. Mr. Smith was born on what is now the corner of Greenside avenue and Pike street, Canonsburg, Pa., May 12, 1859, and is a son of Samuel and Mary Smith.

The grandparents of Mr. Smith were Christopher and Sarah (Stewart) Smith, residents of Conger, Washington County, at the time of the birth of Samuel Smith, in 1806. He came to Canonsburg in the early thirties.



By trade he was a tanner and he purchased a tannery that then stood in the village, on the present site of the Greenside Avenue United Presbyterian Church and conducted the same until 1875, when he sold to the church people. He died in the old home in 1903, in his 98th year. He was twice married, first to Mary Smith, who died while the six children were small, and second to Ellen Hanna, in Ohio, who survived him. The children were as follows: Triphena, who is the wife of John Arnold; Annetta, who married Joseph Carter, of Canonsburg; Mary, who married Alvin Forsythe, of Canonsburg; George Van Eman Lawrence, who married Margaret G. Smith, and resides on West Pike street, Canonsburg; Sadie Stewart, who married William Crouch and resides in the old homestead; and Samuel Clark, who was the second in order of birth.

Samuel Clark Smith attended the public schools in his youth and worked on the home farm of 40 acres, which is now a part of the borough of Canonsburg. He devoted much attention to fruit growing, particularly grapes, and Mr. Smith's handsome residence at No. 123 Vine street, stands where once was his father's vineyard. Two other streets, Smith and Smithfield, were so named from the farm through which they were constructed and in honor of the family. In 1880 the father of Mr. Smith began to sell off his property as the borough encroached on it and the sons turned to other industries than farming. Samuel C. worked for five years at gas fitting and for two years was connected with the borough electric light plant, after which he successfully conducted a bakery for eight years, finally disposing of it, having been made executor of his father's and also his father-in-law's estate. This led him into his present business and he is handling a large amount of valuable realty in Canonsburg and vicinity.

In the fall of 1878 Mr. Smith was married to Miss Mary Margaret Wilson, who was born May 13, 1859, at Canonsburg, being but one day younger than Mr. Smith. Her father was Matthew Wilson. They have had eight children, four of whom are living: Samuel Wilson, who married Ruth Borden and they reside on Vine street and have two children—Naomi Napier and Allen Borden; Vern, who is the wife of Arthur Wooleroft, a resident of Canton, Ohio; Walter, who is a clerk in the office of the Fort Pitt Bridge Works and is a graduate of the Canonsburg High School; and Paul, who is also a graduate and is employed in the same concern as his brothers. Samuel Wilson Smith, the eldest son, has been identified with the Fort Pitt Bridge Works ever since his graduation from the Canonsburg High School, he and his brothers being well qualified and enterprising young business men. The four children now deceased were: Minnie, Ralph, Roy and one died unnamed.

In his political views, Mr. Smith has ever been staunch

in his adherence to the principles of the Republican party. For nine years he has served in the office of assessor for the East Ward of Canonsburg. Both he and Mrs. Smith can remember when the present busy borough, with interests reaching out almost all over the world, contained but a few hundred houses. They are members of the Chartiers United Presbyterian Church.

WILLIAM J. WARRICK, florist, with fine greenhouses located at No. 498 East Locust avenue, Washington, Pa., is a representative business citizen of the city in which he was born, in 1861. His father is George M. Warriek, a man of high standing, who resides on E. Beau street, Washington.

William J. Warriek grew to manhood in his native place and was educated in her excellent schools. His entrance into business was in the drug trade in which he continued for a time and then turned his attention to the grocery business in which he continued for 19 years. About 1903 he first became interested, to a limited degree, in his present business, but has not devoted his entire attention to it until within the past year, but in this time he has erected greenhouses which give him 30,000 square feet of glass and which are fully equipped with all modern appliances with which to conduct a first-class florist business. Combining a natural taste with business faculty, Mr. Warriek is meeting with success in his undertaking.

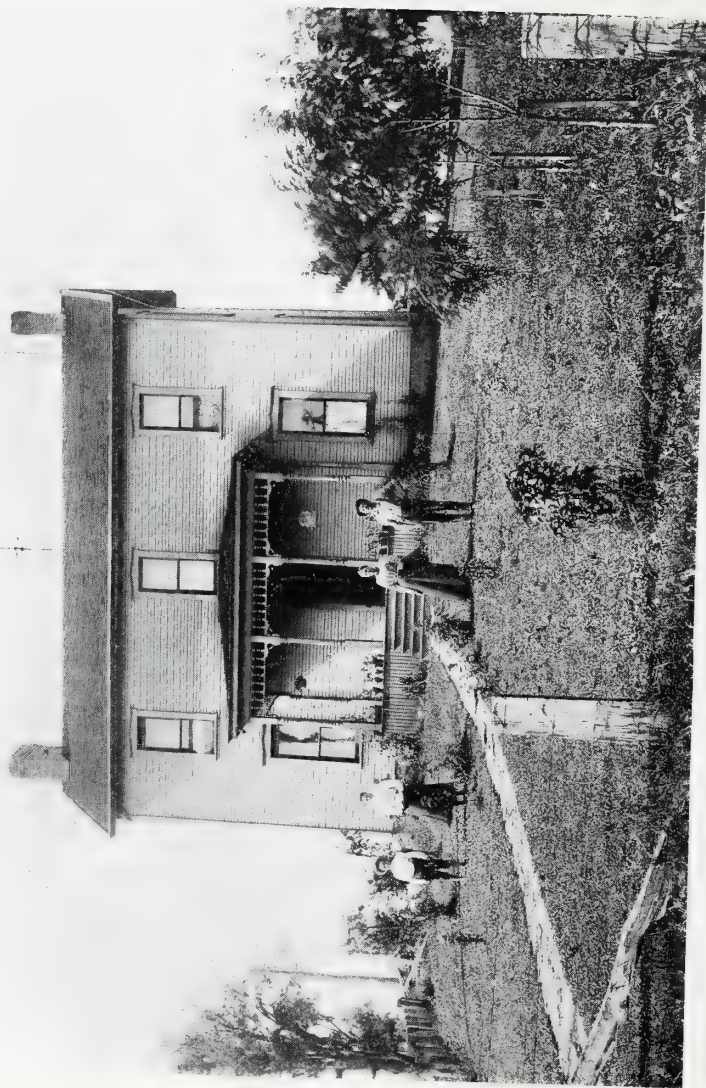
In 1882, Mr. Warriek was married to Miss Anna Poland, a daughter of the late Henry Poland, and they have six children: George H., William J., Jr., Ray W., Earl J., Mildred Poland and Clifford. The two older sons are also in the greenhouse business. Mr. and Mrs. Warriek are members of the First M. E. Church. He takes no very active part in politics, desiring only the election of officers who will maintain good government.

WILLIAM THOMAS RABE, who owns a fine farm of 150 acres, lying just west of Donora in Carroll Township, is the owner of the Donora Dairy, and has been a resident of Donora since 1905. He was born Sept. 16, 1865, on his father's farm in Carroll Township, and is a son of Hiram and Catherine (Frederick) Rabe.

Hiram Rabe was born in Carroll Township on the farm on which his father settled at an early period. He followed farming during the greater part of his life, but subsequently retired from business and removed to Monongahela City, where he died in June, 1897, past 60 years of age. At the time of his death he was the owner of three tracts of farm land, namely, the old Eliza Grant farm of 125 acres at Eldora, which was laid out in town lots; the old Squire Butler farm of 150 acres, now the property of our subject; and the Rabe homestead of 125 acres in Carroll Township, now owned







RESIDENCE OF W. J. WINTERS, MT. PLEASANT TOWNSHIP

by David G. Rabe, his brother. Hiram and Catherine Rabe were the parents of the following children: Elma, married Stephen Tucker, both are now deceased; Virginia, died in youth; Anna, is the wife of William Blackenbuehler, ex-mayor of Monongahela City; William Thomas, our subject; David G. and James A.

William T. Rabe was reared on the farm in Carroll Township, and attended the old Star district school. He early in life began working on his father's farm, of which he became owner at the time of his father's death. He then engaged in the dairy business, shipping milk to Homestead, Pa., but since the erection of the town of Donora has been running a retail wagon, and is the pioneer dairyman of Donora. He operates the business under the name of the Donora Dairy, sells an average of 100 gallons of milk per day, owns 20 head of cows and has milk shipped in from various surrounding points. Mr. Rabe has a portion of his farm laid out in town lots, which are in the hands of the Monongahela Land Company. About 1905, Mr. Rabe came to Donora, where he erected a fine 12-room residence, which is located on the corner of Eighth and Thompson streets.

In November, 1898, Mr. Rabe was united in marriage with Louisa (Elliott) Nutt, a daughter of William Elliott, of Fayette County, Pa., and the widow of J. E. Nutt, by whom she is the mother of three children: Sarah, who is the wife of John S. Culbert; Ruth, who married Vernon Pollett; and Randolph. Mr. and Mrs. Rabe have one son, William Lewis. In politics Mr. Rabe is identified with the Republican party, has served two years as road supervisor of Carroll Township, and in February, 1909, was elected a member of the Donora Council. He holds membership with the Royal Arcanum Lodge, the Modern Woodmen and the Jr. O. U. A. M., all of Monongahela City, and the F. O. E. of Donora.

W. J. WINTERS, who conducts a hardware store and a blacksmith and carriage repair shop at Bulger, is one of the representative business men of this prosperous little town. He was born May 14, 1859, in Mt. Pleasant Township, Washington County, Pa., and is a son of W. G. and Mary (Bartholomew) Winters.

W. J. Winters spent his school days at McDonald and in Mt. Pleasant Township and afterward engaged in farming for four years. Having natural mechanical skill, he decided to take advantage of it and then went to Jefferson County, Ohio, where he learned the blacksmith trade, at which he worked in Mt. Pleasant Township, Cross Creek Township, at Oakmont and Hickory and then came to Bulger, where he has been established in his present quarters for the past fifteen years. In addition to the satisfactory business he does at this place, Mr. Winters has other interests and is a stockholder in a gold mine in New Mexico and is also interest-

ed in the development of 288,000 acres of land in the same country, where a company with large capital and bright prospects are raising hemp and rubber plants. Mr. Winters is identified with the National Horseshoers Association and is the local treasurer. In his political sentiments he is a Republican and at present is serving as a school director of Smith Township.

In October, 1880, Mr. Winters was married to Miss Anna M. Wilson, a daughter of James Wilson, and they have two children: Cora May and Harry E. The family belongs to the United Presbyterian Church of Midway.

P. G. KENNEDY, city tax collector of Washington, Pa., and identified with large real estate interests here, has been a vigorous and useful citizen of the city in which he was born, June 22, 1850. He is a son of Peter Kennedy, who came to Washington County about 1820. During the Civil War he entered the service together with three of his sons, one of whom, James Kennedy, was the first man to enlist in 1861 from Washington County. Peter Kennedy served in Co. K, Pa. Res., of which he was first orderly sergeant; one son was a member of the 98th Ohio; another of Co. A, 100th Pa., and the third, of the 154th Pa. Vol. Inf.

P. G. Kennedy was reared at Washington and obtained his education in the city schools. He learned the carriage-trimming trade with S. B. & C. Hayes, serving a full apprenticeship, and for 25 years afterward was connected with the firm of Hayes & Wilson, on Franklin street. For three or four years he acted as solicitor for C. V. Harding in a real estate and insurance business. Mr. Kennedy was one of the organizers of North Washington, now the Sixth Ward, and was president of that borough for four years before it was taken into the city proper. He has served also about five years as a member of the city Council, resigning his seat when he was elected tax collector on Feb. 16, 1909, for a term of three years. He is interested in the North Washington Land Company and in several other business enterprises.

On Nov. 21, 1877, Mr. Kennedy was married to Miss Elizabeth Wilkinson, who was born at Uniontown, Pa., and they have had four children, namely: William U., James B., Sarah R. and Harriet W. Both sons were members of Co. H, 10th Reg. Pa. Vol. Inf., in the Spanish-American War and they saw service in the Philippines. The older daughter died when 12 years of age. The younger is the wife of C. W. Simpson, of Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy are members of the M. P. Church at Washington, of which he has been a trustee. His only fraternal connection is with the Royal Arcanum.

JAMES H. SUPLER, one of Claysville's substantial retired farmers, who has been a resident of the borough



since April, 1908, still retains his valuable farm of 120 acres, which is situated in Donegal Township. Mr. Supler was born near Beallsville, in Washington County, Pa., Mar. 18, 1850, and is a son of Thomas and Margaret (Hill) Supler.

The Supler family is one of the oldest in Washington County and its founders were John Supler and his wife, Rachel (Kirk) Supler. The former was born Nov. 30, 1757, and the latter Aug. 13, 1767. They came to Donegal Township when the land was a wilderness and the pioneers had to build a block house to ensure them from the savage attacks of the Indians. John Supler the second was the grandfather of James H. Supler and the father of the late Thomas Supler. The latter was born in Washington County, Pa., and died Feb. 15, 1886. Like his father and grandfather, he was a farmer and raiser of cattle and sheep. The first John Supler served as a soldier in the Revolutionary War. Thomas Supler married Margaret Hill, who was also born in Washington County. Of their six children, but one survives.

James H. Supler grew to manhood in Donegal Township and attended school there and at West Alexander, after which he engaged continuously in farming and stock raising until he retired to Claysville.

On Dec. 29, 1875, Mr. Supler was married to Miss Elizabeth Bryans, who was born in Ontario, Can., near Port Stanley. Her parents were William and Margaret (Bamford) Bryans, who were born in Ireland and were married at Toronto, Can. Mrs. Supler was 9 years old when she moved with her parents from Canada and they settled first at Wheeling, W. Va., and later moved to Moundsville, where she was educated. Her grandfather on the paternal side was also Irish, but on the maternal side was of an old Scotch family named Howe. To Mr. and Mrs. Supler four children were born, namely: Harry William, who is associated with his youngest brother, in the mercantile business at Claysville, married Grace Danley, a daughter of H. P. Danley, of this place, and they have one daughter, Evelyn G.; Bessie M., who is the wife of Frank Lindsay, of Claysville; Minnie M., who resides at home; and James Walter, who is the junior member of the mercantile firm of Supler Brothers, at Claysville. James H. Supler is nominally a Republican but he is a thinking, reading man and occasionally exercises his own judgment when casting his ballot. Mrs. Supler is a member of the Presbyterian Church at West Alexander and belongs also to that noble organization, the W. C. T. U., at Claysville.

WILLIAM E. DAVIS, of the firm of Davis & Hawkins, extensive operators in the oil and gas fields of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia, who also deal largely in buying and selling coal lands, is one of the leading citizens and substantial business men of Wash-

ington, Pa. He was born in 1866 in Washington County, and is a son of John K. Davis and comes of one of the oldest established families in Washington County, which was founded by William Davis, a native of Scotland, who was the great-great-grandfather of our subject. Joshua Davis, great-grandfather of our subject, was born in West Bethlehem Township Oct. 6, 1787, and obtained his education in the subscription schools of the neighborhood. He followed farming for many years in West Bethlehem Township and died in Buffalo Township Oct. 10, 1864. William Davis, grandfather of our subject, was born in South Strabane Township Oct. 6, 1810, and there attended the subscription schools of the neighborhood. Early in life he began working on his father's farm in North Strabane Township, where he continued until 1847, when he purchased a farm in South Strabane Township, where he gave his attention to farming and sheep raising, his flock often numbering 1,000 head, and acquired a large tract of land, having at one time 500 acres. He took an active interest in all local politics and held various township offices, having been for nine years a member of the County Poor Board, and was for several years a director of the First National Bank of Washington. He was for many years a member and an elder of the Pigeon Creek Presbyterian Church and later an elder in the First Presbyterian Church of Washington. John K. Davis, father of subject, was born in Washington County, in 1840, and spent his entire life engaged in farming and stock raising, passing away in 1897.

William E. Davis was reared in Washington County and obtained a common school education which was supplemented by a three-years' course at the Washington-Jefferson College, a member of the Class of 1887, since which time he has been operating in the oil and gas fields of Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio, the company at present operating in Belmont and Columbiana Counties, Ohio, also dealing largely in buying and selling coal lands.

In October, 1906, Mr. Davis married Cora Busbey, of Wheeling, W. Va., and they have one child, Virginia Bell. Mr. Davis is a member of the First Presbyterian Church.

HERMAN H. BEBOUT, a leading citizen of Canonsburg, chairman of the city Board of Health, for 35 years was a large farmer and stock raiser in North Strabane Township and still owns some 200 acres of valuable land there, which is richly underveined with coal. He was born in North Strabane Township, Washington County, Pa., Aug. 31, 1847, and is a son of Peter and Isabella (Cooper) Bebout.

Peter Bebout, father of Herman H., was born on Staten Island, N. Y., Feb. 28, 1782, and died in North

Strabane Township Apr. 12, 1860. He was 21 years old when he accompanied his father, John Bebout, to Washington County, the long journey being made with a four-horse and a two-horse wagon, as many of the household possessions as possible being brought to the pioneer home. The children of Grandfather John Bebout bore the following names: William, Sarah, Isabel, Susanna, John, Mary, Israel, Elizabeth and Ira.

Peter Bebout was married (first) to a Miss McKinney and to this marriage the following children were born: John, born in 1806; William, born Dec. 17, 1807; Peter, born Dec. 5, 1809; James, born Mar. 3, 1813; Israel, born July 22, 1815; Sallie, born Sept. 6, 1819, married John Martin and they live in Ohio; Eli, born July 3, 1821; and Elizabeth, born Aug. 27, 1823, married Samuel Thomas, who still lives, aged about 90 years. The first wife died in 1822. On Nov. 9, 1823, Peter Bebout was married (second) to Isabella Cooper, who was born on Yellow Creek, in Jefferson County, Ohio, Aug. 12, 1805, and died Mar. 6, 1889. To this marriage the following children were born: Mary Jane, born Aug. 27, 1825, married William Hays, of Chartiers Township, and both are now deceased; Susan, born Nov. 26, 1826, married William Bebout and died in July, 1909, in her 84th year; Ira, born Sept. 5, 1828, died in Monongahela City Nov. 24, 1904, married (first) Mrs. Jane Hamilton, and (second) Miss Annie Rainey, the latter of whom survives; Margaret, born Aug. 31, 1830, married Cephas Cochran and died in North Strabane Township Feb. 10, 1858; David, born Sept. 3, 1832, married Dorothy McMaury, whom he survives and resides at Canonsburg; Isabella, born Apr. 6, 1834, married John Crouch and died in 1894; Joshua, born July 5, 1836, married and died at St. Louis, Mo.; Stephen, born Oct. 21, 1838, married (first) Miss Cassandra Pool and (second) Mrs. Nancy McCathon; Martha Jane, born Jan. 18, 1841, died Feb. 25, 1842; Caroline F., born Jan. 29, 1844, married Joseph Manes, of North Strabane Township, and died Mar. 9, 1896; and Herman Haines, of Canonsburg. Mr. Bebout has preserved the old family records and can trace back to the birth of his grandfather, on Jan. 20, 1752, and to that of his great-grandfather, also John Bebout, who was born in Holland Aug. 25, 1729, and was brought to America in his infancy.

Herman Haines Bebout was brought up on a farm and went to school in North Strabane Township, attending what was known as the Scott school. He assisted on the farm and until he came to Canonsburg in 1890, was continuously engaged in farming and stock raising, with the exception of one year of the Civil War, when he worked on the gunboat "Unqua," and was one of the leading agriculturists of his section. He is largely a self-made man, starting out on his own resources. Through business foresight and good judgment he has acquired

an ample fortune, making a large amount of this in dealing in live stock. He owns what is known as the Bell farm and also owns the Lyons farm, while Mrs. Bebout owns an interest in the old Dr. John McMillan farm. Mr. Bebout also owns the coal under his land and on the upper farm, the Lyons place, the coal has never been worked, it being one of the five farms remaining in North Strabane Township that has its coal unsold.

On Nov. 4, 1869, Mr. Bebout was married to Miss Mary J. McMillan, a daughter of John McMillan and a great-granddaughter of Rev. John McMillan, the noted Presbyterian divine of Washington County. The father of Mrs. Bebout died in North Strabane Township. A brother, John Anderson McMillan, was killed in the army during the Civil War. Another brother, Thomas McMillan, is a resident of Bower Hill, Washington County, and a sister, Rebecca, is the wife of James Speer, a prominent resident of South Canonsburg.

In 1890, Mr. and Mrs. Bebout came to Canonsburg to make their home in this city, erecting a house on West Pike street. Mr. Bebout subsequently sold that house and in 1894 erected his present solid brick ten-room handsome modern residence at No. 232 West Pike street, which is a beautiful home. For many years they were connected with the old Hill Presbyterian Church known as the Dr. John McMillan Church, but they have transferred their membership to the First Presbyterian Church at Canonsburg. In politics, Mr. Bebout is a Prohibitionist. He has given evidence many times of useful civic qualities and is serving in his second term as a member of the Board of Health and also has been a valued member of the city Council.

A. J. ZAHNISER, of the firm of Zahniser Bros. & Sten, manufacturers of oil well tools and general repairers, with foundry located at No. 70 Washington street, Washington, Pa., was born in Mercer County, Pa., Dec. 8, 1849, and is a son of Michael Zahniser, a representative of a family that was established in America as early as 1753.

A. J. Zahniser remained in his native place until he was 19 years old, completing his school attendance, and then went to Greenville, where he learned the machinist trade and remained at work there for seven years and three months. From there he went to Clarion County and entered the shops of the Pittsburg & Western Railroad, and being a reliable workman was retained as long as he would stay, a period of some seven years. By that time he wished to go into business for himself as a machinist, and in February, 1866, he came to Washington, and here, in partnership with a Mr. Fink, established the firm of Fink & Zahniser, practical machinists. About 18 months later, Mr. Fink was accidentally killed. Mr. Zahniser, however, continued with the Fink Bros. in the



business for six years and then sold out. In 1893 the firm of Zahniser Bros. & Sten was established and years of prosperity have followed. In addition to conducting a repair shop, this firm manufactures oil well tools and also maintains an automobile garage, and, as agents, sell some of the leading makes of machines.

On May 18, 1872, Mr. Zahniser was married to Miss Sarah McCullough, who was born in Mercer County, and they have five children, namely: Margaret, who is the wife of Prof. W. D. Brightwell, of Pittsburg; C. M., who is employed by his father; Mary, who is the wife of John C. Steel, of Washington; and Ida and Florence. The family attend the Third Presbyterian Church at Washington. Mr. Zahniser is identified with the A. O. U. W.

WILLIAM W. PAUL, who, for a quarter of a century has been engaged in the general mercantile business at Lone Pine, Pa., and is a representative citizen of Washington County, was born near Amity, in Amwell Township, Washington County, Pa., Dec. 27, 1843, and is a son of Philo and Sarah (Hughes) Paul.

Philo Paul was born also in Amwell Township, where his father, William Paul, had been a pioneer settler. Philo Paul followed farming in West Bethlehem Township for some years prior to enlisting in the army, early in the Civil War, and was killed at the battle of Spottsylvania Court House. He married Sarah Hughes and she was left a widow with a family of children, namely: William W.; James M., who is now deceased; John A., who resides at Labratory near Washington; Daniel W., who also lives at Labratory; Alexander H. and David C., both of whom reside at Lone Pine; Benjamin F. and Abraham L., both of whom live at Washington; and Laura J., who is the wife of E. D. Day, resides at Amity.

W. W. Paul was about two years of age when his parents moved from Amwell to West Bethlehem Township and there he grew to man's estate and secured the main part of his education at Pleasant Valley Academy, now Lone Pine. After he reached manhood he left the farm and learned the lumber manufacturing business, working in local sawmills and for 20 years carried on a sawmill enterprise at Lone Pine before he embarked in a mercantile business for himself. He was a clerk in the store of James Huston, the well-known early merchant at Lone Pine, and in 1882 opened up his own store. In politics he is a Republican and under that administration he was appointed postmaster at Lone Pine and served for four years. He has served in village offices and has done his full share in promoting the present prosperity of the town. He is one of the leading members and a deacon in the Lone Pine Christian Church.

Mr. Paul married Miss Phebe J. Egy, of Lone Pine,

and they have three children: Sadie L.; Nora J., wife of Frank Curry, of Donora, Pa., and they have two children, Hazel J. and Paul W.; and Dale W. During the existence of the lodge of Odd Fellows at this point, Mr. Paul was an active member.

JAMES ELDER BARNETT was born at Elder's Ridge, Indiana County, Pa., which perpetuated his mother's family name. His father was Rev. John Morrison Barnett, D. D., whose ancestors came to this country about 1700, the head of the family being John Barnett. One of his ancestors was mayor of Dublin, one served in the defense of Londonderry, and another was an officer in the Colonial Army and accompanied Washington in the Trenton expedition.

His mother was Martha Robinson Elder, whose family belonged to the Stewart and Cameron clans in Scotland, coming to Dauphin County, Pa., about 1700, some of them later removing to Indiana County.

The Elder family settled at Paxtang in Dauphin County where Rev. John Elder built the Paxtang Presbyterian Church, which is still standing.

Rev. John Elder held a commission as colonel dated July 11, 1763, from the governor of the Province, having command over all blockhouses and stockades from Easton to the Susquehanna. Prior to this he commanded the "Paxtang Boys."

Thomas Elder was attorney general of Pennsylvania and held a commission as lieutenant colonel in the militia.

The subject of this sketch was educated at Elder's Ridge Academy, Washington-Jefferson College and Columbia Law School, graduating from college in 1882 and being admitted to the bar of Washington County in 1890 and of Allegheny County in 1899.

He took considerable interest in politics and in the fall of 1893 was selected on behalf of Washington County to meet representatives from Beaver County to adjust the respective claims of these counties to priority in the ensuing Republican nomination of a candidate for state senate from the senatorial district composed of those counties. He served as deputy prothonotary of Washington County under John W. Seaman and for several years as clerk to the county commissioners. July 1, 1895, he was appointed deputy secretary of the Commonwealth by Gen. Frank Reeder, which office he resigned Oct. 19, 1897. In 1899 he was named for state treasurer of Pennsylvania, elected by 110,000 majority and served the full term of two years.

He then resumed the practice of his profession and is a member of the law firm of Scandrett & Barnett, of Pittsburg, Pa.

In 1884 he enlisted in Co. H, 10th Reg., N. G. P., as a private and passed through the various grades of



JAMES E. BARNETT





service, being elected as first lieutenant in 1887, captain in 1890, major in 1893 and lieutenant colonel in 1897. In 1898 he volunteered with his regiment for the Spanish-American War. Realizing that the Philippines were to be the real center of interest and action, he secured permission from Col. Hawkins to try to get an assignment to that point and through the assistance of Senators Quay and Penrose, Deputy Attorney John P. Elkin, State Treasurer P. J. Haywood, Harry C. Fry of Beaver County and Second Assistant Postmaster General of United States W. S. Shallenberger, the Tenth Regiment was ordered to San Francisco to embark for the Philippines, leaving there June 15, 1898.

Lieut. Col. Barnett was ordered back to Pennsylvania by Col. Hawkins to recruit more men for the regiment. He established "Camp Hawkins" camp at Washington, Pa., and on July 10 reported in San Francisco to Brig. Gen. Charles King with 256 men and immediately had assigned to him the recruits for the First California, Second Oregon, First Colorado and First Nebraska, in all about 1,000 men. Under command of Gen. King he sailed about Aug. 1, 1898, for Honolulu with the Pennsylvania, First Nebraska and First Colorado recruits. Here the expedition was side-tracked, but by order of President McKinley to the Secretary of War, he was directed to proceed to his regiment at Manila, being in command of the transport Arizona, now Hancock, from Honolulu to Manila, reaching there Sept. 28, 1898.

He served with his regiment in the Philippine Insurrection, taking part in the engagements of Attack on Manila, Chinese Hospital LaLoma, Calocan, San Francisco Del Monte, Tuliahan River, Meycauayan, Marilao, Bocaue, Guiguinto and Malolos.

About April 14, the regiment was ordered to Cavite from Malolos, Col. Hawkins being made commander of that independent military district and placing Lieut. Col. Barnett in command of the regiment. Colonel Hawkins became sick and requested that Col. Barnett be made commander of the district which was granted by Gen. Otis with the proviso that he should also retain command of the regiment, thus entailing double duty. Under his command were the Peninsula and town of Cavite, the Island of Corregidor, two batteries of the First California Heavy Artillery, one battery of the Wyoming Light Artillery, four guns, one troop of Nevada Cavalry and the Tenth Pennsylvania. The command of this district was retained until embarkation for the United States July 1, 1899, and of the regiment until mustered out Aug. 22, 1899. He was in command of the transport Senator on the return voyage and as Col. Hawkins was getting weaker he directed the regimental surgeons to obtain instruments and embalming fluid at Yokohama. Col. Hawkins died two days out from this port

and by this precaution, his body was preserved for burial at home.

In 1900 he was unanimously elected colonel of the reorganized Tenth Regiment and unanimously re-elected 1905, resigning in 1907. Under his command the regiment maintained its efficiency and took part in the Anthracite Strike in 1902, being stationed at Shamokin. Out of deference to the memory of Col. Hawkins, Lieut. Col. Barnett refused promotion to the rank of colonel of the Tenth Regiment in the United States service. After the earthquake and fire at San Francisco, he inaugurated the movement by which the members of the Tenth Regiment through the generosity of their friends in their respective company towns, were enabled to send approximately \$10,000 to their stricken benefactors, the people of San Francisco.

H. B. ROSSELL, president of the Vester, Stewart & Rossell Company, dealers in lumber and manufacturers of all kinds of building material and general contractors, with planing mill at No. 61 South street, Washington, Pa., has been a citizen here for almost a quarter of a century and has large interests. He was born in Morris Township, Washington County, Pa., in 1856, and is a son of Martin Rossell, who died during the boyhood of his son.

H. B. Rossell was mainly reared in Amwell Township, where he went to school through boyhood. He early, however, began to take care of himself and worked on farms in different sections and also as a day laborer until he was about 20 years of age. He then went into the sawmill business and continued for about four or five years, when he learned the carpenter trade and worked four years with the Holder Brothers at Beallsville. By this time he was an excellent workman and after a short period spent at Waynesburg, he came to Washington, where he secured work at his trade with Julius Rush and later with J. W. Vester. After an association of three years with the latter the firm of Vester, Stewart & Rossell was established, and a general partnership was maintained until 1905, when the business had so enlarged in volume that it was found desirable to have it incorporated. Since then the business name has been as at present, The Vester, Stewart & Rossell Company, Mr. Rossell being president of the concern.

In December, 1881, Mr. Rossell was married to Miss Hannah Holder, who was born in West Bethlehem Township, Washington County, and is a daughter of William Holder, one of the early contractors and bridge builders of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Rossell have four children: William Martin and Charles Henry, both residing in Alberta, Canada; and Mary Jeanetta and Lillian Roman, both residing at home. Mr. Rossell and family



are members of the First Baptist Church, of which he is a trustee. He belongs to National Lodge No. 81, Odd Fellows, to the Encampment and to the Rebeccas. With his partners he has membership in the Retail Lumbermen's Association. Mr. Rossell is a notable example of self-made man and is one of Washington's self reliant and successful business citizens.

ELMER R. DEEMS, who has been a resident of Washington, Pa., since 1887, owns 260 acres of fine, well improved land in the Western Reserve, Ohio, and also 320 acres of equally fine land in the southeastern part of Washington County, Pa., and the borough of Deemston was named in his honor. He was born in West Pike Run Township, Washington County, Pa., in 1848, and is a representative of one of the county's oldest families.

Mark Deems, great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a Revolutionary soldier and participated in the battles of Cowpens and Brandywine. Shortly after the close of the war, he came to Washington County, Pa., and took up about 600 acres of land on the head waters of Pike Run, which he called the Deems' Dependence. His son, George Deems, was born in Washington County, as was the latter's son, George, Jr. George Deems, Jr., father of the subject of this record, was born in West Pike Run Township, in 1819, and lived to reach an advanced age, dying about the year 1897. He engaged in farming and sheep raising on an extensive scale and was well known over the county.

Elmer R. Deems was reared in his native township, and received a superior educational training in the Southwestern Normal School and at Mt. Union College in Ohio. He engaged in teaching some nine years, and followed farming until his removal to the borough of Washington, and with the exception of three years spent in the Shenandoah Valley has always resided in the county. He enlisted for service in the Union Army when sixteen years old, but saw no service. In 1887, he was elected prothonotary of Washington County, and assumed the duties of office on January 1, 1888. He was re-elected to that office in 1890, and in all served six years in a most creditable manner. Upon leaving that office he was for a time engaged in the mercantile business, but finally established a real estate and insurance business which is unexcelled in volume in the county.

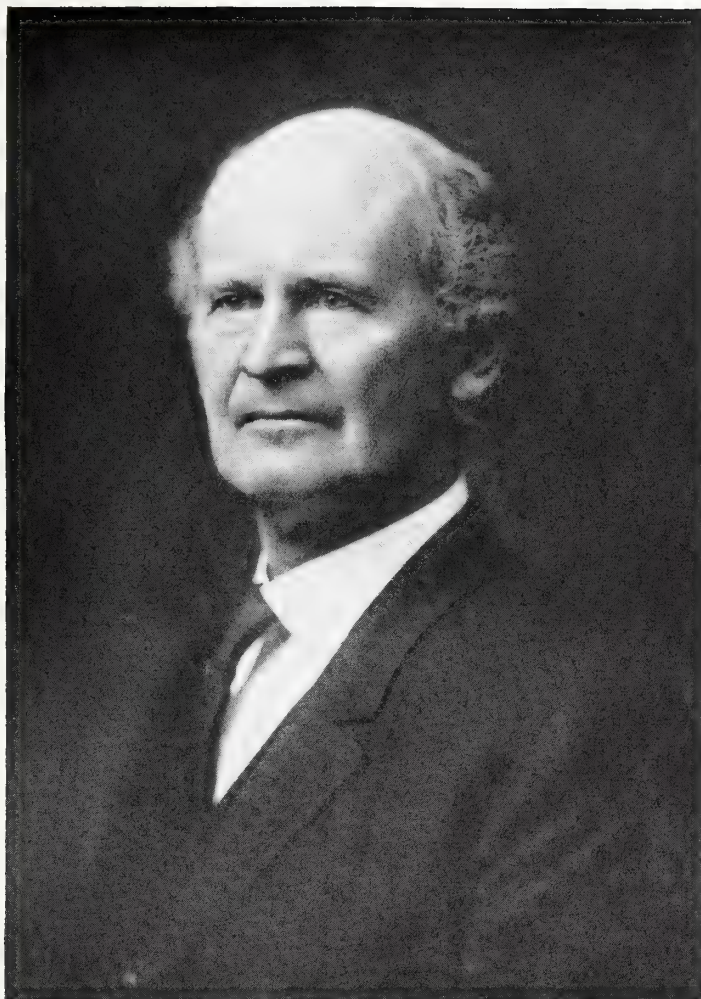
In 1872, Mr. Deems was married to Miss Emma Crawford, of East Bethlehem Township, Washington County, and they have two children, Sarah C. and Ernest A. Deems. The latter, who was educated in the public schools, is in the government service, and is quartermaster at Pedro Miguel, in the Canal Zone; he has been in that position for two years and has about 200 men under his supervision. Mr. Elmer R. Deems spent some time visiting his son in the Canal Zone, and experienced

a most instructive and enjoyable trip. He and family belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a Knight Templar Mason, and a member of the Junior Order United American Mechanics. He was one of the organizers of the old order of Knights of Balaam, the object of which was music, mirth and amusement, they having at one time a membership of over 600, and from reports given by early members of the order the object was realized in plenty. It was one of the early bores of Washington County and has passed out of being.

CAPT. ROBERT FINLEY BOYD, who was for many years a captain on the river, has been a resident of Donora, Pa., since October, 1901, and was born Dec. 26, 1849, near Baird, Carroll Township, Washington County, Pa., and is a son of William and Cassandra (Scott) Boyd and a grandson of William Boyd, Sr.

William Boyd, Sr., was one of the earliest settlers of Monongahela City, Pa., and came here from east of the mountains by the way of Brownsville, Pa., and on the canal. He was the father of eight children, namely: Park, William, Robert, John, James, Reese, Mrs. McCullough and Barbara. William Boyd, father of subject, was born at Monongahela City, in 1826, and spent his entire life in the vicinity of that city and at Lock Four, where his death occurred in March, 1861. His boyhood was spent on his father's farm, and he subsequently ran on the packets between Pittsburg and Brownsville, which was the route covered by the Moorehead Packet Company, by whom he was employed. He married Cassandra Scott, who lived to an advanced age, and was a sister of A. D. Scott. Nine children were born to William and Cassandra Boyd, namely: Robert Finley Boyd, our subject; John, who was killed Oct. 4, 1882, at Iron City, Pa.; Mary Ann, the deceased wife of Samuel Insley; Noah, a resident of West Columbia; William, of Fayette County, Pa., and four who died in childhood.

Capt. Robert F. Boyd was reared in Carroll Township, where he obtained but a limited amount of schooling, and at an early age entered the mines, where he worked from 1862 until 1872, then became a deckhand on the boat Grand Lake, which ran on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. He also spent some time on that boat as lamp trimmer and in 1874, when the boat was sold, became mate on Grand Lake Boat No. 2, serving in that capacity until 18 months later, when the boat was sold. He then served as mate nine years on the Joe B. Williams, a 220-foot boat with a 52-foot beam, which was built in 1875, at Freedom, Pa., and ran between Pittsburg and New Orleans, and is still in service and is one of the largest vessels on the river. He then served three months as mate on the Tom Reese and six months as mate on the John A. Wood, after which he was captain of the S. L. Wood for over eight years, and after she was sold



ELMER R. DEEMS





spent one year as captain on the *Harry Brown*, which blew up the following year. He then returned to the *John A. Wood* as mate for a few months and in 1898 retired from the river and returned to his home in West Columbia, where, in 1885, he had purchased land on which he had erected three houses. When the town of Monessen was laid out, he purchased property there, opened a restaurant, which one year later he rented to W. W. Elliott and returned to West Columbia, now Donora, and when Donora was laid out, purchased three lots during the first day of the land sale. He erected his present six-room residence on the corner of Thompson and First streets, and in 1901, after disposing of his West Columbia property to the Union Improvement Company, purchased three 40-foot lots on McKean and First streets, where he has since erected five dwellings.

On Nov. 4, 1883, Capt. Boyd was joined in the bonds of wedlock with Lucy E. Brown, who was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., and is a daughter of William and Eliza (Parkens) Brown, natives of England, and they have one son, Grover W. Boyd. Capt. Boyd is a Republican in politics.

CAPT. GEORGE C. BARR, foreman of the Hazel Atlas Glass Company's Factory No. 2, of Washington, Pa., is one of the enterprising business men of the city. He was born in 1876, in Butler County, Pa., and is a son of George L. Barr. At the age of 9 years he came with his parents to Washington, Washington County, Pa., where he was reared and received his educational training, graduating from the Washington and Jefferson College in 1900. After completing his education he first engaged in merchant tailoring at Washington for a period of six and a half years, at the end of which time he became associated with the Hazel Atlas Glass Company of Washington as foreman, in Hazel Factory No. 2, in which capacity he is still serving.

At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, Mr. Barr enlisted in Co. H, 10th Pa. Vol. Inf., and served with the company throughout their campaign in the Philippines. Upon his return to the United States after the close of the war, he continued his membership in Co. H, N. G. of Pennsylvania, and in 1901 became second lieutenant, being promoted the following year to first lieutenant, in which capacity he served until 1905, when he was made captain of Company H, and held commission until Oct. 1, 1909; resigned on account of pressure of business interests.

In 1902, Mr. Barr was joined in marriage with Miss Nettie Tombaugh, who comes of one of the oldest families of Washington County, and is a daughter of John Tombaugh of West Bethlehem. Mr. and Mrs. Barr are the parents of one child, Grace Irene Barr.

JOHN T. McNARY, secretary and treasurer of the Citizens' Trust Company of Canonsburg, Pa., and both financially and officially identified with a number of the important interests of the borough, was born in Chartiers Township, Washington Co., Pa., August 3, 1880, and is a son of John C. and Abbie T. (Pollock) McNary.

The early records of Washington County tell of the locating of the McNary family in this section and of their value and usefulness as citizens. The paternal grandfather was William H. McNary, who was born in North Strabane Township Nov. 26, 1805. He became one of the leading men in the county and exercised a wide influence for good, not only in business affairs in his neighborhood, but also in public activities. In 1832 he settled on what is known as the old McNary homestead, Fine View Farm, situated in Chartiers Township. In 1861 he retired to Canonsburg, where his death occurred in 1877. He married Margaret Murray, who survived him for a few years. Of their 12 children, the late John C. McNary, father of John T., was the eldest son.

John C. McNary was born in South Strabane Township, Washington County, July 30, 1830, and died at Canonsburg May 13, 1909. Like his father he had many agricultural and financial interests and for a number of years was president of the Citizens' Trust Company, at Canonsburg. He was one of the incorporators of the Oak Springs Cemetery Company and also of the Western Pennsylvania Agricultural Association. He was twice married, the death of his first wife occurring Jan. 28, 1866. He was married (second) May 20, 1868, to Abbie T. Pollock, and the following children were born to them: Mary Ellen, who married George G. Paxton, and they live on the McNary homestead in Chartiers Township; Martha J., who died aged 12 years; James T., who died aged 5 years; William H., a representative business man of Canonsburg, who married Elizabeth Crawford; John T. and Nannie Janet.

John T. McNary was educated in the public schools of Chartiers Township and Duff's Business College, at Pittsburgh. After completing his college course, in 1898, he accepted a position in a furniture store. In the fall of 1900 he became bookkeeper for the Citizens' Bank, Limited, at Canonsburg, and after the business was reorganized as the Citizens' Trust Company, he became teller. In the early part of 1907 he was made assistant secretary and treasurer of this financial institution, of which he became secretary and treasurer on July 1, 1909. Mr. McNary has been a resident of Canonsburg since 1892 and for nine years of this time has been identified with the Citizens' Bank. He has firm control over numerous business interests and is treasurer of the Oak Springs Cemetery Company and also is treasurer of the Murray Hill Improvement Com-



pany, of Canonsburg. He was figuratively cradled in Republicanism and is a firm supporter of its policies. His interest in public matters pertaining to the general welfare of his borough has been many times manifested by his liberal contributions to schools, church and charities. He is serving in the important office of borough treasurer. For many years he has been a member of the Chartiers United Presbyterian Church at Canonsburg.

S. CAMERON BOWES, M. D., who has had 16 years of experience in the practice of medicine and has a large general practice at Canonsburg, was born at Toledo, Ohio, Apr. 18, 1864, and is a son of Robert U. and Elizabeth B. (Robinson) Bowes.

The parents of Dr. Bowes are of Pennsylvania birth, the father being a native of Dauphin and the mother of Blair County. Their family consisted of three sons and one daughter. For a number of years Robert U. Bowes has been a representative of the Mutual Life and the New York Life Insurance Companies and is well known through Ohio.

From the public schools of Toledo, S. Cameron Bowes entered Wooster Medical College at Cleveland. He was graduated in the Class of 1893 from the Western Pennsylvania Medical College at Pittsburg, where he entered into practice and continued until he came to Canonsburg. In 1907 he was elected physician for Midland No. 1 of the Pittsburg Coal Company, and in 1908 he was elected physician for the Pittsburg and Buffalo Company Hazel mine. These appointments carry with them an immense amount of responsibility, Dr. Bowes having 1,500 men under his charge. Every emergency, however, has found him able and ready to meet it, and in the dangerous calling which these 1,500 men follow, they can have the comforting assurance that if they meet with disaster, a patient, skilled and experienced physician will do all he can for them.

In August, 1887, Dr. Bowes was married to Miss Florence Louise McCabe, a daughter of William Henry and Mary (Sheridan) McCabe, of New York City, where Mrs. Bowes was educated.

STEPHEN B. DAY, a Civil War veteran and retired farmer of Washington, was born January 19, 1842, in Morris Township, Washington Co., Pa., and is a son of Daniel and Lavina (Clutter) Day.

Daniel Day, who was born in Morris Township in 1814, was a son of Luther Day, a native of New Jersey and one of the pioneer settlers of Morris Township, Washington County. Daniel Day always followed farming and stock raising in Morris Township, where he died in 1900, and was a man of public spirit and enterprise, always taking an active interest in affairs which tended

toward the advancement of the community in which he lived. He was first united in marriage with Lavina Clutter, also a native of Morris Township, and they became the parents of two sons and four daughters, the latter of whom are all deceased. The two sons are: W. J. Day, who lives with our subject, and Stephen B., the subject of this sketch. Mr. Day formed a second union with Catherine Gantz, and they have two children living: Samuel L., who lives on the old Day farm in Morris Township; and Margaret, who is the widow of William Clutter, resides in Oklahoma.

Stephen B. Day grew to maturity in Morris Township, where he attended the common schools, and at the age of twenty years enlisted in Co. B, 22nd Pa. Cav., better known as the Ringgold Battalion, consisting of seven companies from Washington County. He served three years and two months in the Army of West Virginia, as a private, and although he once had a horse shot from under him, was never wounded, and after being mustered out, returned home and taught school for several winters, and farmed during the summer months. Mr. Day has always followed farming and stock raising, making a specialty of sheep, often having a flock of 400 sheep. His farm, consisting of 236 acres, is located in Amwell Township, and although for the past seven years he has been a resident of Washington, where he owns a fine residence at No. 504 Jefferson avenue, he still continues looking after his farming interests.

Mr. Day was married in 1868 to Rebecca J. Closser, who was born and reared in Amwell Township and is a daughter of Daniel Closser, of Amwell Township. Mr. and Mrs. Day have five children living: Ransom M., who resides on Donnan avenue, Washington; Margaret, who married Albert S. Crothers, of Taylorstown, died aged twenty-five years; Mary Lavina, who married James Dever, of Washington; Daniel C., who operates a farm in Canton Township; Herschel M., who is a civil engineer; and Florence, at home. Mr. Day has always been actively interested in local politics, having served two terms as township auditor, judge of election, and as a director of the school board. He is a member of the State Grange, of which he is deputy for Washington County, and of Templeton Post, G. A. R. The family is identified with the Christian Church.

JOHN M. ALLISON, who is engaged in dealing in livestock, at Canonsburg, Pa., is one of the representative business men of this section and has resided all his life in Washington County. He was born in Canton Township, June 18, 1862, and is a son of John Grimes and Mary (Rodgers) Allison.

The paternal grandparents of Mr. Allison, John and Annie Allison, were natives of Ohio, but they came to Pennsylvania and both died in Washington County. They



S. CAMERON BOWES, M.D.





had three children: John Grimes; Thomas P., who died in Canton Township; and Elizabeth, who married Samuel Taggart.

John Grimes Allison was born in Harrison County, Ohio, and accompanied his parents to Washington County in boyhood. The family settled on the farm in Canton Township on which James C. Allison now resides. John G. Allison owned a farm of 120 acres and he carried on farming and also was a stock dealer. His death was occasioned by an affection of the heart, September 2, 1898, when sixty-eight years of age. He married Mary Rodgers, who was also sixty-eight years of age at the time of her death, January 26, 1901. Both were laid to rest in the cemetery at Washington. They had five children, namely: James C., who lives on the old Allison farm which has been in the family for more than 100 years, married Mattie Lattimore, and they have one child, Mary; Annie, who married George Amos, and they live in Canton Township; John M., of Canonsburg; Margaret, who died November 26, 1882, aged eighteen years; and Etta, who resides at Washington, Pa.

John M. Allison received his education in the Cook district school in Canton Township, and when eighteen years old went to work on the farm and continued there until he came to Canonsburg. For two years afterward he was engaged in the transfer business, but for three years past he has been associated with Oliver Paxton in the livestock industry and the firm has prospered. In State and National politics, Mr. Allison is a Republican, but is liberal in his views in local affairs. He has been a member of the council of South Canonsburg for some time and takes a lively interest in all that concerns the public welfare of his fellow citizens and the good name of his city.

On January 5, 1893, Mr. Allison was married to Miss Etta Magill, a daughter of William T. and Mary Margaret (Marquis) Magill, of Hopewell Township. The father of Mrs. Allison now resides in Cross Creek Township, aged sixty-nine years, but the mother died April 18, 1885, in her thirty-ninth year. The children of William T. Magill and wife were: Chauncey Byron, who married Ella Dodds, is a Presbyterian minister residing at Troy, N. Y.; Mrs. Allison; Sarah Blanche, who married Rev. Donald Rankin Montgomery, of Cle Elum, Wash.; Elder G., who married C. M. Hunter, of Monongahela City; Mary E.; Frank, who is a dentist in practice at Washington; Bertha E., who married Louis A. Maxwell, of Buffalo village; and Harry M., who died on November 5, 1908, at the age of twenty-six years. The paternal grandparents of Mrs. Allison were Samuel and Sarah Magill and they were early settlers in Cross Creek Township. The maternal grandparents were William and Letitia Marquis. Mr. and Mrs. Allison are members of the First Presbyterian Church at Canonsburg.

W. A. BAIRD, secretary of the Washington Trust Company, of Washington, Pa., and one of the city's enterprising business men, was born at Washington, in 1868, and is a son of John Baird.

The Baird family is one of old established importance in Washington County. The late John Baird was born here and was a citizen of large means and public usefulness. He was identified with various business interests and was a large dealer in wool.

W. A. Baird was reared at Washington, and from the public schools entered Washington and Jefferson College, from which he was graduated in the class of 1889. On the organization of the Dime Savings Company, he accepted the position of assistant treasurer and when it was turned over, five years later, to the Title, Guarantee and Trust Company, he continued in the same capacity for four years. This financial institution was then merged into the Washington Trust Company, and since that time, Mr. Baird has been trust officer, secretary and assistant treasurer of this corporation. He is widely known in financial circles and is an astute man of business.

In 1898, Mr. Baird was married to Miss Sue B. Harvey, of Washington, and they have two children, George and Esther. Mr. Baird takes no very active part in politics, but uses his influence in support of good government.

JAMES D. HUSTON, a prominent business citizen of Lone Pine, Pa., who has been engaged in mercantile pursuits at this place and in other business enterprises, since 1869, and has also served some years as postmaster, was born at Washington, Pa., August 4, 1835, and is a son of Cyrus and Nancy B. (Ditto) Huston.

Cyrus Huston, father of James was born in Washington, Washington County, and during his early married life resided at Washington and then moved to Pittsburg and there engaged in the brokerage business for a time, but subsequently returned to Washington, where he died in the '60's. The family was one well known there and the old Huston Inn was a landmark, the owner and proprietor being the grandfather, William B. Huston. Cyrus Huston married Nancy B. Ditto, who was born in Maryland and died while back on a visit to her native State.

James D. Huston attended school at different points, at one time being a student of an academy in Knox County, Ohio, after which he accepted a position as clerk in a store at Washington and later worked in the same capacity in Pittsburg. In 1858 he embarked in the mercantile business for himself, locating at Amity, Pa., where he conducted a general store until 1869. At that time he removed to Lone Pine, which name was accepted for the village which had been formerly called Pleasant Valley. The place was not unfamiliar to the general public as it was the site of the Pleasant Valley Academy, a somewhat pretentious educational establishment of that



time. In 1870, Mr. Huston became postmaster and continued in office for some years, having previously been postmaster for a time at Amity, and he filled that office until President Cleveland's first administration. Mr. Huston is one of the older business men at Lone Pine, and he has been identified with much of the material progress made at the place. He has not sought political offices, but he has taken an active interest in the real development of the town and in his public efforts has endeavored to secure rules and ordinances which will ensure it continuing the pleasant law-abiding section that it is. He casts his vote with the Republican party.

Mr. Huston, in April, 1860, married Miss Rosetta Hughes, a daughter of the late James Hughes, of Amity, Pa., and three of their five children survive, namely: Daisy, now Mrs. Huber and residing at Los Angeles, Calif.; Jessie B., wife of E. V. Kerr, residing at Washington; and Harry H., a resident of Lone Pine, Pa. Mr. Huston is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is identified with the Odd Fellows, belonging to the lodge at Lone Pine.

JOHN V. H. COOK, a leading citizen of Canonsburg, where he is identified with numerous important interests, was born on his father's farm situated on the Washington and Pittsburg turnpike road, in Chartiers Township, Washington County, Pa., May 25, 1837. His parents were Samuel R. and Mary (Hughey) Cook.

The Cooks came to Pennsylvania from New England, where the family was founded by English settlers prior to the Revolutionary War, in which they participated. The paternal grandfather, John M. Cook, was a soldier in the War of 1812.

Samuel R. Cook was born in 1804, in Amwell Township, near Ten-Mile village, Washington County, Pa., and in the following year was taken to Knox County, Ohio, by his parents. There his father took up government land and lived during the remainder of his life. Of his children, Samuel R. was the oldest, the others bearing the following names: Matilda, Amy, Abigail, Mercer, Alpheus, Isaac Newton and Joseph A., all born in Ohio and all now deceased. In 1824, Samuel R. Cook came to Canonsburg as a student in Jefferson College and thereafter made his home in Washington County. He taught school for several years and then went into the coal business, in which he continued to be more or less interested during the whole of his active life. He died in 1887, at the age of eighty-three years. He married Mary Hughey, who died in 1845. There were three sons and four daughters born to them: Nancy, who is now deceased, was the wife of James L. McClelland, of Canonsburg; Ann, who married Alexander Small, deceased, did not long survive her husband; John V. H.; Sarah, who is the wife of John Donaldson, of Canonsburg; Elizabeth, who is

the widow of Henry Sheaff, lives at Canonsburg; Samuel R., who was a member of Co. D, 10th Pa. Res., in the Civil War, was killed by guerillas at Manassas Junction; and Joseph A., who lives in Westmoreland County, Pa.

By the time John V. H. Cook was thirteen years of age, he was considered old enough to begin working in the coal mines and his school days then closed. He continued work in the mines in Washington County all through his youth with the exception of one year, 1875-6, that he spent on a farm situated between Richmond and Danville, Va. When the call sounded over the country for soldiers to come to the front to suppress rebellion, Mr. Cook was one of the earliest to respond, enlisting on April 27, 1861, in Co. D, 10th Pa. Res., and he honorably wore the Federal blue through over three years of faithful service. He participated in many frightful battles, including Fredericksburg, Richmond, Antietam and Gettysburg and was in the battle at Drainesville, in the winter of 1861, where the Union forces gained their first encouragement. He carried out of the army the mark of but one slight wound although on several occasions he came so near to death, that his clothing, even his stockings, were pierced with bullets. He was honorably discharged and mustered out in June, 1864. Mr. Cook is a valued comrade of Paxton Post, G. A. R., at Canonsburg.

After his military duties were thus honorably and patriotically performed, Mr. Cook returned to Canonsburg and engaged in the coal business and in mining until 1902, retiring from that industry then and taking up real estate interests. He has various valuable investments, being a director in the Citizens' Trust Company at Canonsburg; is interested in the North Strabane Water Works Company, of Canonsburg, and also with the Cecil Improvement Company of this place, in which he is a director, and he was one of the organizers of the Tin Plate Mill at Canonsburg. A frugal, abstemious and industrious life, has brought its natural results.

Mr. Cook was married (first) to Miss Sarah J. Coleman, a daughter of Jacob Coleman, who moved from Washington County to Carroll County, Ohio. She died in March 1905. To this union were born five sons and four daughters. Rowley M. married Miss Clara McNary, a resident of Washington and they have one son, George. Samuel C. married Miss Emma Brown. They reside in Washington and have three children: Paul P., Adaline and Olga Jean. John married Nina Sefton in the West and now resides at Meadowlands. George H. was accidentally killed on the railroad. Willis died in infancy. Elizabeth resides at home. Mary married John Cornell and they live in Ohio and have one son, Riley Cook. Catherine, unmarried, is a practicing physician at Canonsburg. Anna married J. Stanley McMichael, an engineer, and their home at present is in Idaho. They have



JOHN V. H. COOK





two children: Coleman and Francis. In 1907, Mr. Cook was married (second) to Miss Elizabeth Weaver, a native of Canonsburg and a daughter of Joshua and Elizabeth Weaver. The family home is a handsome residence that Mr. Cook built on West College street.

In politics, Mr. Cook is identified with the Republican party, but he is liberal in his views. He is a leading member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, having united with this body fully fifty-two years ago, and he is serving as a trustee and steward. He numbers almost all the good people of Canonsburg as his acquaintances and among these he finds a wide circle of friends, many of whom have known him from boyhood.

**WILLIAM DONLEY**, manager of the Donley Brick Company, an important business concern of Washington, Pa., has been identified with the brick business through his whole business career. Aside from business, Mr. Donley is also a representative citizen of Washington County. He was born at Washington, August 23, 1869, and is a son of S. B. Donley.

William Donley was reared and educated at Washington. Immediately upon leaving school he engaged in brick manufacturing and has become so well known in this line of work that he has won the reputation of an expert and has visited many sections of the United States in order to test clays and soils and give advice on brick manufacturing. For two years he was the manager of the Washington Brick Company and for eight years has been manager of the Donley Brick Company. In matters of a public nature, Mr. Donley has been more or less prominent in the city of Washington for a number of years. He is a Democratic leader and in 1908 was his party's choice of candidate for mayor, of East Washington.

In 1889, Mr. Donley was married to Miss Elizabeth Archibald, who was born in Mercer County, Pa., and is a daughter of the late J. W. Archibald. Mr. and Mrs. Donley have three children: John R., who is a graduate of the Washington high school; and Claud W. and Juanita. With his family he belongs to Trinity Episcopal Church, for five years has been a member of the board of vestrymen, and for two years junior warden. He is identified with the Masons and is a past officer of the order of Heptasophs.

**ABEL W. SHIPE**, whose fine farm of 108 acres lies in a desirable section of Amwell Township, Washington Co., Pa., is one of the well known residents of this neighborhood, his birth having taken place in Amwell Township, September 26, 1839, and his interests having always been rested here. His parents were George W. and Elizabeth (Moninger) Shipe.

George W. Shipe was born in Washington County,

Pa., a son of John Shipe, who came as an early settler to Amwell Township from the vicinity of Philadelphia. Subsequently he went as a soldier in the War of 1812 and was killed there when his son George was young. The latter spent his life in Washington County and became a man of standing in Amwell Township, at times serving in school offices and taking part in township discussions and business of a public nature. In politics he was a Whig. He married Elizabeth Moninger, who was born in Coshocton County, Ohio. They were both worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Of their children the following survive: Abel W.; George W., who lives in South Strabane Township; Emma D., who is the widow of Jacob Beck and resides at Washington; Elizabeth, who married George Guthery, lives in South Strabane Township; Belle, who married Robert Darlington, lives at Washington; and Elzena, who married Frederick Kenemond, of West Virginia.

Abel W. Shipe had but few educational opportunities in his youth and in large measure is a self-educated man. He was early started to work on his father's farm and when eighteen years of age was capable of judging and buying stock as advantageously as old men in the business; and for many years he devoted a large portion of his effort to dealing in livestock. For some years, however, he has engaged exclusively in farming.

On March 6, 1862, Mr. Shipe was married to Miss Sarah J. Watson, a daughter of the late William Watson, of Amwell Township, and to them seven children have been born, as follows: Orlando G., who lives in South Strabane Township; William F., who lives at New Castle, Pa.; Sheldon G.; Wiley; Etta B., who is the wife of John McCarty, of Washington County; Alice, who is the wife of Wilbert Donley, of Hopewell Township; and Lulu, who is the wife of Daniel Day, of Washington County. Mr. and Mrs. Shipe are consistent and active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which Mr. Shipe has been a trustee for twenty years. He has never been much concerned about political matters and has never accepted any office but that of school director, in which he served acceptably for two terms.

**MOSES RIDDELL ALLEN**, one of Washington's esteemed citizens, now living retired in his pleasant home at No. 129 North avenue, has spent a half century in Washington County. He was born near New Athens, Harrison Co., Ohio, July 19, 1842, and removed with his father to Burgettstown, Washington County, in 1849. He is a son of John McMillan Allen and a grandson of Rev. Moses Allen.

The Allens were established in Washington County when the grandfather, Rev. Moses Allen, was born. He became a man of power in the Presbyterian ministry, and for twenty-two years served as pastor of the Rac-



coon Presbyterian Church of Washington County. He married Catherine McMillan, the youngest daughter of Rev. John McMillan, D.D., who was the first settled Presbyterian minister west of the Alleghany Mountains, coming to Washington County on August 25, 1775. His grandson, Moses Riddell Allen, preserves many of his old manuscripts, also his old watch, and an oil portrait. John McMillan Allen, son of Rev. Moses and Catherine Allen, married Margaret Ann Riddell, a daughter of Rev. John Riddell, who was pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Robinson Run, Allegheny County, for many years. To this marriage one child was born, Moses Riddell.

Moses Riddell Allen was educated in the public schools of Harrison County, Ohio, Franklin College and Cross Creek Academy, after which he engaged in teaching and farming. In 1881 he founded the "Burgettstown Call," at Burgettstown, Washington County, where he was subsequently elected burgess. He was elected clerk of the courts of Washington County in 1887 and re-elected in 1890, served also as census enumerator in 1880, and as a member of the school board, and also was a justice of the peace for a number of years. Mr. Allen still holds official position, being transcribing clerk of the Pennsylvania State Legislature of 1909.

In 1864, Mr. Allen was married to Miss Ellen M. Dougherty, of Burgettstown, a daughter of John and Abigail (Cannon) Dougherty, the latter of whom was a great-granddaughter of John Cannon, the founder of Canonsburg, Washington County. Mr. and Mrs. Allen, have had six children. The only survivor is Harper Riddell Allen, who is a ledger clerk in the Southwest Pipe Line Company of Pittsburg. Mr. Allen and wife are members of the First Presbyterian Church, in which he is a deacon. He has been an active member of the Improved Order of Heptasophs.

CHARLES VAN KIRK, one of Amwell Township's most substantial citizens, a large farmer and successful stock raiser, resides on his valuable farm of 250 acres, where he was born October 22, 1833. His honored parents were Capt. Joseph and Eliza (Corwin) Van Kirk.

Capt. Joseph Van Kirk, familiarly known as "Captain Joe," acquired his title on account of commanding a militia company in early manhood. He was a life-long resident of Amwell Township and was a prominent man in Washington County for many years, serving as a county commissioner and also as a director of the poor. His father, Jacob Van Kirk, was born in New Jersey, of Holland ancestry, and came from there among the early settlers to Washington County. Capt. Van Kirk was a strong supporter of the old Democracy and reared his sons in the same political faith. He survived until August 25, 1878. He married Eliza Corwin and three of their children survive: Charles; Ann, wife of John

Van Kirk, of Silver City, Iowa; and Sarah, widow of Joseph Van Kirk, of South Franklin Township.

Charles Van Kirk attended the district schools near his father's farm when opportunity offered, in his boyhood, but in his youth work was considered beneficial for growing lads and he early began to learn the details of agricultural labor. He has survived healthfully many of those who early left the free out-door life of the farm for the close offices of the city and his material success has been more than satisfactory. He owns farms and stock and has other valuable investments.

On October 23, 1873, Mr. Van Kirk was married to Miss Mary J. McKinney, who was born in Amwell Township, and is a daughter of Winder and Mary M. (Couch) McKinney, the parents both being natives of Washington County. The grandfather, John McKinney was an early settler, coming from New Jersey and being of Scotch-Irish extraction. Mrs. Van Kirk has two surviving brothers and one sister: Benjamin F.; Catherine, who is the widow of Samuel Quail; and Abraham, all of whom live at Washington, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Van Kirk have one son, Allison O., who resides at home. Mrs. Van Kirk is a valued member of the Liberty Methodist Episcopal Church at Van Kirk Station and is an active member of the Home Missionary Society.

R. W. PARKINSON, JR., one of the leading younger members of the Washington County bar and a resident of Washington for the past fourteen years, was born in 1872, in Morris Township, Washington Co., Pa., and is a son of Capt. R. W. Parkinson.

Capt. Parkinson was born in Morris Township, on the same farm on which he now resides, in 1835, and is a son of Robert Parkinson, who was one of the early settlers. Capt. Parkinson is a large farmer and sheep raiser and a heavy dealer in wool. He served one term in the State Legislature and has acceptably filled a number of township offices. He was captain of Co. K, 16th Pa. Cav., during the Civil War, is widely known, and is one of the county's representative citizens.

Robert Parkinson, Jr., was reared in Morris Township and attended the Sparta school until 1889, when he entered Waynesburg College, from which he was graduated in 1894. He then registered as a law student in the office of John W. Dorman at Washington, where he pursued his law studies for one year and then entered the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, as a special student. He gave attention to common law, pleading, evidence, torts and corporation law for one year and then returned to Mr. Dorman for another year, was admitted to the bar of Washington County, and on September 1, 1895, commenced to practice. He now has a substantial clientage and has been successful in cases before both the Superior and Supreme

Courts. He has valuable business interests aside from his profession, one of these being the coal industry.

On May 30, 1900, Mr. Parkinson was married to Miss Birdie Flack, of Washington, who was born and reared in Buffalo Township and is a daughter of Salem Flack. Mr. and Mrs. Parkinson have two children: Naomi Jean and Odell Flack. They are members of the First Presbyterian Church, in which Mrs. Parkinson was soprano soloist for a number of years. Mr. Parkinson is very much interested in Sunday-school work, is a teacher in the Bellevue Sunday school and formerly was superintendent of the Elm Street and also the Bellevue schools. Both professionally and personally, Mr. Parkinson is held in esteem.

SAMUEL L. HAZLETT, who, for over twenty consecutive years was a member of the Independent School district in South Franklin Township, and during this time frequently president of this public body, belongs to an old Washington County family. He was born in South Franklin Township, Washington Co., Pa., April 21, 1863, and is a son of William and Margaret (Dickerson) Hazlett.

The grandfather, Samuel Hazlett, was a very early settler in South Franklin Township and here William Hazlett was born and here he died, in 1900. He was a successful farmer and stock raiser and was a man of worth in every position in life. In his political sentiments he was a Republican but he never sought political prominence, accepting only local offices which had reference to the management of the school district in which he lived. He was a worthy member of the Presbyterian Church at Prosperity. Of the children born to his first marriage, the following survive: Jennie R., who is the wife of L. C. Hamilton, of Barberton, Ohio; Addison, who lives in Amwell Township; Caroline M., who is the wife of W. S. McClenathan, of Amwell Township; William, who resides in South Franklin Township; and Samuel L., of Amwell Township.

Samuel L. Hazlett obtained his education in the public schools and during almost all his life has been engaged in farming and stock raising, making a specialty of sheep, at one time having as many as 400 in one flock. He remained on the old homestead farm for many years and for some years past it has been his own property. It is a valuable tract of 145 acres and it lies in a very desirable part of South Franklin Township. Mr. Hazlett continued to reside on his property until 1908, when he removed to Judge Chambers' Station, in Amwell Township, on the W. & W. Railroad. This station which gives its name to the hamlet, was built on a part of the late Judge Chambers' land and it was named in his honor, he having been a very prominent citizen and an associate judge.

On October 21, 1896, Mr. Hazlett was married to Miss Margaret Chambers, a daughter of the late John Chambers, of Amwell Township and a granddaughter of the late Judge John C. Chambers, and to them have been born one daughter, Bessie M. Mr. Hazlett and family belong to the Presbyterian Church. He is a Republican.

J. F. BRISTOR, who is engaged in a real estate business at Washington, Pa., has been a resident of this city for the past twenty-one years and has been identified with many of the agencies that have contributed to her development. He was born in Richhill Township, Greene County, Pa., in 1856.

Mr. Bristor enjoyed excellent educational advantages in his youth and attended the high school at Cameron, W. Va., and later the Wind Ridge Academy. He then became interested in farming and continued his agricultural pursuits in Greene County until 1886, when he became a resident of Washington. For some seven years he engaged in teaching prior to embarking in his present real estate business, with which he combines fire insurance, and has established a reputation for reliability that places him with the leading business men of the city. In politics a Republican, he has frequently been elected to city offices on that ticket and served most efficiently as county auditor for three years and as a member of the school board for two years, being secretary of the latter body.

On February 18, 1877, Mr. Bristor was married to Miss Virginia Houston, and they have five children, namely: Emmett A., who is circulating manager of the "Observer" and "Reporter," morning and evening daily papers at Washington; Olive M., who is the wife of Otto F. Dague, who has a home on Allison avenue, Washington, and is connected with the auditor's office of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Pittsburg; Nannie E., formerly a teacher in the new Seventh Ward school, is now the wife of Byron Post, who maintains a home on Allison avenue, Washington, and is assistant purchasing agent for the Pittsburg Gage and Supply Co.; Nellie Virginia, who is a member of the junior class in the Washington high school; and Ethel Grace, who has completed the eighth grade work in the Third Ward school. Mr. Bristor and all his family are members of the First Christian Church, in which he is a deacon and is also vice-president of the official board.

JOHN PAXTON, deceased, was well known to the citizens of Washington County, Pa., where he lived all his life. He was for many years engaged in butchering and stock dealing, and was a very prosperous business man. His family is an old one of the county, dating back to the year 1782, when his father, John Paxton, Sr., arrived from York County, Pa.



John Paxton, Sr., was a native of York County, as was also his wife, who in early life made the journey across the mountains to Washington County, on horseback. They were married here, and some time after located on a farm in what is now Canton Township, a part of which is now owned by the Paxton brothers, and here they lived until their respective deaths. They were the parents of the following children: Thomas, who married Jane Mills, had eight children—John G., Samuel, Martha, Mary, Nancy, Isaac, Thomas and Minnie; Eliza, who became the wife of John Nesbit and lived on a farm in Chartiers, where both died without issue; Isaac Samuel, who married a Miss Harsha, had two sons and one daughter; and John.

John Paxton, Jr., was born in Canton Township, Washington Co., Pa., September 10, 1810, and was young when his parents moved to Chartiers Township. There he spent his youthful days in work upon his father's farm, and at the age of sixteen years went to Washington Borough, where he learned the trade of a saddler and harness maker, which he followed exclusively until 1856. He then embarked in the butchering and stock dealing business, which he followed with uninterrupted success for many years. He was a man of unusual energy and business sagacity, and everything to which he turned his hand brought forth results. It is said that when a small boy, he and a sister raised a crop of oats, threshed them with a flail, and carried them on horseback to Washington, where they were sold. It was ever thus with him, an eye to his opportunities and the energy and ability to avail himself of them. He was reared to hard work, and even in the days of his advanced age he was not content to be idle and enjoy the fruits of his years of toil.

John Paxton was joined in marriage with Mrs. Elizabeth (Wilson) Power, a daughter of Henry and Jane (Dill) Wilson, who lived on a farm in South Strabane Township. The father of Mrs. Paxton was born in Ireland. Her mother, Jane (Dill) Wilson, was a daughter of Thomas Dill, the latter of whom was a minister. Mrs. Wilson had one sister, Mrs. Doke. The Wilsons were of the Presbyterian faith. Mrs. Paxton was born December 10, 1809, and was one of six children born to her parents, as follows: Dill, who was a farmer; Mathew, a saddler and harness maker; Thomas, who graduated from Jefferson College and then studied theology, became a Presbyterian minister, married Margaret Sanders, of Baltimore, and they had two sons, Morris and Calvin D., both of whom are Presbyterian ministers; Samuel J., who was a graduate of Washington College and Allegheny Theological Seminary, was at the time of his death professor of theology in the latter institution, and had three children—Robert D., who was a lawyer; Catherine and Jane; Jane who became the

wife of Louis Guthrie; and Elizabeth, who first married Mr. Power and subsequently became the wife of John Paxton. As a result of her first marriage, Mrs. Paxton had two daughters: Margaret and Anna. Margaret Power became the wife of Thomas Bell, who went to California in 1852, during the gold fever, and died there in 1855. She died June 6, 1889, leaving a daughter, Anna Bell. Anna Power became the wife of David Hart, and for some years they made their home with William H. and Oliver L. Paxton, in Canonsburg.

John and Elizabeth (Wilson) Paxton became parents of nine children, as follows: Wilson N.; Thomas Paxton, who was a member of Co. D, 10th Pa. Vol. Inf., enlisting in April, 1861, was killed while doing picket duty at Spottsylvania, May 9, 1864; Mary Jane Paxton, who died January 24, 1890, unmarried; John R.; William Hosack Paxton, who is a prominent business man of Canonsburg; Oliver L., who was born March 23, 1848, and became a man of affairs at Canonsburg; Mary E., who married Rev. W. F. Conner, a Methodist minister of Johnstown, Pa., and has two daughters, Mabel and Bessie; and Mathew H. Paxton.

Wilson N. Paxton, oldest son of John and Elizabeth (Wilson) Paxton, was graduated from Jefferson College in 1856, and then went to the South and engaged in school teaching. He returned to Canonsburg and took up the study of law; after his admission to the bar in Allegheny County, he engaged in practice at Pittsburg until the Civil War was in progress. In 1862, he enlisted in Co. G, 140th Pa. Vol. Inf., and served three years as second lieutenant, and was mustered out of the service with the rank of captain. He was taken prisoner on the second day of the battle of Gettysburg, and for twenty months was incarcerated in Libby and other prisons. He was united in marriage with Miss Emily J. Newkirk.

John R. Paxton, fourth child of John and Elizabeth Paxton, was a member of the junior class in Jefferson College at the commencement of the Civil War, and in 1861 he enlisted in Co. G, 140th Pa. Vol. Inf., under Capt. Frazier, who had been a professor in Jefferson College. Mr. Paxton served until the close of the war, and then re-entered Jefferson College, from which he was graduated with honors. He subsequently attended and was graduated from Allegheny Theological Seminary and Princeton Theological Seminary, after which he was ordained to the ministry. His first charge was at Churchville, Md., after which he was stationed successively at Harrisburg, Pa., Washington, D. C., and New York City. He was united in marriage with Mary L. Lindsay, of Allegheny, and they became the parents of four children.

William Hosack Paxton, the fifth child of John and Elizabeth Paxton, was born March 9, 1846, attended school with his brothers and sisters and went to work







GEORGE L. JOHNSON

when fifteen years of age at the butchering and live stock business. On April 1, 1861, he entered Jefferson College as a student, but when Fort Sumter was fired on and three of his brothers enlisted for the war, he gave up his idea of securing a collegiate training and went home to assist his father in supporting the family. He developed business faculties before unsuspected. In 1875, with a half dozen associates, he started a savings bank at Canonsburg, there being no organization of that kind prior to this, and he has been connected with the banking business ever since and at present is president and a member of the board of directors of the First National Bank of Canonsburg. In 1883 he became interested in the Canonsburg Steel and Iron business and is serving in the office of treasurer of the Canonsburg Steel & Iron Works Company. In 1885, he was one of the five original promoters of the Manufacturers' National Gas Company, a concern that at first had a capital of \$300,000, which has been increased to \$25,000,000. For the last twenty years, Mr. Paxton has been interested in oil production. He and his brother Oliver, with Capt. David Hart and wife, reside at No. 68 East Pike street, Canonsburg.

Mathew H. Paxton, youngest child of John and Elizabeth Paxton, was born in 1854, and attended Jefferson Academy. He subsequently attended Lafayette College at Easton, Pa., and upon leaving that institution was appointed an assistant paymaster of the United States Government under Maj. Keefer, the duties of which position necessitated his travelling through the northwest and southwest parts of this country. He resigned this position because of his dislike for travel and located at Walla Walla, Wash., where he owns land and is extensively engaged in the real estate business. He there served three terms as county assessor and appraiser. Prior to locating in that city, where he was married, he was stationed for a time at **Newport, Ky.**

John Paxton and his estimable wife were consistent members of the Presbyterian Church. She died October 29, 1858, and was survived by him many years, he dying December 24, 1890, at the advanced age of eighty-one. They were representative people of the time when the latch string was always out, and hospitality was extended alike to neighbor, friend and stranger.

GEORGE L. JOHNSON, dealer in real estate and mortgages at Canonsburg, Pa., is a representative of an old Washington County family, which, through intermarriage, is also connected with other old and representative families. He was born in Cross Creek village, Cross Creek Township, this county, and is a son of John Gibson and Anna K. (Morrison) Johnson.

The paternal grandfather, John Johnson, was born in 1802, in North Strabane Township, Washington County,

where his father, Richard Johnson, had been a very early settler. A large part of the life of John Johnson was spent at Canonsburg, where he died in 1884. He married Rebecca Van Eman, who survived him for about two years, dying in her seventy-sixth year. Her parents were Joseph and Mary (Logan) Van Eman. To John and Rebecca Johnson three sons were born, namely: Richard Van Eman, who now resides at Washington, Pa.; Joseph Bradford, who was a soldier in the Civil War and now resides at Canonsburg; and John Gibson, father of George L.

John Gibson Johnson was born in North Strabane Township, Washington County, and died at Canonsburg, in 1902, at the age of fifty-four years. He was a dealer in stocks, bonds and real estate and in association with John L. Cockins, laid out the Cockins and Johnson plan of lots in South Canonsburg and continued active in business until the close of his life. He married Anna K. Morrison, who was born in Chartiers Township, a daughter of William Morrison. Her father was a pioneer resident of Chartiers Township whose ancestors came with the influx of Presbyters from Scotland prior to 1689. The family name Morrison had belonged to a clan in Scotland from an early period. James, father of William, inherited that portion of the homestead upon which his father lived and died. After the formation of Washington County he was commissioned as a captain of a company organized to defend the settlers against savage foes. He was also a member of the first board of trustees of the Chartiers Presbyterian Church. The portion that William inherited is still in the possession of his grandchildren, James G. Morrison and Anna K. (Morrison) Johnson and his great grandson, George L. Johnson.

Mrs. Anna (Morrison) Johnson had four sisters: Sarah, Mary, Margaret and Elizabeth, all now deceased. Mrs. Johnson was the youngest of the family and she and her brother, James G. Morrison, who resides at Washington, are the only survivors. To John Gibson Johnson and wife four children were born, of whom three now are living: George L., William M. and Ernest Q., all residents of Canonsburg.

George L. Johnson first attended school in Canonsburg, later entered Jefferson Academy there, and subsequently was a student in Washington and Jefferson College at Washington, completing his school attendance in 1899. For the seven following years he was engaged in the furniture business with the firm of Thomas & Co., at Pittsburg, since when he has been interested in the real estate business at Canonsburg, where the family has resided since 1893. He handles lots and makes investments, doing a regular real estate and mortgage business. Mr. Johnson is a capable and successful business man. He is a member of the Young Men's Tariff Club, of Pittsburg. He takes no very active interest in politics, but



votes with the Republican party. In religion he is a United Presbyterian.

DAVID C. VESTER, one of Washington's leading citizens, vice-president of the general contracting and lumber firm of Vester, Stewart & Rossell, was born in 1855, in Amwell Township, Washington Co., Pa. His venerable father, John F. Vester, celebrated his ninety-fifth birthday on November 14, 1909. He was born in Germany and came to Washington County in 1844, following the cabinet-making trade at first. Later he went into a general contracting business which he continued through his active years.

David C. Vester was about one year old when his parents came to Washington and after completing his school attendance he learned the carpenter trade with his father, with whom, and a brother, he was associated for a number of years. About 1889 he entered into a partnership with Stewart & Rossell, the firm becoming Vester, Stewart & Rossell, in a general contracting business. Later a planing mill was bought and lumber yards purchased and still later the interests of the concern were increased by the addition of coal, lime, cement and builders' supplies. Of this firm, H. B. Rossell is president; David C. Vester, vice-president, and A. J. Stewart is secretary and treasurer. Mr. Vester has many additional business interests.

In 1877, Mr. Vester was married to Miss Sarah E. Fleming, of Fairmont, W. Va., and to them have been born the following children: Nellie, who is the wife of George Mosely, a druggist at Pittsburg; Mary, who is the wife of Simon Hamilton, a railroad man; Gertrude, who is bookkeeper for the firm of Vester, Stewart & Rossell; Anna B., who is also connected with this company; David M., who is a machinist with the Atlas Glass Company; Frederick, who is in the employ of the firm of Vester, Stewart & Rossell as a carpenter; and Hazel, Bryan, Stewart and John W., Jr. Mr. Vester's family attend the Presbyterian Church. He has always been actively interested in public affairs, particularly those pertaining to city and county. He has served three terms in the city council from the Fourth Ward and he was chairman of the Democratic City Committee in 1908 when that party elected both its mayor and treasurer. Mr. Vester has been an Odd Fellow for thirty-one years and has the first veteran jewel presented to any member of the order in Washington. He is identified with National Lodge, No. 81, and is also a member of the Encampment, of which he is at present scribe. He has served as district deputy grand master of the lower branch and also as deputy of the Encampment. He is a charter member and treasurer of Hancock Lodge, No. 231, Knights of Pythias and for three years was colonel of the Sixth Regiment Uniform Rank. He is also a

charter member of the Eagles and was president of the Washington lodge and was its representative at the national meeting at Milwaukee. Mr. Vester additionally is a charter member of the Red Men and a charter member of the Royal Order of Moose, instituting that lodge and being its representative to the grand lodge. He belongs also to Chestnut Ridge Grange, Patrons of Husbandry. For twelve years Mr. Vester was a member of Co. H, 10th Pa. N. G. at Washington, commanding his company for several years and when he resigned was its first duty sergeant.

WILLIAM S. McCLENATHAN, a successful farmer and stock raiser, residing on his valuable estate of 150 acres of well improved land, was born on his present farm in Amwell Township, Washington Co., Pa., January 9, 1858, and is a son of John and Rachel (Carter) McClenathan, the former of whom was born in Amwell Township and spent the larger part of his life here engaged in farm pursuits and died on the place now owned by his son, William S., in 1878. His father was also John McClenathan and he was the first of the family to come to this part of Washington County and almost all of his children located permanently in Amwell Township. He came directly to this township from England, with two brothers, but the descent is Irish. The McClenathan family has always been an agricultural one and among it have, in every generation, been found men of the right quality to elect to offices of trust and responsibility in their communities. John McClenathan the second, was no exception to the rule, and he proved a useful citizen of Amwell Township. He was twice married. The mother of William S. McClenathan was born at Hart's Mill, in Amwell Township and was a daughter of John Carter, Esq., a pioneer settler and for many years a justice of the peace. The following children of John McClenathan survive: Mary E., who is the widow of John C. Van Kirk, late of Amwell Township; Thomas F., who lives in California; John C., who is a prominent physician at Connellsville, Fayette County, Pa.; and William S. John McClenathan was a liberal supporter of the Presbyterian Church at Amity.

William S. McClenathan has been a continuous resident of Amwell Township and since his school days has devoted himself to farming and stock raising. On April 6, 1886, he was married to Miss Caroline M. Hazlett, daughter of William Hazlett, now of South Franklin Township, and they have three children: John W., Harold W. and James P. Mr. McClenathan is a member of the Presbyterian Church at Amity and is also associated with the Union Chapel at Sunset, of which he was one of the founders and in which he served some years as Sunday-school superintendent. He is a Prohibitionist in his views on public questions.

SAMUEL R. FENNER, paying teller of the Washington Trust Company, of Washington, Pa., who, since coming to this city some eight years back, has made both business and personal friends by the score, was born at Ashley, Luzerne Co., Pa., and was educated at Wilkesbarre, in the same county.

Mr. Fenner first started in business as an employe of the New Jersey Central Railroad, at Ashley, where he remained for two years. In 1901 he came to Washington and was associated with the Perfection Glass Company until September, 1907, when he came to the Washington Trust Company, with which he has been identified ever since, serving in different positions until, in April, 1909, he became paying teller of this institution.

Mr. Fenner attends the Second Presbyterian Church. He is a member of Washington Lodge, No. 164, F. and A. M.; of the Junior Order of American Mechanics, and he belongs also to the exclusive Bassett Club, at Washington.

WILLIAM B. RISBECK, proprietor of Hotel Lawrence at Donora, Pa., who has been a resident of Donora, since October, 1905, was born on the old home farm in Red Stone Township, Fayette Co., Pa., March 6, 1871, and is a son of John M. and Nancy (Hess) Risbeck.

John M. Risbeck was born in Germany and when three years of age came to this country with his parents, John Lott Risbeck and wife, who first located in Fayette County, Pa. In a short time they removed to Iowa, where they spent five years. The family then returned to Fayette County, Pa., where the father engaged in agricultural pursuits and died on the farm on which he had resided forty years. John M. Risbeck, was married in Fayette County, Pa., to Nancy Hess, a daughter of Matthias Hess, who was one of the early settlers of Fayette county, and of their union were born three children: George W., who is a resident of Charleroi, of which he was elected burgess in February, 1909; William B., our subject; and Walter L., who resides at Star Junction, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Risbeck are still residents of Fayette County.

William B. Risbeck was reared on the farm and obtained his educational training in the district schools of Redstone Township, Fayette County, remaining under the parental roof until eighteen years of age, when he went to Uniontown, Pa., where he learned the undertaking business with Claggett & Johnson, with whom he remained four years. He then entered the employ of the Pittsburg Brewing Company at Bellevernon, Pa., where he had charge of that branch of the business for seven years, and in October, 1905, came to Donora as manager of the Donora Brewing Company of which he was in charge for two years and three months. Since December

15, 1908, he has been the proprietor of Hotel Lawrence, which is located on the corner of 8th and McKean streets, and is a three-story brick structure containing twenty-four rooms.

Mr. Risbeck was united in marriage October 15, 1891, with Leah Gadd, who is a granddaughter of Stephen I. Gadd, of Fayette County, Pa. Mr. Risbeck is fraternally a member of the Masonic order at Donora, and a life member of the B. P. O. E., of Charleroi.

ERWIN CUMMINS, one of the younger members of the Washington bar, who is a practitioner not only in the local courts but in the Supreme and Superior Courts of the State, has been a resident of this borough for three years. He was born in Chartiers Township, Washington Co., Pa., in 1880, and is a son of A. W. Cummins.

The Cummins family was established in Washington County at a very early day by the great-grandfather who came to America from Scotland. A. W. Cummins, father of Erwin, has spent his whole life in this county and is now a respected resident of Houston.

Erwin Cummins gained his preparatory education in the country schools and then entered Westminster College, where he was graduated in 1901. He immediately entered the law department of the University of Pittsburgh and was there graduated in 1905, and was admitted to the Allegheny County bar. Three months later he was also admitted to the Washington County bar and has been in active practice at Washington ever since and has proved himself an able and thoroughly trained lawyer.

In politics, Mr. Cummins is a Republican and fraternally he is a Mason. He is a member of the United Presbyterian Church at Houston.

D. H. SWART, postmaster at Hackney, Pa., and proprietor of a general store at this place, is one of the representative citizens of Amwell Township, Washington County. He was born in Morris Township, Greene County, Pa., Oct. 1, 1858, and is a son of Jonathan W. and Sarah (Sermon) Swart.

The paternal grandfather, Philip Swart, came to Amwell Township from New Jersey, among the earliest settlers in this section and reared a family that possesses many of the admirable qualities of its German ancestry. Jonathan W. Swart was born and reared in Amwell Township. He married Sarah Sermon, who was born in Greene County, Pa., and they resided for a time in Greene County, but later settled permanently in Amwell Township and here Jonathan W. Swart died in 1903. He engaged in farming and also operated a grist-mill. He was a Republican, but the only public office he ever accepted was that of school director. Of his children, the following survive: William M., who resides at Amity; Adaline, who is the widow of Dr. William McCollum,



formerly of Haneytown, W. Va., now resides in Ohio; Amos P., who lives at Washington; and David Herman, of Hackney.

David H. Swart was about 9 years old when his father removed to Amwell Township, his mother having died previously in Greene County, and here he was reared and was educated in the public schools. Prior to establishing himself at Hackney, Mr. Swart conducted a grist-mill for a number of years and also engaged in the mercantile business at Rosella village, of which he was postmaster until the office was discontinued with the introduction of the rural mail delivery. On Oct. 1, 1904, he embarked in business at Hackney, at which time he was appointed postmaster. He is a popular official and the convenience of having their trading place at the same location as their postoffice, is greatly appreciated by the farmers living in the vicinity of the village. Mr. Swart is an experienced merchant and keeps an excellent stock which he buys with a direct regard for the demands of his customers. He has other interests and duties, being the agent at this point for the Waynesburg and Washington Railroad Company and also for the Adams Express Company.

Mr. Swart was married to Miss Nannie C. Van Dyke, a daughter of Andrew Van Dyke, of Amity, Pa., and they have had nine children born to them, as follows: William M., residing at Aleppo, Pa.; Ernest V., in the employ of the W. & W. Railroad Company; James W., in the employ of the same company; Annie M., wife of Omar Canger, of Amity; and Goldie S., Leroy, Winnie, Mabel and Wahneita. Mr. Smart and family are members of the Presbyterian Church at Amity. He is a Republican.

C. V. HARDING, one of the leading real estate men of Washington, Pa., was born in this city in 1856, and is a son of Vachel Harding, who came here from Maryland in the 50's. He was identified with the dry goods trade and with other lines during his active years and died about 1902. He married Ann Le Moyne.

C. V. Harding was reared at Washington and was educated in the public schools, and later Washington and Jefferson College, graduating from the latter in the Class of 1877. At that time his father had large coal interests and he entered into the coal business with him, in which he continued for some years and at the end of that time became agent for the Waynesburg & Washington Railroad, with which he remained identified for ten years. Mr. Harding then visited Chicago, Ill., and Wheeling, W. Va., and at both places became interested in mercantile pursuits, and then returned to Washington and for two years served as deputy county treasurer. In 1900 he established his present business, realty dealing and general insurance. He handles a large amount

of valuable real estate and represents ten of the leading fire insurance companies, two accident companies and one life company. He has additional business interests.

In 1878, Mr. Harding was married to Miss Belle Galbraith, a daughter of James A. Galbraith, who was, at one time, Recorder of Deeds for Washington County. Mrs. Harding died in 1881, leaving one child, Mary, who is the wife of Fred A. Goedecke, of Pittsburg. Mr. Harding was married (second) in 1886, to Miss A. Virginia Hupp, a daughter of Dr. John C. Hupp, of Wheeling, and they have two daughters: Carolene H. and Madeleine S., both residing at home. Mr. Harding is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church and he belongs to its official board. He is identified with the Elks and the Heptasophs and belongs also to the Royal Arcanum and to his college society, the Phi Kappa Sigma, and to the Washington Golf Club. On the maternal side, Mr. Harding is connected with one of the oldest and most prominent families of the county, his maternal grandfather having been Dr. Francis Julius Le Moyne.

**SAMUEL L. FLACK**, a well-known resident of Buffalo Township, is engaged in farming and stock raising and makes a specialty of sheep, keeping about 200 head. He was born on the farm on which he resides, in Buffalo Township, Washington County, Pa., May 2, 1865, and is a son of Salem and Margaret (Farrar) Flack.

The father of Mr. Flack was born near Wooster, Ohio, and the mother in Washington County, Pa. Samuel Flack, the grandfather, was born near Taylorstown, Pa., and at one time lived on the farm his grandson, Samuel L., now owns. After marriage, Samuel Flack moved to Ohio, but eventually returned to the Buffalo Township farm, where he died. Samuel Flack died in 1903, but his widow survives and resides at Washington. Of their children three are yet living: Samuel L., John A. and Mrs. R. W. Parkinson, wife of a well-known attorney at Washington. Sarah V. is deceased. Samuel Flack was a member of the East Buffalo Presbyterian Church. In politics he was a Republican.

Samuel L. Flack obtained his education in the schools of Buffalo Township, but ever since he reached manhood has given a large part of his attention to farming and stock raising. In this section the proper growing of sheep is a very profitable industry and Mr. Flack has met with much success in this line.

Mr. Flack was married to Miss Artemissa M. Farrar, who was born in Montezuma, Iowa, and is a daughter of David and Margaret (Ewing) Farrar. He formerly resided in Washington County, but died in Iowa. Mrs. Farrar now resides in Cambridge, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Flack have two children: Albert Ewing and Margaret Irene. With his family, Mr. Flack belongs to the East







JOHN A. HOXWORTH

Buffalo Presbyterian Church. He is a Republican. He has always taken intelligent interest in township matters of a public nature and is recognized as a public-spirited citizen. For three years he has been the very efficient secretary of the Buffalo Township Board of Supervisors.

ANDREW M. LINN, president of the First National Bank of Washington, Pa., and a prominent lawyer, has been a resident of this city for the past 39 years and has been identified with its growth and history. He was born in 1863, at Canonsburg, Washington County, Pa., and is a son of the late Prof. Alonzo Linn, who was a member of the faculty of the Washington-Jefferson College, from 1857 until his death, which occurred in 1901.

Andrew M. Linn was graduated from Washington-Jefferson College in the Class of 1883 and at once registered as a law student in the office of J. W. Donnan, at Washington. He was admitted to the bar in 1886 and later to all the courts of the state and also to the Federal courts. He has been in active practice almost continuously and is counsel for a number of local enterprises.

In 1893, Mr. Linn was married to Miss Margaret McMillan, a daughter of Rev. W. H. McMillan. They are members of the First Presbyterian Church, Mr. Linn being on the official board. Political life has had few attractions for Mr. Linn and beyond performing citizenship duties, he gives little attention to public affairs, in relation to office-holding or office-seeking.

JAMES N. BRISTOR, a prominent farmer and stock raiser of Amwell Township, Washington County, Pa., owning 230 acres of very valuable land, on which he has resided since December, 1897, was born in Washington Township, Greene County, Pa., Nov. 8, 1848. His parents were Robert and Margaret (Oliver) Bristor. The Bristor family is of English origin and its first American members came to Greene County, Pa., very many years ago.

James N. Bristor grew to manhood in his own county and attended the schools of Washington Township. He was reared to farm pursuits and has had many years of experience in handling stock. In 1897 he came to the farm on which he has since lived. His agricultural operations are large and important and he is numbered with Amwell Township's largest raisers of sheep and cattle.

In 1879, in Fillmore County, Neb., Mr. Bristor was married to Miss Louetta Igou, who was born in Missouri. Her father, Levi Igou, is a resident of Western Iowa. To Mr. and Mrs. Bristor the following children have been born: Charles L., who lives in Amwell Town-

ship; Arlie, who is the wife of Grayson McCrory, of Lone Pine; Robert L., who lives in Amwell Township; Ethel E., who is the wife of Charles Moninger, of Amwell Township; and Mary Inez, Olive B., John S. and Nellie, all of whom live at home.

Mr. Bristor has been an active and useful citizen of his township since coming to Washington County. He has taken a large degree of interest in the public schools and for three years has been a member of the school board and during a part of the time has been its president. Nominally he is a Democrat, but he is a well-informed man and does a large amount of his own thinking, unbiased by party teaching and frequently casts his vote according to his own private judgment. He is a member of the Baptist Church. In him Amwell Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, has a strong supporter and advocate.

JOHN ADAM HOXWORTH, proprietor of a transfer line and garage, at Canonsburg, Pa., is one of the best known and most active men here, one who has succeeded in his own business enterprises and has identified himself with organizations closely concerned with the welfare of his city. He was born in Venango County, Pa., August 8, 1873, and is a son of Jasper and Emeline Hoxworth. The father of Mr. Hoxworth died in 1874, but the mother still survives.

Mr. Hoxworth attended the public schools in Venango County during boyhood and then went to work in the pipe mills of the oil supply shops, where he gained his first business experience. In 1891 he came to Washington County and was in business for himself for a short time at Washington, in 1898 leaving there and settling permanently at Canonsburg, where he acted as agent for the Washington Brewing Company until he embarked in his present transfer business. He has excellent accommodations for the same and has added an automobile garage to his warehouse and this has proved a very acceptable innovation. He is an active Republican and for three years served as chairman of his precinct. He is captain of the Canonsburg Fire Department and is a member of the Business Men's Protective Association.

Mr. Hoxworth married Miss Maud Jones, of Oil City, and they have three children: John Porter, Norene and George Washington. He is a member of a number of fraternal organizations, including: the Eagles, the Elks, the Order of the Moose, the Foresters and the Red Men, and also a benefit society.

H. ED. McCUTCHEN, who has spent almost his entire life as a resident of Washington, was born in Valley Grove, W. Va., in 1870, and was 6 years old when he was brought to this city by his parents, William and Sarah (Buchanan) McCutchen.



The father of Mr. McCutchen lives retired, at Washington, now in his 76th year, but the mother has passed away. For a number of years, William McCutchen was one of the leading contractors at Washington. The four children of the family were: Mary Wilma, who resides at home; Grace E., who is now deceased; George Boyd, who for 18 years has been professor of mathematics at Washington and Jefferson College; and H. Ed., of Washington.

H. Ed. McCutchen attended the Washington schools and then engaged in the grocery business, in which he continued for about 15 years. Failing health giving warning, Mr. McCutchen saw the necessity of changing his occupation and finally accepted that of superintendent of the buildings and grounds belonging to the county. This superintendence covers all the improving and beautifying being done, and for eight years he has proven his capacity in this position. He is a member of the First United Presbyterian Church at Washington.

WILLIAM H. McELREE, whose life has been so ordered that he has been able to pass it entirely on the place on which he was born, in North Franklin Township, Washington County, Pa., owns a farm of 40 acres of well cultivated land, which he devotes to general farming and special gardening. His parents were James and Martha (Boyd) McElree, the former of whom was born in Ireland, of Scotch parents, and the latter of whom was a native of Washington County.

James McElree settled on the farm in North Franklin Township which is owned by his son, William H., as early as 1813 and he continued to live here until the close of his life, in 1875, when in his 73rd year. Of the children born to James and Martha McElree, there are two survivors: William H. and George W., the latter of whom resides at Washington, Pa. During their long life together, the wife of James McElree passing away shortly before his own death, they were consistent members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

William H. McElree is a liberal-minded, well-informed man. In boyhood he attended the local schools and laid the foundation of a well balanced education. Like his father he early identified himself with the Democratic party and has consistently desired that its principles should prevail. He was reared in the Presbyterian Church and has never changed his allegiance. He is one of North Franklin Township's most respected citizens. The only public office he ever consented to serve in was that of road superintendent and to the duties of that office he gave careful attention.

CLARENCE B. KELLOGG, an expert and experienced engineer, who has been chief official in that line for the Washington County Building ever since it was erected,

was born in 1856, at Ravenna, Ohio. At the age of 13 years, Mr. Kellogg became a worker in the oil fields at Oil Creek, later entered the employ of the Standard Oil Company and was identified with that corporation in various capacities until 1889, coming to the Washington fields in 1888. In the fall of 1899 he became chief engineer of the county building and is known as a thoroughly competent man.

In 1880, Mr. Kellogg was married to Miss Annie Gillfillan, of Butler, Pa., and they have two children: May, who has been a successful teacher in the public schools of East Washington for six years; and Olive, who resides at home. Mr. Kellogg and family are members of the Second Presbyterian Church of Washington. For a quarter of a century, Mr. Kellogg has been a Mason and he belongs also to the Maccabees.

HARRY F. MOORE, one of the younger members of the Washington bar, who, in a short time has built up a substantial practice, was born August 24, 1882, in South Franklin Township, Washington County, Pa. He is a son of Frank H., a grandson of Daniel Moore, and a great-grandson of Dr. Henry Moore.

Dr. Henry Moore was born in Ireland, March 18, 1742, and emigrated to America and landed in Baltimore, Md., in the spring of 1773. He settled on a farm four miles west of Washington, Pa., and lived there until his death, being buried on the farm. He practiced for many years in that vicinity and was the owner of hundreds of acres much of which was patented to him.

Frank H. Moore, now living retired in this city, was born in 1852, in South Franklin Township, where he engaged in the sheep industry and in farming for many years. He still looks after his agricultural interests, although not actively engaged any longer.

Harry F. Moore was educated in the Washington and Jefferson Academy and College and was graduated in the class of 1904, immediately afterward entering the law department of the University of Michigan, and was graduated in the class of 1907. Mr. Moore was admitted to the bar of Washington County in October, 1908, and also has gained admission to the Superior and Supreme Courts of the State. In politics he is a Republican and like every intelligent man is more or less interested in affairs of a public nature. He is a member of the East Buffalo Presbyterian Church but, as a matter of convenience, attends the Second Presbyterian Church at Washington. He is fraternally identified with Washington Lodge, No. 164, F. and A. M.

HUGH R. McKEAG, who is the careful and efficient superintendent of that well kept tract of land dedicated to cemetery purposes at Claysville, Pa., is one of the most respected citizens of this pleasant little

city, in which he has lived since 1897. He was born in West Finley Township, Washington County, Pa., December 10, 1863, and is a son of Alfred F. and Julia (Taylor) McKeag.

The parents of Mr. McKeag are of Scotch-Irish extraction but both were born in West Finley Township, Washington County, where Joseph McKeag, the paternal grandfather was a very early settler. Mr. McKeag's parents live at West Alexander, Pa., the father conducting a harness-making shop there.

Hugh R. McKeag was quite young when his parents moved for a time to West Virginia and there, in Ohio County, he attended school and later engaged in farming. In 1897, when appointed superintendent of the Claysville Cemetery, he came to this place and has faithfully performed the duties of this position ever since. Mr. McKeag has many friends, his genial manner and kindness of heart making him popular with all.

Mr. McKeag married Miss Cecelia Wilson, of Claysville. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which Mr. McKeag also attends. He is a Republican in his political views.

JOHN F. HESS, retired farmer and capitalist, whose beautiful home is located at No. 1116 Jefferson avenue, Washington, is a representative of two of the old and substantial families of Washington County, families that have been connected in many ways with the development of this section. Mr. Hess was born in Somerset Township, Washington County, Pa., November 9, 1852, and is a son of Ephraim and Mary (Wilson) Hess.

Ephraim Hess was born also in Somerset Township and was a son of John Hess, who was one of the earliest settlers of Washington County. Ephraim Hess, like his father, was a large farmer and stock raiser. He married Mary Wilson, who was born also in Washington County and was a daughter of the old pioneer settler, John Wilson. To Ephraim and Mary Hess were born the following children: Margaret, John F., Mary A., Virginia, Elizabeth, Blanche C. and Grant E. Of this family, Margaret is deceased. Elizabeth is the wife of J. Martin McNary. Grant E. is a well known attorney at Washington.

John F. Hess was reared on the home farm and continued farming and stock raising until the growth of the city of Washington encroached on his land, when he found it more valuable to make it into a subdivision and sell for business purposes.

In 1907, Mr. Hess was married to Mrs. Elizabeth Kidd, who is a daughter of David Buchanan, one of the old settlers of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Hess are members of the First Methodist Episcopal Church at Washington and he belongs to the official board. He is identified with the Republican party and formerly took an

active part in township affairs, at times serving in local offices.

J. FRANK WILSON, a successful farmer and stock raiser of South Franklin Township, Washington County, Pa., belongs to an old agricultural family of this section, both his father and grandfather having owned lands which they cultivated and their flocks of sheep covered their wide pastures. J. Frank Wilson was born on his present farm on August 18, 1856, and is a son of James and Isabel (Fulton) Wilson, a grandson of Robert Wilson and a great-grandson of James Wilson, who was the founder of the family in America.

Great-grandfather James Wilson was born in Scotland and he came to Pennsylvania when great tracts of public land could still be secured from the government. He obtained land in what is now South Franklin Township and a part of this has descended from father to son through the succeeding generations. His son, Robert Wilson, became farmer, land owner and representative citizen and his son, James Wilson, was born in the same place as his father, and he also was farmer and sheep grower and made a specialty of raising horses. James Wilson was a Republican in his political views and as he was a man of judgment and reliability was frequently elected to township offices. His death occurred in 1901 after a long and useful life. He married Isabel Fulton, who was born in Fayette County. Of their children two survive: Mary E., residing near Pittsburg, is the widow of A. G. Lacock, a former resident of South Franklin Township; and J. Frank, who resides on the old homestead.

J. Frank Wilson obtained a common school and academic education in the schools of South Franklin Township which prepared him for almost any vocation in life. From choice he has always been a farmer and stock raiser and formerly was a heavy wool grower. He has frequently been elected to public office in South Franklin Township by the Republican party in his section and has performed the duties of the same with circumspection and efficiency.

Mr. Wilson was married in July, 1888, to Miss Jennie Sutton, who was born in Fayette County, Pa., and is a daughter of Lemuel Sutton, a resident of Amwell Township, Washington County. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have two children: Isabel and Earl. They are members of Liberty Methodist Episcopal Church of Amwell Township, of which Mr. Wilson is a trustee and leading member, having been one of the building committee that planned and carried out the erection of the present attractive edifice. He has also been an active supporter of the Sunday school and for a long time served as superintendent.



JOHN E. MILLER, superintendent of the plant of the Duncan & Miller Glass Company, at Washington, and interested also in other business enterprises, was born in 1840, in Germany, and was brought to America when five years old.

Mr. Miller was reared and educated at Pittsburg and began to work in the glass factory of Patrick Mullvany, when he was nine years old, remaining there for three years. In July, 1861, Mr. Miller enlisted at Steubenville, Ohio, in the regimental band of the 4th Ohio Vol. Inf., and served for eighteen months in the Civil War. He then returned to Pittsburg and with the exception of one year, lived in that city until 1893, being engaged in glass manufacturing with the firm of George Duncan's Sons & Company. In 1900, after the death of James E. Duncan, the firm became the Duncan & Miller Glass Company. Mr. Miller is a director in the Washington Trust Company and is financially interested in other prospering concerns.

In 1867, Mr. Miller was married to Miss Elizabeth D. Bair, of Steubenville, Ohio, and they have the following children: Clarence M., Loretta D., Zuliema E., L. B., and J. E., Jr.

JOHN N. ANDREW, one of South Franklin Township's prosperous agriculturists and highly respected citizens, devotes his large estate of 170 acres to general farming and stock raising. He was born in Morris Township, Greene County, Pa., January 31, 1842, and is a son of Jesse and Electa (Day) Andrew.

The father of Mr. Andrew was born and died in Washington County, but the larger part of his life was spent in Greene County. He married Electa Day and of their family of children two survive, namely: Milton, who resides in Lucas County, Iowa, and John N., of South Franklin Township. Another brother, Harvey, grew to maturity and was living in Washington County at the time of his death.

John N. Andrew attended the schools of Greene County and from youth has been accustomed to farm life. When he went into business for himself he entered largely into the stock industry and paid much attention to the raising of sheep and after coming to his present farm in South Franklin Township, a quarter of a century ago, continued in the same line and has prospered exceedingly.

On May 22, 1864, Mr. Andrew was married to Miss Permelia E. Patterson, a daughter of Wilson Patterson, formerly a prominent and influential citizen of South Franklin Township. Mr. and Mrs. Andrew had one son but he did not survive infancy. In politics Mr. Andrew may be termed an Independent Democrat, being a man who is capable of doing his own thinking and of coming to conclusions concerning public questions that are cred-

itable to his judgment. For many years he has been an elder in the Bethel Presbyterian Church of South Franklin Township, an office held by his father in Greene County. Mr. Andrew is one of South Franklin Township's representative men.

EDWARD L. FOSTER, one of Washington's representative business men and a prominent factor in Democratic politics in the county, has had charge of the real estate department of the Union Trust Company of Washington, since its organization. He is a native of Washington, born in 1861 and is a member of one of the prominent pioneer families of Washington County.

Frederick Foster, grandfather of Edward L., born in Germany, came to Pennsylvania and was one of the early business men of Washington, opening the first butcher shop in the village. His son, John Foster, was born at Washington, in 1834, and he was in the meat business here during his entire active life.

Edward L. Foster attended the public schools and then learned the printing trade in the office of the Washington Review and Examiner, a paper then edited by the late Andrew Hopkins, and also was associated with the Washington Democrat. He continued to work as a printer for twenty-two years, a part of the time in job offices. In 1902 he took charge of the real estate business for the Union Trust Company. He has been a more or less active politician for a number of years, and has served frequently as a member of the Democratic County Committee. For ten years he was a member of the Washington school board and has acted as assistant burgess of the borough. There are few citizens of Washington better known.

In 1884, Mr. Foster was married to Miss Emma Houston, who was born and reared at Washington, a daughter of Isaac Houston, a leading contractor. They have three children: Sarah C., Nellie and Helen M. Mr. Foster and family are members of the First United Presbyterian Church. His fraternal connection is with the Heptasophs.

COLIN L. BAKER, station agent at Baker's Station on the Waynesburg & Washington Railroad, in Washington County, Pa., has filled this rather responsible office for the last quarter of a century and is well and favorably known to the traveling public as well as to the old citizens of this section. He was born in Amwell Township, Washington County, Pa., July 11, 1855, and is a son of Nathan and Maria (Horn) Baker.

Nathan Baker was born also in Amwell Township, a son of Enoch Baker, who was an early settler near Lone Pine in Amwell Township. Both father and grandfather of Mr. Baker engaged successfully in farming and stock raising and did a large amount of sheep growing, the

wool industry being a very profitable one for many years. In 1871, the late Nathan Baker settled at what is now Baker's Station and the place was named in his honor, the station building being placed on his farm on the completion of the Waynesburg and Washington Railroad. He continued to live here until his death in 1903. Four of his children survive, namely: John W. and David E., both residing at Washington; Robert C., residing in Warren County, Ohio; and Colin L. of Baker's Station.

Colin L. Baker accepted his present office some twenty-five years ago and in addition to attending to his duties as agent, he has overlooked the operation of his farm of 196 acres, on which general farming and stock raising are carried on. He is identified with the Republican party but has not given a large amount of attention to politics, caring little for political office, but has consented to serve as a school director.

Mr. Baker married Miss Roberta Horn, a daughter of Henry W. Horn, of Amity, Pa., and they have four children: Bernard R., Ruby R., Cherry F. and Nellie M. Mr. Baker and family are members of the Presbyterian Church at Amity, of which he is a trustee.

JAMES BOYLE, secretary and treasurer of the Union Trust Company of Washington, Pa., has been identified with this institution since its organization in 1902, and for thirty-five years prior to that had been connected with banking affairs. He was born in 1848, in Uniontown, Fayette County, Pa.

When Mr. Boyle was yet young, his parents moved to Belle Vernon but he returned to Uniontown to attend school. His first entrance into business was as an employe of the George A. Berry & Company manufacturing company, a large glass firm of Pittsburgh, where he remained for two years. He then became an employe of the Citizens' National Bank, beginning in a humble capacity and through ability and fidelity advancing step by step, and retained that connection for thirty-five years. In 1902, when the Union Trust Company of Washington was organized, Mr. Boyle was secured as assistant secretary and treasurer and he fulfilled those duties until 1904, when he succeeded Joseph C. Baird as secretary and treasurer. Mr. Boyle has the confidence and esteem of the body of his fellow citizens. He takes an interest in public matters to the full extent of earnest citizenship and is ever ready to lend his influence in support of lawful government. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church at Washington.

A. L. LINDLEY, a well known and prominent citizen of South Franklin Township, Washington County, Pa., is a member of the old New Jersey Lindley family, which doubtless might be traced many years farther back than

1788, when Levi Lindley, accompanied by two of his brothers came to Washington County. A. L. Lindley was born April 7, 1865, on the farm in South Franklin Township, on which he lives, and is a son of Harvey and Harriet (Blachly) Lindley.

The great-grandfather, Levi Lindley, settled in what is now Morris Township, when the country was a wild, unpeopled region. He built one of the first log cabins and was one of the first to assume the responsibilities of life in these then uncivilized parts. The village of Lindley's Mills stands on his first land and perpetuates his name. Levi Lindley, with his brothers, Demas and Cephas, were active in all the early development of this section, building a fort for protection from the Indians, erecting a grist mill and establishing churches of the Presbyterian faith. To the present day the family displays many of the characteristics of its pioneer ancestors and among the leading men of the different communities where they have settled, they are usually foremost.

Harvey Lindley, father of A. L. Lindley, was born in Franklin Township, Washington County, a son of Benjamin and a grandson of Levi Lindley. He grew to manhood sturdy in frame and well able to do the hard work that tilling the soil and harvesting the crops then required, little aid being then given by the use of machinery. In early manhood, in 1847, he married Harriet N. Blachly, a daughter of Dr. Henry Blachly, of Morris Township, and they had the following children born to them in the course of a long and happy life together: Henry B., born in 1849, married Sarah M. Van Kirk, and died Oct. 25, 1880, in his 32nd year; Anna E., born in 1853, married Samuel Cozard, of Franklin Township, and they now reside in Los Angeles, Cal.; Oscar F., born in 1855, married Jennie Craft and moved to Barber County, Kas., but later moved to Walla Walla, Washington, where he died Feb. 22, 1904; Howard A., born in 1863, married Adeline Clark, of Buffalo Township, and they live on the farm adjoining our subject; Abraham Lincoln, the youngest of the family, who, with Anna E. and Howard A. are the only survivors. The mother of the above family died July 22, 1891, in her 64th year. The death of Harvey Lindley occurred Aug. 17, 1894, in his 69th year. The larger portion of his life was passed in agricultural pursuits, but for a short time he conducted a livery business at Washington. In his early views on public questions, he was a Whig, but after the formation of the Republican party identified himself with it, but at no time was he a seeker for office. When his district sought responsible men for guardians of the school interests he was chosen and as a matter of duty consented to serve, this being at the time prior to the division of Franklin Township into two sections. Both he and wife were members of the Bethel Presbyterian



Church and for 40 years he was an elder of the church.

Abraham Lincoln Lindley was reared in his native township and attended the country schools. From youth he has been interested in farm work and has such a thorough and practical understanding of all its branches that it is not very remarkable that he should be among the foremost agriculturists and stock raisers of this section. He owns 153 acres of valuable land. He pays particular attention to the breeding of draft horses, mainly Percherons and to growing the grade of sheep best for wool production.

Mr. Lindley was married on Jan. 26, 1893, to Miss Mary Isabel Post, a daughter of the late Stephen Post, of South Franklin Township, and they have three children: Stephen Harvey, Sarah N. and Harry S., all of whom were given excellent school advantages. In politics, Mr. Lindley is a Republican, but, like his father, he is one from principle and not with any selfish desire for political office. With his family he belongs to the Bethel Presbyterian Church at Van Buren, in which he served as a trustee for some years. He is a member of the Prosperity Cemetery Association, an organization in which his late father was also interested, having been one of the charter members.

JOSEPH K. McNUTT, cashier of the First National Bank of Houston, Pa., in which capacity he has been identified with this institution since 1901, was born in Chartiers Township, Washington County, Pa., and is a son of William A. and Nancy (Weaver) McNutt, and a great-grandson of Rev. John McMillan, D.D., a distinguished divine of the Presbyterian Church.

The McNutt family has been identified with the affairs of Washington County for many years, the grandparents settling in Chartiers Township when the late William McNutt was a boy. He followed an agricultural life and his death occurred in 1883, when his age was sixty-three years. His widow survived until 1894, dying at the age of seventy-five years. Her parents, John and Nancy Weaver, were old settlers in Washington County. To William A. McNutt and wife were born the following children: Mary, who died in infancy; John, who was killed at the battle of Gettysburg, during the Civil War, being a member of Co. G, 140th Pa. Vol. Inf., having enlisted when but sixteen years of age, and his ashes rest in Grave No. 28, in the National Cemetery at Gettysburg. Elizabeth, who is the wife of Samuel White, of Cecil Township; William; Rachel A., who died in 1908, was the wife of John A. Berry; Mary Ellen, who is the wife of Allison Manson, of Canonsburg; Joseph K.; George D., who is cashier of the First National Bank of Canonsburg, married Rebecca Fife; and Catherine J., who is the wife of J. W. Munnell, who is assistant cashier of the First National Bank at Canonsburg.

Joseph K. McNutt obtained his education in the schools of Chartiers Township and remained on the home farm until he was nineteen years of age when he turned his attention to milling and for the nine succeeding years was in the business at Patterson's grist mill, and afterward, for one year engaged in milling at Canonsburg. He then entered the dry goods store of J. C. Morgan at Canonsburg, where he continued for thirteen years, terminating that connection in order to accept the position of cashier of the First National Bank at Houston. This bank was organized July 1, 1901, and commenced business September 26, 1901, in the same building on Pike street where it has remained located. The capital stock of the institution is \$25,000. It has been successful from the start and the only change made in the personnel of the management, has been caused by death. The first officers were: W. B. Houston, president; John Morrison, vice-president; and Joseph K. McNutt, cashier. The present vice-president is J. A. Berry. The first board of directors was made up of the following capitalists: William B. Houston, T. T. Hitchman, John Morrison, George D. McNutt, L. M. Morgan and John A. Berry. The present board is made up as follows: W. B. Houston, J. A. Berry, George McNutt, L. M. Morgan, J. A. McKnight, W. W. Donaldson and J. K. McNutt.

Mr. McNutt was married in 1886 to Miss Clara Virginia Buxton, a daughter of Jacob and Ellen Buxton, of Fowlers, W. Va., and the following children were born to this union: Nora M., William J., Walter D., Virginia Ellen and Francis J. Mrs. McNutt died September 23, 1905. She was a lady of most attractive personality and beautiful character. Mr. McNutt is a member of the United Presbyterian Church. In politics he is a Republican and for the past four years has been treasurer of the city and also a member of the school board. He has been a resident of Houston since January 22, 1902.

ROBERT R. FORREST, who for the past 20 years has been engaged in the brick-making business in South Strabane Township, Washington County, Pa., stands among the representative business men of Washington and enjoys the esteem and respect of his fellow citizens. Mr. Forrest was born Oct. 12, 1840, in Allegheny City, Allegheny County, Pa., and at an early age came with his parents to Washington, where he attended the common schools until he arrived at the age of 16 years, when he entered the Hayes carriage factory as an apprentice, remaining there until the breaking out of the Civil War. He then proceeded to Wheeling, W. Va., where he was employed on government work, chiefly in the construction of ambulances, and he ironed the last 25 of that class of vehicles sent to the seat of war from Wheeling. In 1865 he engaged in the carriage business with J. D. Jackson on E. Wheeling street, and in 1867,



JOSEPH K. McNUTT





Mr. Forrest entered into partnership with James House in the carriage-making business in Washington, erecting for that purpose the building now occupied by R. B. McClure & Son on East Wheeling street, operating the business under the firm name of House and Forrest. About one year after establishing the business, Mr. Forrest sold his interest to Mr. House and embarked in the brick-making business in South Strabane Township, which he still carries on, the business now having been in existence some 20 years. The first brick made on his place were used in the construction of the jail, and he has since supplied the brick for many prominent buildings, such as banks, seminaries, churches and many private residences. In 1889 he commenced the erection of his own commodious home, which is located on the corner of Summer avenue and Pitt street, and is one of the finest residences in the northern part of the city, and in November, 1890, moved into it. Mr. Forrest was also for a time engaged in contracting and building in partnership with his brother, Richard R. Forrest. On Apr. 15, 1869, Mr. Forrest was married in Washington, Pa., to Sarah M. Hayes, a daughter of Charles Hayes, and a granddaughter of George Kuntz, both of Washington. Six children were born of their union.

Mr. Forrest and his family are members of the Second Presbyterian Church. In politics he is a Democrat, and although he has frequently been solicited to accept office, has invariably declined.

ANDREW HORN, deceased, formerly one of South Franklin Township's best known and respected citizens, was born in Amwell Township, Washington County, Pa., Jan. 4, 1823, and was a son of John and Mary (Closser) Horn, who were early settlers there.

Andrew Horn was reared to man's estate in Amwell Township and received such educational training as the schools of his neighborhood afforded at that time. When he entered into business for himself he engaged in farming and stock raising and for a time was a wool grower. In all his undertakings he met with a large measure of success as he was a man of deliberate judgment and business faculty. He was married Apr. 6, 1848, to Sarah A. Swart, a native of Amwell Township, where she was born Aug. 15, 1830. Her parents were Philip and Senah (Walton) Swart, natives of Greene County, Pa. The father of Mrs. Horn died in 1876, surviving his wife five years, and both had spent the larger part of their lives in Amwell Township. Of the nine children born to Philip Swart and wife but three survive, these being: Mrs. Sarah A. Horn; Keziah, who is the widow of David Buchanan and lives at Washington; and Mary, who is the wife of James Jackson and lives at Amity, Pa. Philip Swart was a strong Republican and of his

family of six sons, he gave four of them to be soldiers in the Civil War. All are now deceased, one being killed in the battle of Spottsylvania.

To Andrew Horn and wife were born four children, namely: Elbridge F., who lives in North Dakota; Flora, who is the wife of C. N. Lindley, of Washington; Anabel, who is now deceased, was the wife of E. H. Clarke, of South Franklin Township; and Clarence M., who is also deceased. The death of Mrs. Clarke on June 15, 1898, was a severe domestic affliction. She left four children, all of whom have always lived on the Horn homestead, namely: Queen H., who is the wife of John Gabby, of Washington; Herbert F.; B. Clarke and Sarah Swart Clarke.

In the death of Andrew Horn, on Feb. 26, 1900, South Franklin Township lost one of her best citizens. He was always interested in securing good government in his section and, although not a politician, occasionally consented to serve in township offices, at one time being a justice of the peace. He was one of the pillars of Bethel Presbyterian Church at Van Buren and in that body his death was deeply felt. He left his family amply provided for, his widow having a farm of 158 acres of well cultivated land. She resides in the pleasant old farm house and has everything very comfortable about her. She is a valued member of Bethel Presbyterian Church at Van Buren and is a useful member of the Home Missionary Society, one of its benevolent agencies. She is held in very high esteem all through this section.

CHARLES E. HACKNEY, who is actively engaged in the real estate and insurance business, with office at No. 509 Washington Trust Building, is prominent among Washington's younger generation of enterprising and progressive business men. He was born at Hackney Station, Washington County, Pa., Dec. 31, 1885, and is a son of Clark M. Hackney and a grandson of Clark Hackney.

Clark Hackney, the grandfather, was born at Heistersburg, Fayette County, Pa., and about the year 1853 moved to Washington County, where he took up his residence in Morris Township. In 1861, he moved to Hackney Station, in Amwell Township, and there lived until his death. Clark M. Hackney was born in Washington County, in 1860, and now resides in the borough of Washington, but still looks after his farming interests.

Charles E. Hackney attended the district schools of his native township and Jefferson Academy at Canonsburg. He completed a business course at Washington Business College, and in 1904 entered the real estate and insurance business in Washington, transacting a general real estate business. He is special agent for the



Standard Accident Insurance Company. He is also interested in a number of business enterprises in this vicinity, and takes an active part in politics.

In 1905, Mr. Hackney was united in marriage with Miss Hazel M. Gaus, of Amity, Washington County, and they have two sons, Donald C. and James B. They are members of the Methodist Protestant Church. Fraternally, he is a member of the Order of Moose.

HENRY M. KEENY, one of South Franklin Township's substantial citizens, large land owners and excellent farmers, resides on a tract of 167 acres which he denominates the home farm and has two other farms also located in South Franklin Township. He was born on Daniel's Run, Washington County, Pa., Jan. 12, 1837, and is a son of Daniel and Mary (Shipe) Keeny, both parents being natives of Amwell Township, Washington County.

The grandfathers on both sides were very early settlers in Amwell Township, the maternal grandfather coming after the close of the Revolutionary War, in which he had been a soldier. Daniel Keeny's whole life was spent in Amwell Township, where he carried on farming all through his active years. He was a Democrat in politics. He was one of the early members and liberal supporters of the Christian Church in this section. Of this family of children three survive, namely: Henry M.; Catherine, who is the wife of Charles Van Kirk, of Washington, Pa.; and George, who resides in Virginia.

Henry M. Keeny grew to manhood in Amwell Township and after attending school there he spent some time at Lone Pine Academy. At an early age he displayed enterprise and independence as may be illustrated by the following incident: When Mr. Keeny was a lad of about 18 years, he led a pet sheep from Prosperity, Pa., to Philadelphia, a distance of 353 miles, and was followed by 700 head of sheep. He was accompanied by two other young men, making the trip, despite the objection of his parents, as he wished to see the country. He was young when he began to teach school in Amwell Township, but nevertheless succeeded so well that he was encouraged to continue and before he turned his attention to other pursuits taught also in what is now North and South Franklin Townships and also in Morris Township, in Greene County. For a number of years afterward he was engaged in the buying and shipping of stock and also bought wool on commission, in the meanwhile carrying on his own agricultural operations. He has given a large amount of intelligent attention to the live stock industry and is a large raiser of both sheep and cattle. His entire acreage is valuable both for general farming and for pasturage.

Mr. Keeny was married Sept. 1, 1881, to Miss Sarah

C. Chambers, of South Franklin Township, who is a daughter of Robert Chambers, formerly a well-known citizen of South Franklin Township. Two daughters have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Keeny: Bessie and Birdie, both of whom reside with their parents. They have been given both educational and social advantages and are well known in local social circles. Mr. Keeny belongs to the Christian Church, while the Chambers family has been connected with the M. E. Church.

Mr. Keeny is identified with the Republican party. For 15 years he served as a justice of the peace in South Franklin Township and has filled other important offices, having been road supervisor, auditor, and for 12 years was a school director, during eleven years was secretary of the board. He is a man of public spirit and, largely due to his efforts, the division was made that separated old Franklin Township into a North and South Division. This was no political move, simply being for the convenience of all voters and has met with general approval.

HARRY S. GRAYSON, who is one of the most extensive oil and gas operators of Western Pennsylvania, is one of the prominent citizens of Washington, Pa., and is identified with various business enterprises of this city. He was born in July, 1864, in Washington, Pa., and is a son of John Grayson, who, about 1869 moved to Pittsburg, where our subject was reared and attended the common schools until 17 years of age. He then entered the employ of the Bridgewater Gas Company, of which Capt. Vandergraff was president, and was subsequently employed by the United Oil and Gas Company and also the Forrest Oil Company, until he began operating in the oil and gas fields for himself, and is now one of the most extensive oil and gas producers in the fields of Ohio, Illinois, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Louisiana and the Southwest. He is associated with M. L. Benedum and J. C. Trees, who are also extensive operators in the various oil fields, and holds important positions in numerous oil and gas companies.

Mr. Grayson was united in marriage with Eliza Lowrie Hamilton in 1909.

JAMES D. IRWIN, a representative citizen of Canton Township, whose fine farm of 192 acres is the one on which he was born, Dec. 25, 1856, belongs to one of the oldest and most substantial families of this section, and the present farm has been in the possession of the Irwin family for more than 100 years. The parents of Mr. Irwin were William C. and Mary R. (Dye) Irwin.

William C. Irwin spent the whole of his life in Washington County and was numbered with the sterling

citizens of Canton Township, where he died Jan. 31, 1902. His father was James Irwin and he was of Scotch-Irish descent. Of the children born to William C. Irwin and wife the following survive: James D. and John L., both of whom live in Canton Township; Le-man, who is a resident of Washington; Edith and Etta, both of whom reside at Washington; William C., who lives in West Washington; Milton C., who lives in Buffalo Township; Clifford T., who lives in West Washington; and Asa C., who is a resident of Washington. William C. Irwin was a consistent member of the Second Presbyterian Church of Washington. In all public matters in his township he took an active but disinterested part, seeking no offices but performing every duty that good citizenship demanded.

James D. Irwin spent his boyhood on the old family farm and obtained his education in the district schools. For some time after his marriage, in 1885, he resided in Buffalo Township, moving then to South Franklin Township and several years later back to Buffalo Township. In a few years after that return he went back to the old homestead in Canton Township, acquiring the same, and here has successfully engaged in general farming and stock raising until the present. He is a leading citizen of the township and has served in various public capacities. Like his father he has always supported the Democratic party.

On Sept. 29, 1885, Mr. Irwin was married to Miss Annie Horn, a daughter of George C. and Rebecca (Cox) Horn. George C. Horn was born in Buffalo Township, Washington County, Apr. 27, 1825, and died Jan. 13, 1908, aged 83 years. His father, John Horn, was one of the pioneer settlers of Buffalo Township, where he became a man of wealth and standing. The mother of Mrs. Irwin was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, Nov. 23, 1836, and died July 12, 1879, aged 42 years. Mr. and Mrs. Irwin have had five children: Rebecca May, who is the wife of Herman Castner, residing in Buffalo Township, and they have one son, George Irwin Castner; and George L., Chalmers C., Russell R. and William H., all of whom reside at home. Mr. Irwin has given his children advantages of every kind, and the family is one highly valued in this section. They are members of the First Christian Church at Washington.

JEREMIAH SPROWLS, one of Washington's substantial citizens, residing in his fine home at No. 514 East Chestnut street, is a well known man through Washington County and for a number of years was concerned in agricultural pursuits in Somerset Township, which is now in the borough of Bentleyville, where he still owns a valuable farm of 70 acres. Mr. Sprowls was born in Somerset Township, Washington County, Pa., Oct. 19, 1840.

In the district schools of Somerset Township, Mr. Sprowls obtained the educational training that enabled him to become a teacher and for about 15 years he taught school through the county and was numbered with the successful educators of his day. He then settled down to farming in Somerset Township and engaged in the stock business at Bentleyville and remained on his farm until April, 1908. Mr. Sprowls then retired and took up his residence at Washington. He rents out his farm and also has tenants on his properties at Bentleyville, where, for a number of years he held borough offices.

In 1874, Mr. Sprowls was married to Miss Josephine W. Nelson, who was born near Finleyville, Washington County, and they have one daughter, Leona V., who is the wife of Wiley McCarty, of Charleroi, Pa. Mr. Sprowls and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He united with this religious body at Bentleyville and was a member of the official board there. He is now a leading member of the congregation of the First Methodist Church at Washington. Formerly he took a very active interest in politics and held many local offices, for 25 years being a school director and for five years holding the office of justice of the peace. He has lived a busy and useful life and the retrospect is one he can calmly and satisfactorily contemplate. He is a member of the order of Odd Fellows and for 21 years was active in the fraternity.

HUMPHREY BLAKEWAY ELLIOTT, a prosperous farmer and stock raiser of South Franklin Township, Washington County, who owns 200 acres of valuable land, herds of fine cattle and flocks of sheep, belongs to one of the old and substantial families of the county. He was born in what is now South Franklin Township, Sept. 19, 1858, and is a son of Abraham and Elizabeth (Newman) Elliott.

Abraham Elliott was born in Morris Township, Washington County, a son of William Elliott, an early settler in that section. Abraham Elliott died during the infancy of his son, H. B. Elliott, leaving five children: Addie, who married Joseph Poinsett and resides at Newport, Ky.; Lizzie, who married Rev. Longdon, lives at Blue Mound, Kas.; William P., who resides in Athens County, Ohio; H. B.; and one who is now deceased. The mother of Mr. Elliott contracted a second marriage with Matthew Anderson and of the children born to this union the following survive: William; Annie, who married Frank Hitchcock, of Pittsburg; and Thomas, who also resides at Pittsburg. Mrs. Anderson died before her son, H. B. Elliott, reached manhood.

When a lad of 7 years, Mr. Elliott became a member of the family of his uncle, M. B. Craig, who was the owner of the farm on which the nephew now resides,



this having been his home ever since he went under his uncle's protection. His education was obtained in the district schools, after which he devoted himself to assisting Mr. Craig on the farm, just as he would his own father. He married Miss Belle McKhan, a daughter of Lewis McKhan, who formerly was proprietor of a hotel at Claysville, and they have two sons: Martin B. and Lewis C., both of whom are residents of South Franklin Township. Mr. Elliott is a member of the Bethel Presbyterian Church at Van Buren. In politics he is a Democrat. He is one of South Franklin's most respected citizens.

JAMES McDUFF FARMER, who, for the past fifteen years has followed the profession of civil engineering, has been borough engineer of Canonsburg, Pa., since May, 1904, and is recognized as a very careful and capable public official. He was born in the city of New York, July 31, 1864, and is a son of Rev. S. F. and Jeanetta (McDuff) Farmer.

Rev. S. F. Farmer was born near Noblestown, Pa., and was educated at Jefferson College, where he was graduated. For many years he served in the ministry of the Presbyterian Church, his last charge being at Charleroi, Pa. His death occurred at Edgewood Park, Allegheny County, in the fall of 1898, when aged seventy-six years. The whole life of Rev. Farmer was one of Christian endeavor. He married Jeanetta McDuff, who died in 1873. She was born in Scotland and was brought to America when very young. Her father was James McDuff, who lived and died at Riverhead, Long Island, N. Y. To Rev. S. F. Farmer and wife two sons were born, James McDuff and William R. The latter was educated at Washington and Jefferson College and the Allegheny Theological Seminary and is a Presbyterian minister. He resides at Edgewood Park and is assistant to Dr. Riddle, who is connected with the Allegheny Theological Seminary.

James McDuff Farmer was nine year old when his parents left New York and went to Brown County, Kas., and in Kansas, California, Iowa and Nebraska he lived until he was twenty years old. He was a student in the University of Iowa and took a course later in civil engineering at the University of Nebraska. Leaving school in 1889, he spent two years on different ranches in California, since which time he has devoted himself entirely to his profession. Prior to coming to Canonsburg, he was in the employ of the Philadelphia Gas Company. Since taking charge at Canonsburg he has had entire supervision over the paving and other important improvements coming within his sphere as borough engineer, and by his careful estimates and honest service has saved the city large amounts while at the same time these improvements have been substantial and satisfactory.

Mr. Farmer was married December 13, 1906, to Miss

Margaret J. Crumb, a daughter of Andrew and Sarah (Wilson) Crumb, of Canonsburg. He gives his political support to the Republican party. Fraternally he is identified with Canonsburg Lodge, No. 846, B. P. O. E.

BENJAMIN T. JONES, postmaster and general merchant at Venitia, Pa., was born in 1868 at St. Clair, Schuylkill County, Pa., a son of John and Charlotte (Matthews) Jones.

John Jones was born in Wales, a son of Thomas Jones, of Merthyr, and grew to maturity in his native country, where he later was employed as a bookkeeper. He married Charlotte Matthews, also a native of Merthyr, Wales, and a daughter of Thomas Matthews. After coming to America in 1861 he was employed by the Reading Railroad Company at St. Clair, Pa., after which he went to Hubbard, Ohio, where he served as postmaster from 1879 until 1885. He resided one year at Palmyra and in 1887 came to Venitia, where he spent the remainder of his life. He was an invalid for a number of years previous to his death, which occurred in 1893. His wife died May, 1901. They were the parents of nine children, of whom but six grew to maturity: Mary, who is the wife of H. B. Phillips, of Hubbard, Ohio; Richard, superintendent of mines for the Y. & O. Coal at Amsterdam, Ohio; Benjamin T., the subject of this sketch; Minnie, who is the wife of William M. Clellan, of Homestead, Pa.; Annie, who married John C. Davis of Mt. Lebanon, Allegheny County, Pa.; and Charlotte, who is the wife of Thos. J. McKenna, Chicago, Ill.

Benjamin T. Jones received his educational training in the public schools of Hubbard, Ohio, and subsequently assisted his father in the postoffice at Hubbard. He was for a time employed as a clerk at Palmyra and in 1887 came to Venitia with his brother Richard, who was then mine foreman for the Osborn-Seager Company, in whose employ our subject also entered as a clerk. In 1892 he met with an accident in the mine, which left him a cripple for life. In May, 1894, he was elected justice of the peace of Nottingham Township, and on November 15, 1898, he resigned that position to take up the duties as postmaster at Venitia, where he also conducts a general store. Mr. Jones is a Republican in politics, and was the first Republican elected justice of the peace in Nottingham Township in fifty years. He has filled the office of school director, township clerk and auditor.

On June 3, 1897, Mr. Jones was united in marriage with Charity E. Anders, a daughter of H. F. Anders, of Peters Township, and they have three children: John, who was born in 1898; Thomas, who was born in 1900; and Benjamin, who was born in 1902. The family are members and liberal supporters of the Methodist Church of Venitia.



JAMES McDUFF FARMER





WILLIAM EDGAR BALDWIN, one of South Franklin Township's most respected citizens and successful farmers, stock raisers and sheep growers, who is serving in his eleventh year as trustee of Bethel Presbyterian Church at Van Buren, was born in South Franklin Township, Washington County, Pa., July 16, 1862. His parents were Silas and Martha (Sargeant) Baldwin.

Silas Baldwin was born in Washington County, Pa., and died in South Franklin Township. In his early business life he followed butchering for a time and then turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. He was greatly interested in growing fruit and was very successful in his attempts, his orchards, under his intelligent treatment, being vigorous and productive. He was identified with the Republican party and frequently was chosen for township offices. For many years he was a member of the Bethel Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He married Martha Sargeant, who was born in Greene County, who predeceased him. Of their children the following survive: John T., who lives in South Franklin Township; Sarah M., who is the wife of Rev. W. W. Dixon, a Baptist minister at Marietta, Ohio; William E., of South Franklin Township; and Ida F., who married W. R. Gunn, of this township. The Baldwin family has been a leading one in this section through many years. The grandfather, Francis Baldwin, was one of the earliest settlers in the township and his remains were the first to be interred in the cemetery at Van Buren.

William Edgar Baldwin secured his early education in the township schools and this he has supplemented with judicious reading and association with others, experience frequently being as efficient a teacher in the practical things of life, as a college professor. Mr. Baldwin devotes his 64 acres of land to general farming and to raising stock and sheep, giving close care to all his interests, thereby making them all profitable.

On Dec. 29, 1886, Mr. Baldwin was married to Miss Mary J. Weir, a native of Washington County and a daughter of John B. Weir, a prominent resident of Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin have had ten children, the survivors being: Norris P., Julia A., Grace L., John S., Boyd O. and Glen E. In politics, Mr. Baldwin is a Republican and for three years he has served in the office of township tax collector.

H. B. DUNCAN, president of the Duncan & Miller Glass Company, an important business enterprise of Washington, was born in 1864, at Pittsburg, Pa., and is a son of the late George Duncan.

During the early years of his business life, the father of Mr. Duncan was engaged in iron manufacturing at Pittsburg. In 1869 he embarked in the glass manufacturing business and in 1872 he bought out his part-

ners and then organized the firm of George Duncan & Sons. He died at Pittsburg in 1877.

H. B. Duncan was educated in the Pittsburg schools and his whole business experience has been one more or less connected with glass manufacturing. In the fall of 1892 a glass plant was built and business was started under the style of George Duncan's Sons & Co., the firm being composed of James E. Duncan, J. E. Miller and H. B. Duncan. In January, 1900, James E. Duncan died and later in the year the company was incorporated as the Duncan & Miller Glass Company. The officers are: H. B. Duncan, president; James E. Duncan, Jr., secretary; and A. P. Duncan, treasurer. These officers, together with J. Ernest Miller and Mrs. James E. Duncan, constitute the board of directors. The plant of this company is situated at Jefferson avenue and Factory street, Washington. The product is a high grade of table glass ware, a specialty consisting of work from private molds. Employment is afforded a very large force, approaching 200 people. The business is in a highly prosperous condition, the excellence of the product making it acceptable where formerly only exported ware was purchased.

In 1902, Mr. Duncan was married to Miss Katherine C. Baird, who is a member of one of the earliest pioneer families of Washington County. They have two daughters: Harriet B. and Agnes O'Connor. Mr. Duncan and family are members of the First Presbyterian Church. He is a Thirty-second degree Mason and belongs to the Blue Lodge, Chapter, Council and Commandery at Washington, being past master of the Blue Lodge and to the Consistory at Pittsburg. During the Spanish-American War, Mr. Duncan was adjutant of the 10th Pa. Vol. Inf. and he served in the Philippine Islands.

DAVID S. REED, a prominent citizen of Claysville, Pa., who has resided in his pleasant home which is situated on Wayne street, since the spring of 1906, was born in Ohio County, W. Va., June 18, 1852, and is a son of Samuel and Jane (Wallace) Reed, and a grandson of Robert Reed, who was a native of Ireland.

Samuel Reed was born on his father's farm in Buffalo Township, Washington County, Pa. He was a miller by trade and the family lived in different sections where the father engaged in operating grist mills. In 1854 he brought his family back to Washington County and for a time they lived near Buffalo village and then moved to East Finley Township. Samuel Reed there engaged in farming. His death occurred in Claysville Jan. 10, 1893.

David S. Reed obtained his education both in public and private schools and he also taught school for five winter terms. In 1880 he returned to Ohio County, W. Va., where he engaged in truck farming and dairying



for several years and also paid special attention to breeding Poland China hogs, having registered stock. He owns a farm of 200 acres which is situated in Ohio County, just three miles southwest of West Alexander, Pa. In the fall of 1905 he returned to Washington and in 1906 settled permanently at Claysville and in 1907 embarked in the gardening and greenhouse business, with a partner, the firm name being Reed & Snee. Prior to returning to his native county, Mr. Reed was a clerk for a short time for the well known merchant, D. M. Campsey, at Claysville. He also gained a fair knowledge of the science of medicine, for two years being a student in the office of the late Dr. George Inglis, at Claysville, and he also for a time subsequently, was a student in a medical college at Cincinnati. His natural impulse, however, has always been for things that he could produce from the soil, and in his present enterprise he is taking pleasure and meeting with success.

On Dec. 5, 1883, Mr. Reed was married to Miss Maggie G. Laird, a daughter of Robert Laird, late of Donegal Township, and they have one son, David S. Mr. Reed and family belong to the Presbyterian Church. He is a Republican. He is a member of the Board of Directors of the Independent School District of Claysville. Since June, 1909, has been secretary of the board.

JAMES A. MOUNTS, one of the leading citizens of Washington, Pa., who has resided here for some 15 years, owns a farm of 238 acres, situated in South Franklin Township. Mr. Mounts was born in South Franklin Township, Washington County, Jan. 28, 1842, and is a son of Richard R. and Margaret (Johnson) Mounts, and a grandson of Richard Mounts. The grandfather came to Washington County from Maryland, in 1773. His wife (Mary Keley) was born on the Atlantic Ocean while her parents were on their way here from Ireland. They settled on a small farm near what is now the city of Washington, Pa., and there spent the remainder of their lives. Nine children were born to them, all of whom later became well and favorably known in South Franklin Township. They were members of the Presbyterian Church. In his political sympathies he was a Federalist.

Richard H. Mounts, son of Richard and father of James A. Mounts, was born in what is now included in West Washington, Washington County. His boyhood days were spent on the farm assisting his father, and he attended school as opportunity was afforded him. In association with a brother, he then bought land in Franklin Township and the two young men shared the home until 1835. Then Richard R. Mounts was married to Margaret Johnson, a daughter of William and Sarah Johnson, of Lancaster County, Pa., and they be-

came the parents of four children: Richard M.; Sarah, who married William Weir, and died in 1904; William, who died in 1863; and James A., the subject of this sketch. Richard R. Mounts and wife both died on their Franklin Township farm, the former in 1878, aged 66 years, and his wife in 1887, aged 67 years. They were most worthy people and were held in esteem and respect as long as they lived. In their religious connection they were Presbyterians, at first being members of the North Buffalo Church and later of the church at Washington. Mr. Mounts was a reliable citizen and was ever active in promoting the best interests of his neighborhood. Like his father he engaged extensively in farming and stock raising. He made a specialty of sheep, keeping on his 400 acres sometimes as many as 600 head.

James A. Mounts resided in South Franklin Township for many years and was, like father and grandfather, largely interested in raising cattle, horses and sheep. Since coming to Washington, he has been retired from business here and has become a citizen of prominence, one who is ever ready to promote enterprises that promise to permanently benefit the community.

Mr. Mounts was married, first, in 1866, to Martha Chambers, who died, leaving five children, namely: Margaret, who is the wife of Brook Anderson, and has a beautiful home at No. 320 Allison avenue, Washington; Harriet, who is the wife of P. Reeves, of South Franklin Township; Jennie, who resides at Bridgeport, Ill.; Jimella, who is the wife of Howard Maddox, a son of Dr. Maddox, residing at Sharon, Pa., and John W., who resides on the farm in South Franklin Township. Mrs. Mounts died Jan. 27, 1890. Mr. Mounts was married (second) in 1897 to Miss Ella Jane Anderson. She was born in Missouri and is a daughter of John A. Anderson, who is now a merchant at Washington. She was reared in the Methodist Episcopal faith. To Mr. and Mrs. Mounts two children were born, Richard William, who died in infancy; and Sarah Elizabeth. For many years Mr. Mounts has been a member of the Presbyterian Church.

MATTHEW MORROW, a lifelong resident and substantial farmer of Canton Township, owning the old homestead farm of 122 acres, was born on this farm July 20, 1850, his parents being representatives of old pioneer families of Washington County, Pa. They were William and Eliza (McClay) Morrow.

It is probable that the grandfather, Matthew Morrow, the first of the family to settle in what is now Canton Township, Washington County, came from Ireland, that country having contributed largely to the sturdy stock that first ventured into the wild regions beyond the Allegheny Mountains. William Morrow, father of Mat-

thew Morrow, who bears his grandfather's name, was born early in the past century and when he died was in his 85th year. His life had been entirely spent in agricultural pursuits. He was a member of the Upper Buffalo Presbyterian Church. He married Eliza McClay, who died in 1872, and of their children there are four yet living, namely: Sarah J., who is the widow of Thomas P. Allison, of Canton Township; Mary A., who lives also in Canton Township; Margaret E., who is the wife of Jackson Lane, of Vernon, Allegheny County; and Matthew. Robert M. is deceased.

Matthew Morrow had the educational opportunities that the farmer's sons of the neighborhood enjoyed and he has spent his whole life in the community where many others of them have also lived. The loneliness of the great cities and the lack of all that seems to make life worth the living, is totally unknown to those whose lives have been quietly spent in the same neighborhood, and doubtless they fully appreciate their good fortune. Mr. Morrow grew to manhood accustomed to farm duties of every kind and when he became the practical owner of the home estate was fully prepared to carry on the work which his father had started. He raises large crops and each year turns out much first-class stock. He has made many improvements, but has never disturbed the old stone barn which bears the inscribed date "1821," which is assumed to have been the year of its erection. It is interesting as one of the old landmarks of Canton Township, so few of which yet remain.

In his political views, Mr. Morrow is a Republican. He is a leading member of the Upper Buffalo Presbyterian Church at Buffalo village and for a number of years has served as a trustee of the same.

WILLIAM R. CRISPIN, proprietor of the Wheeling Lumber Company of Washington, and president of the Pomeroy Coal Company of this city, is also an extensive land owner, and one of the representative business men of this locality, and has been a resident here for the past 20 years. He was born in 1854 in Amwell Township, Washington County, and is a son of Slias and Lucretia (Reynolds) Crispin, the former of whom was born in 1822, and was a prominent farmer and stock raiser of Washington County. He was also interested in other business enterprises and took an active interest in the affairs of the Republican party. There were two children born to the parents of our subject, William R., whose name heads this sketch, and Mary.

William R. Crispin was reared in Morris Township, where he afterwards engaged in farming for two years, and subsequently engaged in the lumber and saw-mill business there, having been identified with that business for a period of 32 years, and has been located in

Washington since about 1889. He is president of the Pomeroy Coal Company, in which he owns about five-eighth interest, and also owns 600 acres of fine farming land within ten miles of Washington, which includes the McNary, the Vance and the Woodburn farms.

Mr. Crispin was united in marriage in 1891 with Martha E. Waller, a native of Ohio. Mr. Crispin affiliates with the Presbyterian Church.

JAMES B. WYLIE, a member of the firm of Robert Wylie & Sons, wool commission dealers, breeders of Jersey registered cattle and extensive growers of Dorset Horn and National Delaine sheep, all registered stock, is a director in the Union Trust Company at Washington and is one of the leading and substantial men of Canton Township. He was born in Greene County, Pa., Sept. 24, 1862, and is a son of Robert and Elizabeth (Beall) Wylie, both of whom were born in Washington County.

Robert Wylie, father of James B., was a resident for a short period in Greene County, but otherwise his entire life has been spent in Washington County, where the Wylie family has been established since 1780, his grandfather coming here after the close of his service in the Revolutionary War. The parents of Robert Wylie were William and Mary (Clark) Wylie, and the grandparents were Robert and Jean (Thompson) Wylie. William Wylie, in his day, was a well known man all over Washington County, people coming to deal at his store, prior to 1840 and he visiting different sections to buy wool. He built the wool warehouse, situated on West Chestnut street, Washington, as far back as 1840, and his son and grandsons still utilize it for the storage of wool. This family has been engaged in the wool business for three generations and no name is better known nor any higher esteemed in business circles than that of Wylie, in all this section. Robert Wylie, who is now in his 80th year, still continues an active business man, and buyers and sellers of wool, dealing personally with him, recognize that he is just as excellent a judge of the article as he was 30 years back. He married Elizabeth Beall and they have three children: William, who resides at Washington, is a civil engineer; James B.; and Laura V., who married Joseph C. Gist, of Brooke County, W. Va. The Wylie family is of Scotch origin and it has been faithful to the Presbyterian faith for generations.

James B. Wylie was in his second year when his parents returned to Washington from Greene County and settled on the present farm in Canton Township, near Washington. He enjoyed excellent educational advantages and graduated from Washington and Jefferson College at Washington in 1882. He has practically de-



voted all his time to farming, stock raising and wool buying ever since, and in former years, in association with his father, was one of the largest sheep raisers in the county, but in great degree this industry has been curtailed. In politics he is a Republican. For ten years he served as secretary of the Canton Township school board and for two years was secretary of the School Director's Association of Washington County. He is secretary of the Washington County Road Supervisors' Association, a position he has filled since its organization in 1905, of which he was also one of the promoters.

Mr. Wylie married Miss Helen Roseborough, who was born at Sardis, Miss., and is a daughter of William D. and Elizabeth (Williamson) Roseborough, her parents being natives of Chester, S. C. To Mr. and Mrs. Wylie three children have been born: Marion M., who graduated at Washington Seminary in the Class of 1907; Garvin R., who is a student at Washington and Jefferson College, Washington; and Laura Jean, who is a student at Washington Seminary. Mr. and Mrs. Wylie are members of the Washington County Historical Society, also members of the Chautauqua Literary Society of 1906. They belong to the First United Presbyterian Church of Washington.

T. F. CASHMAN, M. D., physician and surgeon, who has been established at Washington, Pa., since 1903, in six years has built up a very satisfactory practice in the face of considerable competition. Dr. Cashman was born near the celebrated city of Cork, Ireland, in 1879.

Until he was 16 years of age, Dr. Cashman continued to reside in his native land and was a student for some years in the Christian Brothers College, at Cork. After coming to America he continued his studies, directing particular attention in the line of medicine, and in 1902 he was graduated from the medical department of Georgetown University. For one year thereafter he served as resident physician in the Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital, in Washington City, D. C., and came from there to its namesake in Pennsylvania, in July, 1903. Dr. Cashman is a member of the county and state medical societies and belongs also to the American Medical Association, and his contributions to medical literature are frequent and are valued for their scientific character. He has taken an active part in medical affairs at Washington and is a member of the staff of the City Hospital, being one of its incorporators and its secretary and treasurer. His library is comprehensive and he is a close student. He belongs to the Catholic Church and he is identified with the great Catholic order of Knights of Columbus and is medical examiner for the Washington Council.

GEORGE B. LYSLE, who has been identified with the National Bank of Claysville, at Claysville, Pa., since July, 1906, is a well known and useful citizen, having shown an interest in everything calculated to add to the general welfare and prestige of the borough ever since he took up his residence here. He was born at Allegheny City, Pa., July 18, 1878, and is a son of George and also a grandson of George Lysle.

The father of Mr. Lysle was born and spent all of his life in Allegheny County, Pa. He operated a coal mine at Camden, Pa., on the Monongahela River, above and across from McKeesport, where his father, George Lysle, had operated before him. He shipped coal by the river route and was a man well known in the coal industry.

George B. Lysle lived in Allegheny City until he was 17 years old, when he accompanied his parents to Pittsburgh and they resided for several years in the East End while he was a student in the Western University of Pennsylvania in that city, the same now being known as the University of Pittsburgh. He had previously attended Park Institute, at Allegheny, and after two years at the university he became associated with his father in the coal industry at Camden. When his father subsequently sold his interests there, Mr. Lysle became employed by the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke Company, successors of his father, and remained several years. In 1905 he came to Claysville and after serving one year as bookkeeper for the Penn Bridge Company, became identified with the National Bank at this place.

Mr. Lysle was united in marriage with Miss Louise B. MacLachlan, a daughter of Rev. Alexander MacLachlan, a well-known minister of the United Presbyterian Church, in charge at Claysville. Mr. and Mrs. Lysle have two children, Jean M. and George. He is a Republican. Both he and wife are active in the United Presbyterian Church.

GEORGE J. FLEISSNER, who occupies an important position in the Highland Glass Company at Washington, being superintendent of plant No. 1, is an experienced man in the glass business and has been associated with the present company for the past fifteen years. He was born at Steubenville, Ohio, in 1871, but was reared and educated at Washington, his parents moving to this place when he was seven years of age.

Mr. Fleissner first went to work as a tobacco stripper, and then was a clerk and package boy in the R. H. Hallam gents' furnishing store and following that he learned the tailor's trade. He worked as a tailor for three years and eight months and then entered the employ of the Tyler Tube and Pipe Company, where he continued for



GEORGE J. FLEISSNER





about three years. He then came to the Highland Glass Company and for the past seven of his fifteen years with this concern, has been the careful and efficient superintendent of plant No. 1.

In 1892, Mr. Fleissner was married to Miss Mary E. Grant, who was born in Ohio and died September 28, 1909. Four children survive this dear mother: Lena M., Hilda, Jessie and Richard P.

In politics, Mr. Fleissner is a Republican and he takes a good citizen's interest in local affairs. He is a member of the fraternal order of Eagles and of the Tribe of Ben Hur.

WILLIAM J. L. McCULLOUGH, M. D., physician and surgeon at Washington, Pa., is a member of the surgical staff of the Washington Hospital and has a large general practice in the city. He is one of the younger members of the medical profession, having been born in 1880, in Cross Creek Township, Washington County. His father, Dr. S. L. McCullough, is also a prominent medical practitioner in Washington and Allegheny Counties. Dr. S. L. McCullough was born in Buffalo Township, Washington County, Pa., in 1853, and was graduated in the Class of 1882, from the medical department of the New York University. Prior to locating at Crafton, he practiced at McDonald, in Washington County; at Frankfort Springs, in Beaver County; at Carnegie, and from there removed to Crafton, Pa.

William J. McCullough passed his early school period in the schools of Washington County, later was a student in the University of Pittsburg and subsequently entered Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia, where he was graduated in 1905. For one year thereafter he served as an interne in the Western Pennsylvania Hospital and then acted as physician to the Municipal Hospital of Pittsburg and came from there to Washington, in 1907, succeeding to the practice of the late Dr. Denny. Dr. McCullough is a member of the Washington County Medical Society, of the State Medical Society and of the American Medical Association. He has furthered his medical knowledge by taking post-graduate courses and through continuous study, investigation and experiment is not only adding to the general fund of medical science, but is perfecting his own skill, which has been abundantly recognized since he entered into practice here.

Dr. McCullough was married Sept. 25, 1907, to Miss Bertha Graham, of Burgettstown. Mrs. McCullough is a daughter of the late Dr. George S. Graham, who was once a prominent physician of Washington County and also a member of the State Legislature. Dr. and Mrs. McCullough are members of the First Presbyterian Church of Washington.

CHARLES U. BROWNLEE, a member of the well-known firm, Brownlee & Leslie, general brick contractors of Washington, has been a resident of this city for the past 30 years. He was born in 1872, in North Franklin Township, near Point Lookout, and is a son of Robert W. and Matilda (Patton) Brownlee, and a grandson of Samuel Brownlee, who was one of the pioneers of Washington County. The father of our subject was born in North Franklin Township in 1830, where during his early life he engaged in farming and stock raising, but after coming to Washington was for a number of years street commissioner, and at the time of his death, in 1902, was National Pike Commissioner. He married Matilda Patton, a native of Washington County, and they reared two children, Edwin P., a blacksmith, residing in Washington; and Charles U., the subject of this sketch.

Charles U. Brownlee was reared in Washington and attended the public schools, after which he engaged for some time in teaming, then learned brick-laying, and for the past 12 years has been engaged in brick contracting, having formed a partnership with Mr. Leslie.

In 1896, Mr. Brownlee married Georgia Stewart, who was born in Cross Creek Township, a daughter of John J. Stewart, deceased, and they have one son, Edwin Stewart Brownlee. He has served as a member of the city Council, and is identified with the Masons. Mr. and Mrs. Brownlee are members of the First United Presbyterian Church.

CHARLES GEORGE SCHADE, who fills a very important position at Canonsburg, Pa., having charge of the engineering department of the Fort Pitt Bridge Works, is also, in every way, a representative citizen of this borough. He is a native of Pittsburg, Pa., but of direct German parentage, and was born Nov. 13, 1870, and is a son of George F. and Emelie (Greiner) Schade.

The late George F. Schade was born in Germany, in 1840, and died at Pittsburg, Sept. 22, 1909. He was 14 years old when he accompanied his father, George Schade, to America, and they were shortly afterward followed by the remainder of the family, the home being established at Pittsburg. Prior to enlisting for service in the Civil War, George F. Schade worked in a cooper shop. His first enlistment was in Co. F, 136th Pa. Vol. Inf., and after its termination he re-enlisted and served until the close of the war. He was a faithful soldier and his record reflects honor upon his name. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic at Pittsburg. He resumed work as a cooper after he returned from the army, and later established a cooperage business of his own, which he conducted for 40 years. Fraternally he was an Odd Fellow and was identified with



Mt. Moriah Lodge No. 360, of Pittsburg. For many years he was a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. He married Emelie Greinert, a daughter of John Greinert, and she survives, making her home at Aspinwall, Pa. The children of George F. Schade and wife were: Charles G.; Edward J., who is in business at Aspinwall; George F., who is in the plumbing business at Pittsburg; Frank F., who is a traveling salesman for the Logan-Gregg Hardware Company, of Pittsburg; Emelie, who is the wife of Harry Morgan, resides at Aspinwall; and Alice, who is a teacher in the public schools of Pittsburg.

Charles G. Schade was educated in the excellent public schools of his native city and after completing his High School course, studied civil engineering in the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute of Troy, N. Y., and was graduated in 1892, with his coveted degree of C. E. He has followed his profession, giving especial attention to structural and bridge engineering ever since and was with the Keystone Bridge Company, of Pittsburg, until February, 1899, when he came to Canonsburg, called to take charge of the draughting department, later being advanced to his present office, with the Fort Pitt Bridge Company. He is a very important factor in this combination of capital and energy.

In October, 1895, Mr. Schade was married to Miss Helen Zeiner, who was born at St. Louis, Mo., but was reared at Pittsburg. Her parents were William B. and Elizabeth (Appel) Zeiner. They have five children, namely: Berthold G., Amelia, Helen, Roland and Karl. Mr. Schade was reared a Republican in politics, but at present is not quite in accord with all party issues and calls himself independent. He is a member of the Board of Directors of the Canonsburg General Hospital and of the Board of Health and has served four years as a very useful and intelligent member of the borough Council, being president for one year and has also served as a member of the school board. Fraternally he is identified with the Elks and is exalted ruler of Lodge No. 846, at Canonsburg.

SAMUEL BUSHFIELD, general contractor and a leader in his line of work at Washington, Pa., has been a resident of this city since April, 1898. He was born in Ohio County, W. Va., in 1853, and is a son of William Bushfield, an old resident of that county, who followed the milling business.

Samuel Bushfield worked on a farm in his youth and then learned the carpenter trade. Since 1876 he has been engaged in general contracting, building his first house under contract in that year. In 1879 he located at West Alexander, in Washington County, where he carried on his business until he came to Washington in 1898. He has resided here ever since and has invested in prop-

erty, in 1907 building his fine residence at No. 430 East Chestnut street. He has interested himself in public affairs as far as comes within the domain of good citizenship, but asks no political favors.

On Oct. 2, 1879, Mr. Bushfield was married to Miss Laura B. Chambers, a daughter of J. P. Chambers, a member of one of the old and substantial families. They have four children, all yet under the paternal roof: Mary Olive, Grace M., William C. and Paul A. Mr. and Mrs. Bushfield are members of the Second United Presbyterian Church.

CHARLES L. TAGGART, proprietor of the South Side Stock Farm, a prosperous farmer and stock raiser of Canton Township, Washington County, Pa., and a member of the township school board, was born in this township, Oct. 28, 1870, and is a son of James and Margaret A. (McBride) Taggart.

Charles L. Taggart is a descendant of James Taggart, or Taggert, as the name is spelled in earlier histories. He emigrated to America from Ireland in 1783 and after reaching Philadelphia, Pa., was married to Martha Ferguson. In 1784 he came to Washington County, Pa., and bought a tract of land called Chestnut, containing 260 acres, from John and Thomas Douglas, who had taken it up two years previously. It was situated on the headwaters of Chartiers Creek. In 1831 he bought a farm of 400 acres, in Licking County, Ohio, and still another farm, in Tuscarawas County, Ohio. His family numbered seven children, five sons and two daughters, namely: John James, Samuel, Robert, Mary, Elizabeth, and William. Of this family, John married a Miss Miller and emigrated to Harrison County, Ohio. James (grandfather of the subject of this sketch) married Martha Fergus, and came into possession of the homestead, on which he died. Samuel married Catherine Morrow and settled in Wayne County, Ohio. Mary became the wife of George Miller and lived in Cross Creek village. Elizabeth married John Marquis and lived in Cross Creek Township. James Taggart, the pioneer, was a man of forceful character. He was quite prominent in this section in early days and did his full share in the development of the county from the almost primitive wilderness that it was when he first saw it. This family has been prominent since the time of the first settlements, especially in Canton Township, and its members have intermarried with those of other prominent pioneer families, such as the Merrows, the Allisons, the McCloys, the Millers. The old stone residence of solid and durable construction, now occupied by the subject of this sketch, was built in 1804.

James Taggart (2), son of James and Martha (Ferguson) Taggart, was born on the farm in Washington County, where his life was passed, becoming one of the

township's most esteemed and reliable citizens. He followed general farming and raised a large number of sheep. He was united in marriage with Martha Fergus, and they had children, as follows: James, Samuel, William, John, Margaret, Sarah, Rebecca, Martha and Mary. He was an elder in the Upper Buffalo congregation for 24 years. His death occurred July 22 1863.

James Taggart (3), son of James and Martha (Fergus) Taggart, and father of Charles L., was born on the homestead, Nov. 10, 1823. He subsequently came into possession of the family estate, on which he passed his life, engaged in agricultural pursuits. He received his education in the Notring Academy. Inheriting those forceful traits of character which had distinguished his pioneer ancestor, he became one of the township's leading men, and at various times was called on to serve in township office, in which he always acquitted himself with credit. He voted with the Democratic party before the Civil War, but in 1862 joined the ranks of the Republican party and served a term as county auditor. He was a member of the Upper Buffalo Presbyterian Church, was a trustee and led the choir for a number of years. His death took place in 1892, when he was about 64 years of age. He was married Oct. 20, 1857, to Margaret A., a daughter of James and Ann (Cockins) McBride, and to them were born the following children: James McBride, who married Jennie Maxwell; Annie F., who married F. W. Donaldson; Archibald A., who married Ella W. McCarrel; Urania B., who married Alexander Hamilton; and Charles L. The mother of the above family resides with her son, Charles L., on the homestead. On Oct. 2, 1909, she celebrated her 75th birthday, on which happy occasion there were present 22 of her grandchildren, two great-grandchildren and five of her children.

Charles L. Taggart grew to man's estate on the old home farm. He received his education in the district schools and at Buffalo Academy in Hopewell Township. Since leaving school he has given his close attention to the management of his large farm of 265 acres. He raises Aberdeen Angus cattle and the American Delaine sheep, keeping about 250 head of the latter, and is numbered among the most enterprising and successful agriculturists of this section. In 1907, at the Chicago International Live Stock Exposition, a show that was open to the entire world, he was awarded the grand champion prize for the best dressed steer carcass exhibited, although he had many skilled competitors. The steer was 16 months old and netted him \$338. In 1909 he won a number of premiums at the same exposition and produced the highest priced yearling steer carcass, and the heaviest yearling steer carcass in the show.

Mr. Taggart married Miss Catherine E. Ryburn, who was born in Chartiers Township and is a daughter of

the late John Ryburn. They have five children: James L., Mabel M., Matthew L., Carl R., and Emma. Mr. Taggart and his family are members of the Upper Buffalo Presbyterian Church.

CHARLES L. V. ACHESON, who, as district attorney of Washington County, Pa., has demonstrated the legal knowledge, the discrimination and sound judgment which a successful incumbent of this important office must have, was born in Washington County, Oct. 21, 1873, and is a son of James C. and Mary (Bureau) Acheson.

Perhaps no citizen in Washington County was better known or more respected than the late James C. Acheson. He was born in the county, into a pioneer family, Feb. 13, 1824, resided in the same section all his life and died Apr. 20, 1895. He married Mary Bureau and they had five children born to them.

Charles L. V. Acheson completed the public school course and then entered Washington and Jefferson College, where he was graduated in the Class of 1894, after which he read law under the direction of Attorney Henry M. Donigan and was admitted to the bar in March, 1898. He immediately entered into practice in Washington County and soon won attention as an advocate, and confidence in his personal integrity. This led to his popularity and to his subsequent election in 1907 to the office of district attorney, with the duties of which he soon made himself familiar and has efficiently performed them ever since, without respect to creed, nationality or politics, having simply done his best according to the law. In his work he is supported by his able assistant, T. H. W. Fergus. Mr. Acheson is unmarried. He resides at No. 8 West Maiden street. He is a Republican.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, proprietor of Hotel Abbott and one of the leading citizens of West Monongahela, Pa., who has been a resident of Washington County since 1856, was born at Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 30, 1847, and is a son of John and Mary Abbott. John Abbott, who was a printer by trade, was a native of Brooklyn, N. Y., but subsequently removed with his family to Pittsburg, Pa., where he worked on the first newspaper printed in that city, and followed his trade until the time of his death in 1853. His wife was a native of Ireland, and they became the parents of three children: William; John, deceased, and Thomas, who lives in New Mexico. The mother of our subject subsequently married Adam Smith and in 1856 removed to Washington County, Pa. She became the mother of four children by her second marriage, namely: Adam, James, Joseph and Mary Ann, who is the widow of Jacob Rolloson.

William Abbott was about 5 years old when his



mother and father brought the family to Pittsburg, which at that time had but one railroad, and in 1856 they came to Washington County and located at Mingo, which is now known as River View. There Mr. Abbott was reared and shortly after the family located entered the coal mines, and continued a miner for 30 years, during which time he spent two years in the gold mines of Montana. He subsequently embarked in contracting and road building, which he still follows, and in partnership with Thomas B. Myers has built many of the roads of Washington County, and in 1903 he erected at West Monongahela, the Hotel Abbott, which is a 31-room brick building, and is located on the electric railroad. Mr. Abbott is a member of the B. P. O. E. of Monongahela City. He has served 18 years as a school director of Carroll Township and was instrumental in having the old log school-houses replaced by modern buildings, and has served 12 years as supervisor and in various other township offices.

On Dec. 25, 1870, Mr. Abbott married Elizabeth Hodgson, and they have the following children: James, who married Lucinda Lode and has three children—William, Hodgson and Almeda; Addison; Mayme; Margaret, who is the wife of Warren Yohe, has one son, Lewis; John; Edward, who married Lillian Gee and has three children—Margaret, Elizabeth, and Kenneth; Joseph; Ody; Lottie and Elija, who died young.

W. W. SMITH, deceased, for many years was so actively identified with the leading business interests of Washington, Pa., as to be easily recalled by those who take pride in the achievements of the older generation and give them the credit due for the city's present prosperity. He was born at Washington, Pa., Aug. 15, 1830, and was a son of William and Fanny (Wrenshall) Smith.

William Smith was born near Darlington, Beaver Co., Pa., Aug. 15, 1800, and grew to manhood on his father's farm. In 1821, with his brother, James T. Smith, he came to Washington and they established a general store and succeeded so well in their enterprise that they were led, one year later, to seek a wider field, which they found in Philadelphia. They established themselves in commodious quarters on Market Street in that city and continued there prosperously until the breaking down of James T. Smith's health caused them to sell their mercantile interests in Philadelphia, in 1825. William Smith then returned to the western part of the State and conducted a general store at Uniontown until 1828, in which year he again took up his residence in Washington. He opened a store shortly afterward, in the building where the Watson Block now stands, just south of the Public Square, and remained there until 1835, and then purchased the Rev. Thomas Hogue property at the north-

east corner of Main and Beau streets, into which he moved his store. Mr. Smith here carried on a very satisfactory business by himself until 1853, when he admitted his son, W. W. Smith, as a partner, under the firm name of William Smith & Son. Some years after the establishing of his store, he organized a private bank and this business was conducted under the same firm name. In 1867, William Smith retired, leaving the management of these large interests to his son and partner, the latter having demonstrated superior business capacity. After his retirement, Mr. Smith moved to Philadelphia, where he purchased a pleasant home in which he resided until the spring of 1887, when he returned to Washington, where his death occurred July 12, 1887, when aged 87 years. He was possessed of large realty holdings, among them the Green Tree Corner, which he had acquired from Judge Baird at an early date, and the northwest corner of Main and Beau streets, on which, in 1861, he erected the magnificent brick and iron structure known as Iron Hall.

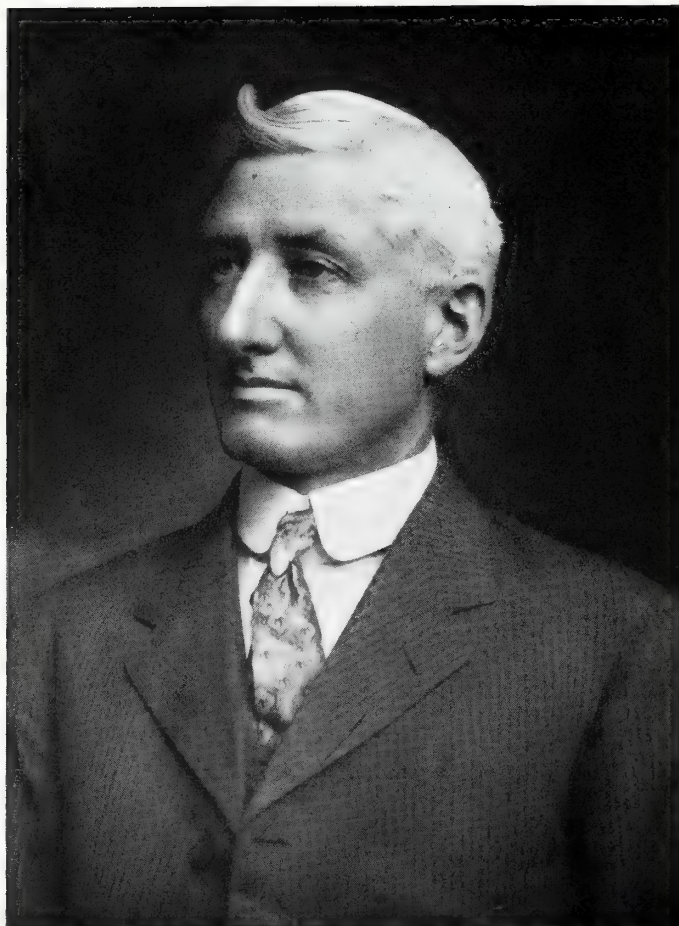
Mr. Smith was married (first) in 1828, to Miss Fanny Wrenshall, of Pittsburg, and they had two children: William W. and Fanny Fielding, the latter of whom became the wife of Ferdinand Varro. Mrs. Smith became an invalid and passed away in the fall of 1861. Subsequently, in Philadelphia, Mr. Smith married a Mrs. Newell, a widow, who was a daughter of John Simes, an early resident of Washington, and she died in Philadelphia during the winter of 1886. William Smith was a man of Christian life and character. In earlier years he was a member of the Covenanter Church, later, while living at Washington, united with the Cumberland Presbyterian Church and after moving to Philadelphia, attended the United Presbyterian Church.

William W. Smith, son of William and Fanny (Wrenshall) Smith, enjoyed both educational and social advantages. Prior to 1848 he was a student in the preparatory department of Washington College, under Prof. Robert Milligan, and then entered the freshman class. After his graduation with the class of 1852, he entered actively into commercial life in his father's employ and in 1853 was admitted to partnership. He was a man of brilliant intellect and prepared for the bar although he never sought admission, finding his knowledge of law, however, to be of great value to him as his business interests accumulated. After the retirement of his father, in 1867, Mr. Smith continued the management of the establishments above mentioned and by his ability, caution and judgment added largely to the prestige they had already enjoyed. Later in life he was ably assisted by his two sons, who still conduct the banking house of William Smith & Son, which was founded by their grandfather.

In addition to the interests above commented on, Mr.







JAMES H. MCBURNEY

Smith was actively identified with various organizations of the borough, charitable and benevolent as well as business, and was deeply interested in matters pertaining to education. For years he was a member of the board of trustees of Washington and Jefferson College, and was proprietor and rector of Trinity Hall, a select boarding school for boys. This institution was established in 1879 in the building which Mr. Smith had used for 12 years as a private residence. It was built in 1857 and was purchased by Mr. Smith from Joseph McKnight, in 1866. The boarding school scheme proved successful and from time to time it became necessary to enlarge the original building. A description of Trinity Hall, its exceptional advantages as a school, and its surroundings, may best be given in the tribute once paid it by Rev. Fred C. Cowper, of Amesbury, Mass.: "The school grounds contain 40 acres situated in a rich and beautiful hill country, 1200 feet above tide water, and surrounded by wide spreading maples, elms, lindens and evergreens, with orchards, gardens and vineyards, through which wind broad drives bordered by well kept lawns. There has never been sickness in the school. Delicate boys become strong and manly in its pure, health-giving atmosphere. The morals of the place are pure; the tone elevating and refining. Under the present management, the household in all its departments is suitable for the sons of gentlemen, and has all the comforts of a refined home. It is a lovely spot indeed, favored by Nature, developed by the best skill of the landscape gardener, kept up by those who take pride in it; and fortunate is the boy who is permitted to spend his school days at Trinity Hall." This institution had its inception in the desire of Mr. Smith to have his own sons educated within the influences of their own refined home.

On July 13, 1867, William W. Smith was united in marriage with Miss Emma Willard McKennan, a daughter of Hon. William McKennan, judge of the United States Court. Two sons were born to them, namely: William McKennan and Ulysses S. Grant. The former is a very prominent banker and financier at Washington. He married Miss Lucy Butler, of Columbus, Ohio, and their beautiful home is on Park Avenue, formerly Trinity Hall. Ulysses S. Grant Smith resides abroad, having been connected with the Diplomatic Service of the United States since 1903. The beloved wife and mother was removed from the happy domestic circle on Aug. 31, 1879, and from this crushing grief Mr. Smith never fully recovered. He was, however, a man of the highest Christian type and permitted no personal sorrow to interfere with his outside relations. For many years he was a very earnest member of the Episcopal Church, from 1853 until 1892 was its treasurer, and three times was called upon to represent the Diocese of Pittsburg in the General Convention of the church held at Boston, in

1877; in New York City in 1880; and in Philadelphia, in 1883. During the Civil War he served as a volunteer aid-de-camp, on the staff of Gen. U. S. Grant, both in the Southwest and in Virginia, and between him and that great commander was cemented a personal regard, a token of which was given when, among the wedding guests of Mr. and Mrs. Smith, at their marriage, in 1867, General Grant, wife and sons, came in the capacity of friends. This friendship was maintained and family visits were exchanged through later years.

JAMES H. MCBURNEY, president of the Canonsburg Milling Company, of Canonsburg, Pa., has been identified with the milling interests of this place for the past eighteen years. He was born near Midway, in Robinson Township, Washington County, Pa., November 2, 1860, and is a son of John R. and Elizabeth (Robb) McBurney.

John R. McBurney, father of James H., was born in Robinson Township, Washington County, on the same farm on which his father, James McBurney, was born and lived. The first wife of James McBurney was a sister of Samuel Atcheson, of near Hickory, the latter of whom died recently and was a well known citizen. The second marriage was to Catherine Lindsay. The first of the McBurneys in Washington County, came from McBurneys Mills, Ireland. John R. McBurney was married in early manhood to Elizabeth Robb, who died on the old Midway homestead in 1893. Her parents were George and Janet (George) Robb, who were farming people in Cecil Township, near Venice. They were both reared in Washington County. George Robb died in his native county but his widow died after moving to Iowa. John R. McBurney died in July, 1896, aged sixty-six years. They had the following children: James H.; George Robb, who is a minister in the Covenant Church is located in Kansas, and he married Mary Houston, of Blanchard, Iowa; Elmer, who is a Christian Science practitioner residing at Oakland, Cal., married Elizabeth Scott; Kate W., who for five years has been a medical missionary at Tak-Hing-Chau, China, a noble woman, at the present writing (1909) is visiting her home in Washington County; M. R., who is an osteopathic physician located at Los Angeles, Cal., married Mary White, of Beaver Falls, Pa.; Jean George, who is deceased; Jean George (2), who is also a missionary and physician as is her older sister, carries on her work in the same part of China; and W. J., who is a minister of the Covenant Church, settled at Fair Grove, Mich., married Minnie Wylie, of Concord, Ohio.

James H. McBurney, of Canonsburg, was educated in the public schools near his home and at Ingleside Academy, at McDonald, and in 1881 was graduated from Duff's Business College at Pittsburg. He remained at home and assisted in the cultivation of the farm for sev-



eral years and then went into the mill of Robbins and Bamford, at Midway, and remained there for five and one-half years. In 1891 he came to Canonsburg and purchased the mill that was then operated for thirteen years by himself and his former employers, the firm name being Robbins, Bamford & McBurney. At a later date Mr. McBurney organized the Canonsburg Milling Company. He stands very high in the business world and he enjoys also the respect and esteem of those with whom he comes into contact socially.

In 1894, Mr. McBurney was married to Miss Sadie Scott, a daughter of James and Eliza (Thompson) Scott, of Beaver Falls, Pa., and they have five children: Mary Lois, John R., James Glenn, Elizabeth Margaret and Jean Scott. The pleasant family home is situated at No. 125 Belmont avenue, Canonsburg. Mr. McBurney is a member of the Miller's Run Covenant Church.

J. EDGAR & GEORGE W. COATSWORTH are the owners of the Coatsworth Grocery and Meat Market, which was originally established at California, Pa., in 1898, by a brother, Jonas C. Coatsworth, who carried on the business until the time of his death in 1901. In July, 1901, our subjects took charge of the business, which was then principally a meat market, and was then located in a small frame building on Wood Street, just opposite their present store, which is located in a two-story brick building which they erected in 1905. Since taking charge of the business the Coatsworth Brothers have gradually increased their stock in groceries and now carry a full line of groceries and provisions in connection with their meat market, and do their own slaughtering and dressing of meats.

J. Edgar Coatsworth was born Mar. 25, 1865, in Monongahela City, Pa., and George W. Coatsworth was born Apr. 11, 1875, at California, and they are sons of Thomas and Fanny (Lowstutter) Coatsworth, who came to California with the family in 1874. The father died in October, 1907, and is survived by his widow, who is the mother of 11 children, eight of whom were reared to maturity.

J. E. Coatsworth was reared in California, where he attended the local schools, and subsequently spent two years in the employ of the Westinghouse Machine Company at Wilmerding, Pa., returning to California in 1901 after the death of his brother, Jonas. He was united in marriage with Kathryn Savage, and they have two children: Alice and Mary. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., the Royal Arcanum, and the Bankers' Life Insurance Company.

George W. Coatsworth was reared and educated at California, Pa., and married Sarah Rossell, and they have two children, Glenn and Harriet. He also is affil-

iated with the Odd Fellows and the Bankers' Life Insurance Company.

THOMAS McKENNAN, M. D., deceased, who, for a period approaching a half century, was one of the leading men in the profession of medicine in Washington County, was born in the borough of Washington, Pa., May 21, 1825, and was a son of Thomas McKean Thompson and Matilda (Bowman) McKennan.

In recalling the life and services of men of unusual prominence in any walk of life, it is interesting to investigate into their ancestry and to trace the natural inheritance of ability. Dr. McKennan came of Revolutionary stock. Probably his great-grandfather, Rev. William McKennan, was a native of Ireland. He came to America in 1730 and settled at Wilmington, Del., where he had charge of a Presbyterian church for a protracted period. His son, Col. William McKennan, was born in Delaware, in 1758. He took part in the Revolutionary War, was one of the officers in the Patriot army at the battle of Brandywine, where he was severely wounded, and endured the privations of the memorable winter at Valley Forge. Although he survived his army exposure, he died from the effects of injuries received, after he had become a resident of the borough of Washington, to which place he came from Charleston, W. Va., in 1801. He married Elizabeth Thompson, who was a niece of Governor Thomas McKean, of Pennsylvania, who was also one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. The third son of this marriage was Thomas McKean T. McKennan, who was the father of the late Dr. McKennan.

Hon. Thomas McKean T. McKennan was born at Newcastle, Del., in 1794, and from early boyhood evinced unusual mental ability, graduating from Washington University when but sixteen years of age. He wisely chose the profession of law and when twenty-one years old he was admitted to the bar. Honors were bestowed upon him thick and fast. He served as deputy-attorney-general of Washington County for three years; in 1831 became a member of the National House of Representatives, where he completed four full terms and in 1842 completed the unexpired term of Hon. Joseph Lawrence. In 1840 he was chosen a presidential elector; in 1848 was made president of the Pennsylvania Electoral College, and in 1850, President Fillmore appointed him a member of his cabinet, as secretary of the interior. This honorable and high public office Mr. McKennan retained but a short time, resigning its honors and emoluments in order to resume active practice, give more attention to congenial literary pursuits and to assist in developing industries and furthering enterprises for benefitting his own State and section. After his return to

private life he became president of the Hempfield Railroad Company, a position he was filling at the time of his death, which took place at Reading, Pa., July 9, 1852. In 1815 he had married Matilda Bowman, who was a daughter of a prominent merchant of Brownsville, Pa. Mrs. McKennan died in March, 1858. Eight children were born to the above union.

The late Dr. Thomas McKennan was the fifth member of his parents' family. He was reared in the midst of the most fortunate surroundings for the development of his unusual abilities. Wealth and social prestige both were his. In 1842 he was graduated at Washington College, immediately after which he entered upon the study of medicine, and in 1846 he was graduated in this science, at the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia. After a year's service as an interne, in the charity institutions of that city, he located in Allegheny, where he engaged in practice until 1851, when he settled permanently at Washington. Here he became eminent and through the many continuous years of medical and surgical work, met with such professional success as to make his name a household word over a large part of Washington County. He was never desirous of political honors, although staunch in his adherence to the principles of the Republican party, but on many occasions he permitted his name to be used on educational and benevolent boards. For many years he served as a trustee of Washington and Jefferson College; was a trustee of Washington Seminary and a valuable member of the school board of the borough of Washington. He was interested in benevolent organizations of all kinds and was a member of the board of managers of the Pennsylvania Reform School, lending his influence and professional knowledge to the solving of many of its most complex problems.

In 1854, Dr. McKennan was united in marriage with Margaret M. Stockton, who still survives, residing at No. 42 East Maiden street, Washington. Of their family of twelve children, a number survive, one son, Dr. Thomas M. T. McKennan, perpetuating the name and professional success of his late father.

ALBERT FOSTER McILVAINE, a dealer in a general line of tinware, roofing and heating apparatus, at Canonsburg, Pa., is a representative citizen and successful business man. He was born in Somerset Township, Washington County, Pa., and was three years old when his parents, John and Margaret (Horner) McIlvaine, moved to North Strabane Township.

The grandfathers on both sides were natives of Washington County, both the McIlvaines and Horners having come among the earliest pioneers. John McIlvaine, the father, died in 1887, when aged forty-one years, from the direct result of a cold contracted while he was serving as a soldier in the Civil War. He married Margaret Horner,

and they had three children: Albert Foster; Maud, who died in infancy; and Harvey Carson, who resides at Linden, Washington County. He took a business course in Duff's Commercial College, and now is a farmer. He married Irene Washabaugh, a daughter of W. B. Washabaugh, and they have had three children: Calvin and Lloyd, both of whom survive; and Margaret, who is deceased. The father was a physician.

Albert F. McIlvaine attended the public schools of Linden, where the family lived until he was grown to manhood. Shortly afterward he entered into his roofing and heating business at Canonsburg, where he enjoys a large trade. A large amount of building in the city calls for more and more modern comfort and security and this is just in line with the commodities Mr. McIlvaine handles.

Mr. McIlvaine was married in 1898, to Miss Anna Mary Templeton, a daughter of David Templeton, Sr., of North Strabane Township. In politics he is an active Republican and while residing in the country served as township clerk of North Strabane Township. His attractive home is situated on South Central avenue, Canonsburg.

DAVID H. WISE, general contractor, No. 708 Jefferson avenue, Washington, has been a resident of this borough for eighteen years and belongs to an old and prominent pioneer family of western Pennsylvania. He was born in Greene County, Pa., in 1855, and when he was about four years old his parents moved to West Bethlehem Township, Washington County.

Thus Mr. Wise may almost be claimed as a native of Washington County for all his many business achievements have been completed here and in this county he was reared and educated. He remained with his parents until he was eighteen years of age and then went to work in a sawmill, where he continued for four years, after which he learned the carpenter trade, showing particular aptness for the same. He has been engaged in doing a general contracting business for the past ten years and has been connected with much of the important building going on in different parts of the county.

In 1890, Mr. Wise was married to Miss Emma Moninger, a daughter of Michael Moninger. She is a lady well known in the different charity organizations in the city, being identified with benevolent societies connected with the Christian Church, of which she is a devoted member.

The Wise family was among the early pioneers who settled in this section and it has been noted for its enterprising spirit and rugged honesty. Probably no family ever lived in this part of Washington County that did so much, individually and collectively, in the early days of its history, to promote rapid settlement and improve-



ment. It was a Wise who erected the first water-power mill for grinding grain, built in the valley of Ten-Mile and it probably was in operation in 1775 and remained in possession of the Wise family until about 1840.

WILLIAM R. GUNN, one of South Franklin Township's representative and respected citizens, has resided on his present farm in this section since 1900, but he was born in West Finley Township, Washington County, Pa., December 8, 1856, and is a son of Alexander A. and Mary (Burns) Gunn.

Alexander A. Gunn was born also in West Finley Township and spent the larger portion of his life there, dying in 1899. He was a son of John Gunn, a very early settler in that part of Washington County, who probably was born in Scotland. Alexander A. Gunn was a useful and respected man and was well known all over the county. In politics he was affiliated with the Republican party. He was one of the liberal supporters of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, at Windy Gap. He married Mary Burns and of their children the following survive: Mary J., who married Rev. J. W. Fisher, a prominent Presbyterian minister of San Francisco, Cal; William R., of South Franklin Township; Ross Delano Aldrich, who is a practicing physician of Cleveland, Ohio; Leanna, wife of Ellsworth Ackley, who resides at Homestead, Pa.; Addie, who married George Orm, of Canyon City, Col.; Sadie, who is the wife of John N. Marshall, of West Finley Township; Lottie, who is the wife of Lewis Barnhart, of Cleveland; and Linnie, who is the wife of Elmer Grimm, of Homestead.

William R. Gunn was reared in West Finley Township and obtained his education in the schools of Washington County. He was married (first) to Miss Belle Patterson, who was born in Greene County, Pa., and they had two children; Jean B. and Robert P. He was married (second) to Mrs. Ida (Baldwin) Clapper, a daughter of Silas Baldwin, of South Franklin Township, and they have one daughter, Cora Louise.

Mr. Gunn is identified with the Republican party, which, in the spring of 1909, made him its local candidate for the office of director of the poor, for Washington County. He has served as school director since removing to this township and is numbered with the useful citizens. Mr. and Mrs. Gunn are members of Bethel Presbyterian Church at Van Buren, in which he is an elder.

WILLIAM L. MILNE, who does a large business at Washington as a plaster contractor, has been a resident of this city for thirty-seven years and is one of its best known, reliable and reputable business men. He was born in Scotland, in 1853.

In his native land Mr. Milne attended school near his

home but when thirteen years of age he came to America, stopping first in the city of Pittsburg, Pa., where he learned the plasterer's trade. In the spring of 1872 he came to Washington and has been engaged in general contracting along his line, for many years. Mr. Milne has acquired property and also high standing as a citizen and formerly, when more active in politics than at present, he was frequently urged to accept public office. He served in the council of the old borough and has also been a member of the school board of East Washington.

In 1873, Mr. Milne was married to Miss Flora E. Baldwin, who is now deceased, three children surviving her, namely: Gertrude, who is the wife of H. H. Shank, who conducts a grocery business at Washington; Elizabeth, who is the wife of Frank Ewing, an attorney at Pittsburg, Pa., and Rena, who is the wife of F. E. Montgomery, an attorney in the city of New York. Mr. Milne was married (second) to Miss Laura Johnston, of Washington County. Mr. Milne is a member of the Methodist Protestant Church and belongs to its official board. He is identified with the Royal Arcanum.

W. B. CULLEY, merchant tailor, doing a large and prosperous business at Burgettstown under the firm style of Culley Bros., is a son of Robert J. and Annie Elizabeth Culley, and was born at Burgettstown, Pa., September 19, 1866, where he was reared and educated.

In 1888, Mr. Culley went to Canonsburg and worked in a tailoring establishment there until 1901; from Canonsburg he went to McDonald and six months later returned to Burgettstown and bought out the merchant tailoring business of C. M. Elder. Mr. Culley has been an active citizen and served as burgess of Burgettstown, from February, 1894, to 1897, being the first incumbent of that honorable office to serve three years.

On January 26, 1892, Mr. Culley was married to Miss Jessie B. Schaughency, of Canonsburg. They are members of the First Presbyterian Church at Burgettstown, of which he is treasurer of the board of trustees. He is past master of the Masonic Lodge at Burgettstown and belongs also to the Odd Fellows and is a past commander of the Sons of Veterans.

REV. HENRY WOODS, D. D., professor emeritus of Washington and Jefferson College, has been identified with this great school of learning for more than forty-two years and was an active teacher for over thirty-nine years. Since 1907 he has been pastor of the Presbyterian Church at East Buffalo, Washington County, Pa., of which he has served as stated supply since 1871. Dr. Woods was born in Missouri, July 2, 1838, and is a son of Andrew and Rebecca (Brisson) Woods.

The father of Dr. Woods was born at Wheeling, W. Va.,







COL. ALEXANDER L. HAWKINS

and the mother at Pittsburg, Pa. They had the happiness of rearing a family of sons to noble manhood, and these, in order were as follows: James Brison, who, for many years was engaged in the steamboat business between St. Louis and New Orleans, later was agent for a transportation line at New Orleans; Luther, who now lives retired at Toronto, Can., was engaged in business at St. Louis, for a long period; Archibald, who resides at St. Louis, was long identified with business life there; Alfred, who died in New Orleans, in 1905; Henry; Francis, who is pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Martinsburg, W. Va., has been stationed there for thirty years; and Oliver Brison, who died in Texas, in 1885.

Dr. Henry Woods was graduated from Washington College in the class of 1857, after which he taught school for two years at Morgantown and then entered a theological college and was graduated in 1862, was licensed by the Presbytery of Baltimore, and accepted the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church at Steubenville, Ohio. He continued his ministerial duties there for five years and then accepted the call to Washington and Jefferson College, becoming a member of the faculty in April, 1867, taking the chair of languages. For thirty-nine years he has lent his scholarly presence to these historic halls and all over the country, where men of education gather who have a dear memory of old Washington and Jefferson. Dr. Woods is recalled with the respect, esteem and affection which show appreciation of his years of faithful effort. In addition to his college work, during all these years, he has frequently been called on to supply charges, and in 1871 he became the regular supply at the East Buffalo Church and after retiring from active duties in the college, accepted the pastorate in 1907.

In January, 1863, Dr. Woods was married to Miss Mary L. Ewing, a daughter of Hon. John H. Ewing, who was one of the oldest residents of Washington. Mrs. Woods died in December, 1904. They had four children that reached maturity, namely: Margaret, who married William B. Hamilton, who is a missionary in China; Mary N., who resides at home; John E., who is general manager of sales for the Carnegie Steel Company, at Cincinnati, Ohio; and Francis H., who is an attorney at Washington. Both sons are graduates of Washington and Jefferson College.

COL. ALEXANDER L. HAWKINS, deceased, will long be remembered as one of Washington County's distinguished citizens. He was born September 6, 1843, and his death occurred July 18, 1900. His early days were spent on his father's farm, on the border line of Washington and Greene counties, Pa.

Col. Hawkins was a soldier by inheritance, belonging to the fourth generation of a military family. The founder

of this family in America, was Robert Hawkins, who came from England as early as 1715. It is recorded of him that he was an industrious, prudent man and during his long life in the country of his adoption, amassed an ample fortune. That he was a true patriot and loyal supporter of the colonies in their struggle for freedom from Great Britain, was shown by his contributing more than 2,000 pounds sterling to the Patriots' cause. Three of his sons fought in the Revolutionary War and one of these died during the winter of hardship at Valley Forge.

James Hawkins, father of the late Colonel Hawkins, was a farmer and a carder of wool. He was a man of sterling character and practical ideas and being industrious himself, he impressed upon his children the value of frugality supplementing industry, in providing for a future of independence. He resided on the Hawkins homestead, situated in East Bethlehem Township, Washington County, the original tract that came into the Hawkins family in 1772, on letters patent granted to his father, Thomas Hawkins, by the commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Alexander L. Hawkins was the fourth child born to his parents. He was surrounded in youth with the uplifting influences of a Christian home and was reared in a law-abiding community. After receiving a liberal education in the public schools, he prepared for college at George's Creek Academy and for some time subsequently was a student at Waynesburg College, interrupting his course in order to teach a few terms of schools. He was on the eve of resuming his collegiate studies when came the clarion call to arms, one to which every loyal fiber of his being responded. As soon as he could arrange his affairs, Alexander L. Hawkins enlisted for service in the Federal Army, becoming a member of Co. K, 15th Pa. Vol. Cav., on August 30, 1862. He was one of a company of farmer boys, many of them being acquaintances, all of sturdy strength, robust frames and clean and wholesome lives. The company was almost entirely a Greene County organization, and in the later victories won by the regiment, this aggregation bore no inconsiderable part. The first work of the regiment was the raid on Chambersburg and then came the battle of Antietam. On May 19, 1863, he was raised from the ranks to be corporal and subsequently filled the various grades of non-commissioned officers until October, 1864, when he was made lieutenant, and in the following spring he was given a commission as captain of a U. S. Col. troop. His superior officers recognized in him a commander and soldier of great ability. In the winter of 1862, he was made acting lieutenant when the regiment was lying in the barracks at Nashville. Later, at the battle of Nashville, when he was serving under Gen. Thomas, with the rank of captain, he did valiant service. For some months after



the actual termination of the war, he remained in the service as a member of the staff of Maj-Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, and was finally mustered out on January 21, 1866.

After his return from the army, Col. Hawkins entered into the drug business at Pittsburg and from the fall of 1866 continued there for two years, when he sold his store and moved on the homestead in East Bethlehem Township, Washington County, ere long becoming prominently identified with politics. He was a strong Republican and at different times served with great efficiency as chairman of the county Republican organization. In the fall of 1875 he was elected treasurer of Washington County, held other public offices and was burgess of East Washington, when he entered the service of the government for the Spanish-American War.

It was during his term as treasurer of Washington County, that Col. Hawkins began his career with the 10th Pa. N. G., which, as an organization, has long stood very high in the regard of the citizens of the State. In 1872, Co. H, the local company of the 10th Regiment, was so demoralized that there had been a suggestion entertained to disorganize it. However, on the advice of Maj. Wilson, who had been the first captain of the company, Alexander L. Hawkins was chosen as commander, receiving his commission on January 1, 1877. Maj. Wilson had been right, Mr. Hawkins was just the man needed to bring about the former efficiency of Co. H, and both his and the company's usefulness were shown shortly afterward, when they took part in quelling the Pittsburg riot. On February 12, 1879, he was elected colonel of the regiment, succeeding Col. Black, of Greensburg, and was re-elected in 1884, 1888, and in 1894, and for a long time served as senior colonel, and with him at its head it was developed into one of the strongest military organizations in the State. It gained a name for itself both on account of its make-up and its devotion to its commander, and was affectionately called "Hawkins' Hay-Seed Regiment." During his twenty years' service as commander of the regiment, Col. Hawkins never missed an encampment nor was absent on any occasion when his regiment was represented. He commanded during three inauguration ceremonies at Washington, those making Garfield, Cleveland and Harrison, President of the United States. He enjoyed the most cordial relations with his fellow officers and was so beloved by his men that, as was the case with a favorite commander during the Civil War, the affectionate and familiar title of "Pap" was given him. He was a man of commanding presence and martial air and presented a fine appearance at all functions where the military was not only useful but ornamental. When President McKinley issued his call for volunteers for the Spanish-American War, Col. Hawkins was eager to go to the front with his regiment and that his was the

only one from the State that was selected to be taken to the Philippines, was considered a high mark of merit for it. While on his way to the Philippines he was elected to the State Senate, from the Washington and Beaver District, having no opposition and receiving a phenomenal vote. From the effects of the climate and his efforts in behalf of his regiment, Col. Hawkins was taken sick in the far-off islands and he was urged to return home, but no persuasion could induce him to leave his "boys" until he had brought them back to the homes he had taken them from, but he died before his noble mission was entirely accomplished, passing away on board the transport "Senator," on July 18, 1900.

Col. Hawkins was married in 1869, to Miss Cynthia Greenfield, and to them were born three children: Clyde E., Jessie Benton and Frank B. The elder son, Capt. C. E. Hawkins, was educated at Washington and was in his third year at Washington and Jefferson College, when he received his appointment to West Point, where he graduated in the class of 1895. He was stationed at Fort Riley, Kas., and sailed with his regiment to the Philippine Islands on December 5, 1909. Jessie Benton, the daughter, is the wife of Robert W. Darragh, who is an attorney-at-law at Beaver, Pa. Frank B. Hawkins, the younger son, is a captain in the U. S. Army, and for two years was stationed in Cuba, and at present is in command of a company of the 29th U. S. Inf., at Governor's Island, N. Y. He married Miss Rebecca Streater, daughter of Col. J. B. R. Streater, of Washington, Pa. The widow of Col. Hawkins resides in her pleasant home at No. 49 South Wade avenue, Washington.

For many reasons the late Col. Hawkins will long be remembered. His personality was compelling, and his friends, to whom he was ever loyal, were equally true. As a soldier he possessed the courage which inspired his men and the executive ability that brought about their fullest efficiency. He was a hero of two wars and gave up his life when aged but fifty-six years, after fighting for the freedom of an alien people.

WILLIAM W. SPROWLS, M. D., one of Washington County's eminent medical men now located at Houston, served for ten years as physician to the Washington County Home and Children's Home. He was born at Bentleyville, Washington County, Pa., March 30, 1852, and is a son of William and Margaret (Mitchell) Sprowls.

The paternal great-grandfather of Dr. Sprowls was born in North Ireland and from there came to America and was one of the first of the hardy pioneers who faced the dangers along the frontier boundary of the Monongahela in western Pennsylvania. He was accompanied by a large number of kindred and from that day until

the present this name has been one of more or less prominence in this section and many have borne it with distinction. This ancestor bore the name of John Sprowls, and he established the family in Finley Township, Washington County, a division that is now known as East Finley. The paternal grandfather bore the name of Edward and he accompanied his father from Ireland to Washington County, where he subsequently married Sarah Brown and they lived in Finley Township until 1840, when they retired to Bentleyville and both died there.

William Sprowls, father of Dr. Sprowls, was born in Finley Township, lived there and in Chartiers Township and at Bentleyville and died in Somerset Township in 1897, aged seventy-seven years. He was one of a family of twelve children: William; Elizabeth, Isaiah, Margaret and Jane, none of the four ever married; Elmira, who married Philip Robinson, resided near Claysville, in Finley Township for many years and died at Bentleyville; George Washington and Thomas Jefferson were substantial farmers but they never married; Julia Ann, who is now in her eighty-third year, still lives on the old homestead; Edward, who died at Bentleyville, never married; Obediah, however, married twice, (first) Damorest Mitchell and after her death, Henrietta Luker; Sarah Ann, who is the widow of Nelson Town, resides in eastern Ohio. William Sprowls married Margaret Mitchell, who was born in Washington County and died in 1898, aged seventy-nine years. She was a daughter of David and Hannah (Burt) Mitchell. David Mitchell came to Washington County from New Jersey and settled near Beallsville, where he died. His children were as follows: Eleanor, who was married first to a Mr. Freeman and later to Daniel Flick; Mark, who married Sarah Lutz and died in Ohio; Jemima, who never married; Mary, who married Louis Cleaver, died in Iowa; David, who married Sarah Lutes, died at Bentleyville; John, who married in Nebraska, died there and his family live at Lincoln; Julia Ann, who resides at Beallsville, was married (first) to Christopher Croft and (second) to John Hough; Hannah, who died unmarried; Sheshbazzar, who resided in Illinois, married; and Martha Jane, who died single.

To William Sprowls and wife were born the following children: Sarah Ellen, who resides at Houston; Mary Jane, who is the widow of Daniel Sumney, resides in Somerset Township, near Bentleyville; Hiram Mitchell died in infancy; William W., of Houston; Mark, who died in Washington County, married Sadie Devore; Margaret Malissa, who married John Sumney, resides at Donora, Pa.; and Arthur Melville, who follows the carpenter trade, resides at Carnegie and married Ida Devore.

William W. Sprowls attended Jefferson Academy at

Canonsburg and the Normal School at California, Pa., prior to entering the Western Reserve Medical College, where he was graduated in the class of 1884. For two years thereafter he practiced medicine at McConnell's Mill and then moved to Houston, where he has been established ever since. He is a member of the Washington County Medical Society, the Pennsylvania State Medical Society and the American Medical Society, and thus has always kept thoroughly in touch with all the wonderful strides forward made by his beloved science.

On October 8, 1874, Dr. Sprowls was married to Miss Mary Wylie, a daughter of Archie and Nancy (Wilson) Wylie, of Chartiers Township. She was three years old when brought to Washington County. Two children born to Dr. and Mrs. Sprowls are deceased, namely: Gemella Mary, and a son unnamed. The survivors are: Nannie Margretta, who is the wife of Rev. James S. Ferris, who is a member of the Pittsburg Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church and now resides in Colorado; William, unmarried, who lives on his ranch in Colorado; and Lloyd Sumney, who is principal of the Midland schools and is a graduate of Jefferson Academy. Dr. Sprowls and family are members of the Houston Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he was one of the organizers.

Dr. Sprowls has been one of Washington County's most active citizens. For nine years he served as a member of the township school board and six years as a member of the borough board. In 1906 he was elected to the General Assembly and served most acceptably to the people of Washington County, reflecting their views and safeguarding their interests, through 1907 and 1908. He is identified with the Odd Fellows and is a member of the lodge at Canonsburg.

LEWIS SNYDER, deceased. In naming over the prominent pioneer families of Washington County, that of Snyder is found to be one of the foremost and through the generations which have passed since it was first established in this part of Pennsylvania, it has produced the very highest class of citizens. One of these was the late Lewis Snyder. He was born in Washington County, Pa., in 1844, and died in 1895.

For many years Lewis Snyder carried on large agricultural operations and was widely known not only for his industry and thrift, but also for his good citizenship. He married Matilda Barger, who came also from one of the old county families, and they had two children, both of whom survive: Ray, who is the wife of William Agnew, of Washington, Pa.; and Lewis Snyder. The parents were most estimable people and were members of the Evangelical Church. Lewis Snyder was educated in the Washington schools and then learned the machinist trade and is employed in one of the large establishments at



Washington. He is an enterprising young man who enjoys the esteem of a wide circle of friends and the respect of those with whom he has business relations.

RICHARD JUDSON MATHERS, road supervisor and one of the substantial farmers of North Strabane Township, Washington County, where he owns a tract of 133 acres, was born November 10, 1860, and is a son of Milton K. and Angeline M. (Dagg) Mathers.

Milton K. Mathers, who is a cooper by trade, was born May 3, 1822, in Fayette County, Pa., and is a son of John and Susan Mathers. In 1844 he came to Washington County, and settled in the Giffin district of Cecil Township, where he worked at his trade for many years. For many years he resided on a farm in Cecil Township, and in 1901 came to North Strabane Township, where he resides with his son, the subject of this sketch. He was twice married, his first wife, Mary J. Giffin, who died in 1847, was a daughter of James Giffin, of Cecil Township. There were no children born of this union. His second marriage was with Angeline Dagg, a daughter of Richard Dagg, of Cecil Township, and of this union were born the following children: Anna J., who is head matron at the Woodville Home; George, who died in 1885; Susan, who died in 1887; Richard J.; Franklin C., who died in 1877; Elizabeth, who is the wife of Charles Crum; Ella, who lives at home; and Ida, who is the wife of Arthur White of North Strabane Township.

Richard J. Mathers, who was educated in the schools of his district, began business life as a farmer on a rented farm in Cecil Township, where he also conducted a dairy until 1901. He then purchased the Samuel McMillen farm in North Strabane Township, and to this he added in 1909, the Coulter farm, which adjoins the original purchase, and now owns 133 acres of fine farm land. While he devoted the greater part of his time to farming, he also deals in live stock to a certain extent, and is agent for a fertilizer company, for which he has an extensive partonage among the surrounding farmers. Mr. Mathers is a Republican in politics and has served the township as road supervisor one term. He has never married and makes his home with his parents, who reside on the farm with him. The family holds membership with the Greenside Avenue United Presbyterian Church of Canonsburg.

JAMES C. ACHESON, deceased, for many years was actively concerned with the business affairs of Washington, Pa., where, as a citizen as well as business man, his inflexible honesty and sound judgment commanded respect, while his personal characteristics invited esteem. He was a native of Washington, born February 13, 1824, and was a son of David and Mary (Wilson) Acheson.

The Acheson family originated in Scotland but moved over to County Armagh, Ireland, in 1604, where they occupied large estates at Glassdrummond. The first of the family to come to America, of whom record has been preserved, was John Acheson, the second son of George and Elizabeth (Weir) Acheson. That he was a man of sound business ideas was proved by the fact that he came to the colonies before the Revolutionary War had closed and succeeded in securing contracts to furnish the American troops with supplies. He met death in 1790, while crossing the Alleghany Mountains on horseback and was survived by a widow and two children, who remained in Ireland. David Acheson, the youngest brother of John Acheson was born in 1770, and in 1788, together with other members of the family, he came to America and located at Philadelphia and was engaged in assisting his brother John to fill his contracts, up to the death of the latter. The operations of the brothers were large for that time and they covered, in their mercantile journeys, territory from Pittsburg to New Orleans. Later, David and his brother Thomas Acheson, became interested in the tea trade at Pittsburg and Washington. David Acheson was also a politician and he was elected on the Democratic ticket to many positions of responsibility and represented Washington County in the State Legislature in 1795-97 and 1804. He was a man of unusual qualities.

In 1799 David Acheson was married to Elizabeth Young, who died February 27, 1800. On October 31, 1805, he was married (second) to Mary Wilson, a daughter of John Wilson, of Washington, Pa., but a native of Ireland. David Acheson and wife lived first at Philadelphia, but in 1815 returned to Washington, where he erected a beautiful home and engaged in business for some years, in the meanwhile making several trips to his native land. He died in December, 1851, and was survived by his widow until 1872. They reared a somewhat notable family of children who bore the following names: John, Alexander W., Catherine, David, Mary Jane, Margaret, William, George, James C., Ellen, Marcus W. and David.

James C. Acheson of the above family, attended the common schools at Washington and also was a student in Washington College. He was sixteen years of age when he went to Pittsburg and there was employed as a clerk for a time and later had experience in the same line at Wheeling, W. Va. In 1842 he returned to Washington and in the following year became his brother's assistant in a grocery business, later became his partner and in 1863 became sole proprietor.

Mr. Acheson was married (first) April 20, 1847, to Elizabeth Wilson, who died in 1855, the mother of four children: Annie E., who married H. M. Dougan, Esq.; Mary W.; and two children died at an early age. Mr.

Acheson was married (second) October 1, 1857, to Mary E. Mahon, who died in 1860, leaving two children, namely: Alexander W. and Frances. He was married (third) September 1, 1863, to Mary F. Bureau, a granddaughter of one of the early French settlers of Gallipolis, Ohio. To this marriage were born five children, as follows: Madeline, who married Frederick S. Rich; Margaret B.; Grace C.; Charles L. V., who is district attorney of Washington County and a prominent citizen of Washington; and Eleanor W. Mr. Acheson was one of the leading members of the Presbyterian Church and for a long period of years was an elder. He took great interest also in the Sunday school and many recall how earnest he was in his efforts to foster the moral impulses of the younger generation. In politics he was identified with the Republican party and had served usefully as a member of the borough council. His only fraternal relations were with the Masons and at one time he served in the office of deputy grand master of his lodge.

GEORGE C. SCHLEHR, vice-president of the Ellsworth National Bank, at Ellsworth, Pa., and chief clerk of the Ellsworth Collieries Company, at this point, was born at Buffalo, N. Y., August 6, 1871, and is a son of Leonard C. and Emma (Sandell) Schlehr.

George C. Schlehr was reared at Buffalo and after leaving the high school, took a commercial course in the Bryant and Stratton Business College, following which he entered into the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and continued with that corporation for fifteen years. In 1903, Mr. Schlehr came to Ellsworth and has been prominently identified with its leading interests ever since. This is termed a model mining town. The visitor is astonished to see the neat brick or tile houses for the employes of the four mines situated here, the clean, well-kept streets, the handsome business houses and the attractive railroad station, and in comparing it with other mining towns where the workmen are forced to occupy frame shacks and shanties with none of the comforts and few of the actual necessities of civilized living, he is enthusiastic over the appearance of Ellsworth. It was laid out in 1900 by J. W. Ellsworth, of Hudson, Ohio, formerly of Chicago, Ill., and completed in 1901. It was the aim of Mr. Ellsworth to make Ellsworth, Pa., a model mining town, and laid it out in old English style in type of houses and buildings, including a building on the style of an old English tap room, where beer is sold in restricted quantities. At each end of the room in question is situated a large open fire place, six feet in width, with logs as fuel. A restaurant is also attached. Lawns, trees, shrubbery and a well-kept macadam road go to make the village very attractive.

The Ellsworth Collieries Company employs 1,600 men at this point and 600 more at Cokeburg. The capacity

of the mines is about three million tons per year, and includes one of the most successful waste heat systems in this country. The plant was installed under the supervision of General Superintendent W. R. Calverley, who, at the present time, is with the Berwind-White Coal Mining Company, as general superintendent of the Windber district, Windber, Pa.

Mr. Schlehr is chief clerk of the immense office force required to do the necessary official business. The National Bank of Ellsworth is a separate corporation. Its officers are: E. A. S. Clark, of New York City, president; George C. Schlehr, vice-president; L. A. Foot, cashier; J. P. Higginson, assistant cashier; and Marshall Lapham, auditor. The directors are: E. A. S. Clark, who is also president of the Lackawanna Steel Company, G. C. Schlehr, Henry Burns, W. R. Calverley and Benjamin Holliday.

Mr. Schlehr was married to Miss Sarah Josephine Perlette, a native of Canada, and they have two children: Maud Myrtle Sandell, and Naomi Violet. Mr. Schlehr is identified with the Masons, belonging to the McKean Commandery, No. 80, at Charleroi, Pa., and the Syrian Temple at Pittsburg, and is also an Odd Fellow.

GEN. JAMES B. RUPLE, deceased. For many years Gen. Ruple was prominently identified with the affairs of Washington, Pa., and served with honor in a number of important official positions in the county. He was born at Washington, Pa., June 3, 1812, and was a son of James and Diana (Goodrich) Ruple.

The Ruple family is of German extraction and it was established on American soil in early colonial days. Baltis Ruple, the grandfather, was a resident of Philadelphia during the Revolutionary War, later moved to Morris County, N. J., and from there, in 1794, to Washington County, Pa., where he died in 1794. He was twice married, having three children born to his first union: Ruth, John and Samuel. His second marriage was to Anna McCollum and they had five children: James, David, Elizabeth, Mary and Margaret. The widow of Baltis Ruple married Maj. Charles Cracraft, who was distinguished as an Indian fighter on the frontier and was held captive by the savages a number of times.

Col. James Ruple, father of Gen. Ruple, was born in New Jersey, February 18, 1788, and was six years of age when he accompanied his parents to Washington County. He attended the subscription schools of that period and learned the trade of carpenter and joiner and also engaged in the manufacture of brick and the building of fanning mills. He found a large outlay of capital was required to buy the woven wire screens for his mills and therefore decided to endeavor to manufacture it himself. His natural inventive talent enabled him to construct an apparatus that proved a success and gave



him an opportunity to enlarge his business and increase his capacity until he included in his manufactures, rolling screens for flouring mills, sieves, riddles, and also wire rat and mouse traps, fenders for fire places and other useful articles and utensils. As a man of business he was very prominent and later became equally so as a soldier. He served in the War of 1812 as adjutant of a Pennsylvania regiment, and was assigned to the Niagara frontier, but the regiment was subsequently disbanded and as his health was poor, he returned home. In 1814, when the city of Baltimore was attacked, he set out in command of a company to aid in its defense, but these services were not needed. After the close of the war he was commissioned a colonel in the uniformed militia and for many years was in command of a regiment. In politics he was a Jacksonian Democrat and served in a number of county offices.

In 1809, Col. Ruple was married to Diana Goodrich, a native of New York and a daughter of Jesse Goodrich, who located in Washington County late in the eighteenth century. The Goodrich family was of English origin and was established in America by two brothers of the name, in 1648. One of these brothers was subsequently lost at sea but the other settled in Connecticut and became the progenitor of one of the most prominent families of New England. To Col. Ruple and wife were born the following children: Elizabeth, who married John Ruth; James B.; Minerva, who married Henry M. Bristol; Joseph C., who lived in Washington County at the time of his death; Samuel H.; Sarah, who married William Acheson; Rebecca, who married Rev. L. P. Streater; Anna, who married John D. Braden; and John, David, Henry and Ruth. Col. Ruple died January 8, 1855, and was survived by his widow until December, 1875.

James B. Ruple attended the subscription schools of his native place and when twelve years old began to assist his father in his shop, helping in the weaving of the wire for the fanning mills. When fourteen years old he became afflicted with a disease that partially disabled him for some years but did not prevent his serving as a clerk in one of the county offices. In 1832 he went to Greenbrier County, Va., where he remained until the winter of 1835-6, engaged in the manufacture of fanning mills. At this time he accepted a situation in the office of John A. North, who was clerk of the Court of Appeals for the Western District of Virginia. In the spring of 1836, however, he returned to Washington, where he accepted a clerkship in the postoffice for some months, when his health again gave way and after retiring from office work he then engaged in cabinetmaking. He entered into business in Louisiana but again ill health interfered and the malaria he contracted in

the South followed him to such an extent that in 1837 he was obliged to retire for a time from all business.

In January, 1839, Gen. Ruple was appointed clerk in the office of the secretary of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, at Harrisburg, and this he accepted and served most efficiently until 1845, under Governor David R. Porter. Prior to retiring from this official position, he had purchased a one-half interest in the Washington "Examiner," a weekly publication, and for four years was associated with T. W. Grayson in the proprietorship of that paper. In 1852 he was appointed deputy to Sheriff John McAllister and served as such for three years, and for two subsequent years he served as acting prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, during the illness of Prothonotary W. S. Moore. In 1857 he was elected prothonotary and in 1860 he was re-elected to this office and gave eight years of useful and valuable service in this position. In 1869 or 1870 he was appointed assessor of internal revenue for 24th Pennsylvania District. After retiring from this office he lived practically removed from business activity. For an extended period he was closely identified with the militia of the State and took pride in the efficient organization. In 1836 he was elected captain of a volunteer company and in 1846 he was appointed by Governor Shunk as one of his aides, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and in 1855 he was commissioned a general in the State militia and by this title he was ever afterward known. In 1848 he had been made a Mason and in 1841 he became an Odd Fellow and with this organization he was prominently connected for years. In 1852 he was chosen grand representative to the Grand Lodge of the order in the United States, being the first representative sent from western Pennsylvania. In 1843-44 he was district deputy grand master of the Harrisburg District, and in 1845, 1846, 1847 and 1848, of the Washington District. His interests had been so many and his life of so much usefulness that he was very widely known. His family connections associated him with many of the leading people of Washington County, and his kindred take pride in the relationship.

On September 24, 1839, James B. Ruple was married to Miss Sarah A. Mayes, a daughter of Charles Mayes, and seven children were born to this union, namely: Charles M.; James Goodrich; Virginia A., who is the widow of Rev. J. J. Jones; Anna M.; Frank W.; Catherine, who married William M. Thompson; and Etta M., who is the wife of Dr. A. J. Culbertson, who is a prominent dental surgeon at Washington. In his early political career, Gen. Ruple was a Democrat, but after the organization of the Republican party and the spreading of its principles, he became one of its strongest supporters.

WILLIAM COURSON, a member of the board of directors of the poor, for Washington County, Pa., resides in Amwell Township, near Braddock Station, where he owns a farm of 171 acres of highly improved land and occupies what is probably the finest rural home in Washington County, this being a commodious residence of modern construction. Mr. Courson was born in North Franklin Township, Washington County, Pa., April 28, 1849, and is a son of Benjamin and Lucinda (Carter) Courson.

Benjamin Courson was born in New Jersey and remained there until he was twenty years of age when he came to Washington County, settling at that time near the site of Washington, in what is now North Franklin Township. He engaged in farming and stock raising and also did business as an auctioneer. Some years previous to his death, in 1897, he retired to Washington. He married Lucinda Carter, who was born in Amwell Township and was a daughter of Isaac Carter and a granddaughter of William Carter, who was one of Amwell Township's early settlers. He owned large tracts of land and also operated one of the pioneer grist mills, on North Ten-Mile Creek. To this mill came the settlers for many miles around and he conducted the mill for a long period.

William Courson spent the larger part of his early life in Amwell Township and remained with his parents until he reached maturity. When he started out for himself he engaged in farming in Amwell Township and for three years was in partnership with H. M. Keeney, their operations including the buying and shipping of stock. Later he continued the business by himself and in 1883 he settled on his present farm, where he has resided ever since. This land is very valuable and Mr. Courson, by his improvements, has added materially to its worth. In 1898 he erected his beautiful home, and in 1906 built the home in which his son lives on the farm.

For many years Mr. Courson has been one of Amwell Township's most active, useful and public spirited citizens. In recognition of these qualities he has frequently been invited to hold offices of importance, and for twelve consecutive years he has served as road supervisor and for three years as township auditor, and is serving in his second term as a director of the poor for Washington County, formerly being chairman of the board. In his political views he is a Republican. He has interested himself in the extension of that great public convenience, the telephone, and is a director in the Farmers' Mutual Telephone Company, of Washington County, and his son, John Courson, is a lineman for the company.

Mr. Courson was married to Miss Sydney Watson, who was born in Amwell Township and is a daughter of

William Watson, formerly a prominent citizen, and to this marriage six children have been born, namely: Lillie, who married Albert Horn, of North Franklin Township; Herschel V. and William E., both of whom live in Amwell Township; Ray G., who resides in North Franklin Township; John H., who resides in Amwell Township; and one who is deceased. Mr. Courson has three sisters and one brother, as follows; Nancy, who is the wife of John W. Van Kirk, of Washington; Jane, who is the wife of William Galley, of Washington; and Fannie and Frank, both of whom live at Washington. Mrs. Courson has three sisters, namely: Sadie, who is the wife of Abel Shipe and lives in Amwell Township; and Catherine, who is the wife of Alexander McFee, residing near Washington, Pa. Mr. Courson is president of the board of trustees of Liberty Methodist Episcopal Church at Van Kirk Station.

ALFRED G. BRADEN, senior member of the prominent law firm of Braden & Campbell, at Washington, Pa., is equally well known here as an educator, having been principal of the public schools of Washington from 1884 to 1897. He is a native of Washington Borough, born October 16, 1858, and is a son of Hon. John B. and Anna (Ruple) Braden.

Alfred G. Braden completed the public school course at Washington, graduating with credit from the high school, after which he pursued a four years' classical course in Washington and Jefferson College. He then turned his attention to civil engineering and for three years served as a civil engineer, for one year being connected with the Pittsburg Southern Railroad and for two years with the Chartiers and Youghiogheny Railroad Company. In 1884 he accepted the appointment of principal of the public schools of Washington and in large measure their superior efficiency may be attributed to his strenuous efforts to raise their standard. During this professional engagement he quietly prepared himself for the law and was admitted to the bar in 1895, began practice in 1897, and since has given his whole attention to his practice and has established his reputation as an able lawyer and one in whose hands the interests of his clients are safe.

On July 21, 1886, Mr. Braden was married to Miss Ida Mann Hall, a daughter of John H. and Irene Jane (Howell) Hall, of Wheeling W. Va. The grandfather of Mrs. Braden was Stewart Hall, of County Tyrone, Ireland, who was a son of John Hall, a native of Essex, England. Her mother is of Scotch descent. To Mr. and Mrs. Braden the following children have been born: Ida R., Laura H., Alfred G., Anna R., Edith, John McIntyre and Irene H., the latter of whom is deceased. Mr. Braden and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In his political views he is a Democrat.



JOHN C. VAN KIRK, deceased. The Van Kirk family has been a prominent and substantial one in Washington County for some generations, and there was no more respected or esteemed member of it than the late John C. Van Kirk, who lived a long and honorable life in Amwell Township and died there February 17, 1897. He was a son of Capt. Joseph and Eliza (Corwin) Van Kirk, both natives of Washington County.

The late John C. Van Kirk was given such school advantages as the neighborhood afforded at the period of his boyhood, after which he devoted himself closely to his agricultural operations, which were extensive, and to performing the duties of the offices to which he was frequently elected by his fellow citizens, who recognized in him a man of sterling worth and ripe judgment. For a long period Mr. Van Kirk devoted his farm of 244 acres in Amwell Township mainly to stock raising and made a specialty of sheep, sometimes having flocks of 300, and also took much interest in breeding Shorthorn cattle. His stock possessed such merit that it frequently bore off the prizes when exhibited at the county fairs. In politics he was a Democrat. He favored and supported the public schools although mainly self-educated himself, and for nine consecutive years served as a member of the school board of Amwell Township, during a part of this time being president of that body. He was a liberal supporter of the Presbyterian Church at Amity.

On February 19, 1857, Mr. Van Kirk was married to Miss Mary E. McClenathan, who was born in Greene County, Pa., July 17, 1833. Her parents were John and Irena (Van Dyke) McClenathan, both of whom were born in Washington County. Her grandparents were William and Mary McClenathan, natives of New Jersey, who were early settlers in Amwell Township. John McClenathan was twice married and the surviving children of his first union are: Mary E., who is Mrs. Van Kirk; Catherine, who is the widow of Craig Van Emman, resides in Texas; and Thomas F., who lives in Colorado. John McClenathan was married (second) to Rachel Carter, of Washington County, and they had four children, the two survivors being: John, who is a practicing physician at Connellsville, Pa., and William F., who lives in Amwell Township. To Mr. and Mrs. Van Kirk two daughters were born: Irena M. and Katie F., both of whom reside on the homestead farm with their mother. Mrs. Van Kirk is a member of Liberty Chapel Methodist Episcopal Church at Van Kirk Station. She has a wide circle of friends and is much beloved by all who know her. The Van Kirks and McClenathans are numbered with the representative families of Washington County.

JOHN H. VAN KIRK, one of South Franklin Township's representative citizens, whose two farms, one of

106 acres and the other of 125 acres are both situated here, has long been prominent in advancing enterprises which are for the general welfare of this section and has been an able champion of the good roads movement. He was born in Washington County, Pa., in what is now South Franklin Township, July 12, 1844, and is a son of Joseph and Martha (Adams) Van Kirk.

Joseph Van Kirk was a son of Joseph Van Kirk, who was a son of John Van Kirk, who was a native of New Jersey and settled in Amwell Township, Washington County, at an early day. The second Joseph Van Kirk spent his whole life in South Franklin Township, where he died in 1871. He was a man of business integrity and of such excellent reputation that he was frequently elected to responsible township offices. He was one of the liberal supporters of the Presbyterian Church at East Buffalo. He was twice married, to his first union having four children born to him, three of whom died young. One daughter survived to maturity and became the wife of Colin Dickerson, but is now deceased. His second marriage was to Martha Adams, who was born in Buffalo Township, Washington County, and they had four children, there being two survivors: John H. and Margaret, the latter of whom is the widow of the late Silas Tharp, of Amwell Township, where she lives.

John H. Van Kirk attended the district schools near his home through a happy boyhood and then turned his strength and energies to assisting his father in his large agricultural operations. Sheep growing has always been profitable in Washington County and Mr. Van Kirk profited by his father's success and later by his own experience and has been one of the most successful sheep raisers in this section. After experimenting, he decided on the Delaine breed of sheep as being the one most profitable, and makes a specialty of raising this kind for its fine and abundant wool. He also breeds Shorthorn and Jersey cattle and his herds are among the best in South Franklin Township. Although his large acreage has demanded much care and his stock constant supervision, Mr. Van Kirk has found time to work in the interest of good roads, believing that this is a vital subject to agriculturists. He is a member of the American Roadmakers' Association, an organization working along the lines in which he is interested, and he has served most usefully as township road supervisor, for three years, applying his knowledge and making use of his experience as far as has been found expedient. Along other lines Mr. Van Kirk has also demonstrated his value as an earnest and valuable citizen.

Mr. Van Kirk married Miss Margaret Noble, of Buffalo Township, Washington County, a daughter of the late Robert Noble, and they have had five children, namely: an infant who died unnamed; Mary V., who married John N. Patterson, of Washington; Robert N., who re-



MR. AND MRS. JOHN C. VAN KIRK





sides in South Franklin Township; Martha B., who married John H. Jack, of Washington; and Sarah M., who is now deceased, was the wife of Christopher Altvater, leaving a son named James Altvater. Mr. Van Kirk and family are members of the Presbyterian Church at East Buffalo, in which he has been an elder for a quarter of a century and has shown his deep interest in the children of the church by serving as superintendent of the well attended Sunday school. Like his father before him, the principles of the old Democratic party have seemed most in accordance with his views on public questions.

CHARLES M. RUPLE, one of Washington's best known citizens and a leading member of her bar, was born June 14, 1840, at Harrisburg, Pa., where his parents were residing at the time, his father filling an official position in the office of the secretary of state. He is a member of one of the prominent old Washington County families, a son of Gen. James B. and Sarah A. (Mayes) Ruple.

Charles M. Ruple was four years old when his parents returned from Harrisburg to Washington and he was reared in the midst of educational and social advantages. When he graduated from the public schools of Washington he was elected valedictorian of his class and then entered Washington College. His entrance into business was in the capacity of a clerk in the prothonotary's office at Washington, with which his father was identified for many years, and there he was engaged until 1864. Later he served as deputy prothonotary for a time and then went to Beaver County and served in the office of Capt. John Cuthbertson, until May 1, 1865. He had already made some progress in the study of law and after he returned to Washington he continued his reading, in the office of Attorney Boyd Crumrine, his earliest preceptor, Attorney Robert H. Koontz, having died in the meantime. In 1866, Mr. Ruple was admitted to the bar and in the same year was commissioned a notary public, by Governor Curtin. He served as a notary until 1883 and during five years of this time served also as deputy clerk of the courts. In 1883 he was elected to the office of justice of the peace, to which he was re-elected in 1888, serving until 1893. In that year he entered into a law partnership with T. McK. Hughes, under the style of Hughes & Ruple, a firm that has a very high standing in Washington County. He is one of the county's active Republicans and his loyalty to party and friends has frequently been acknowledged. He is serving his city at present in a number of capacities, being secretary of the board of health, secretary of the Citizens' Library Association, and he is also memorial secretary of the Bar Association.

In April, 1877, Mr. Ruple was married to Miss Lide J.

Moore, a daughter of David Moore, of Monongahela City. They reside at No. 167 North Main street, and he maintains his office at No. 38 South Main street.

JOHN W. QUIVEY, superintendent of the Washington County Home, owns a valuable farm of sixty-eight acres, situated in Chartiers Township, one and one-half miles northwest of Houston. This land is a part of his grandfather's old farm and has been in the family for over fifty years. Mr. Quivey is a member of an old and representative county family, and was born May 12, 1868, in Chartiers Township, Washington Co., Pa., and is a son of James and Mary (White) Quivey.

The Quivey family was established in Washington County by the great-grandfather, Daniel Quivey, who came from New Jersey, settling here when the country was almost a wilderness. He reared a family and his son, Daniel Quivey, was born in Washington County in 1804, and died on the farm in Chartiers Township, which his descendants own, in 1877. He married Julia Holland, who was born near Bentleyville, Washington County, in 1805, and died in 1889.

James Quivey, father of John W., son of Daniel, Jr., and grandson of Daniel Quivey, Sr., was born in Chartiers Township, in March, 1839, and still survives, hale and hearty. He married Mary White, who was born in 1847 and died in October, 1904, aged fifty-seven years. They had the following children: Harry G., who is engaged in breeding Holstein cattle and farming near Wylandville, Washington County; Alice M., who is the wife of C. K. Porter, of Houston; Lena and Cora B., both of whom reside at home; and John W. James Quivey served two years and ten months in the Civil War, being a member of the celebrated Ringgold Cavalry.

John W. Quivey attended the McNary school in Chartiers Township and spent one year at Jefferson Academy at Canonsburg. For the past twenty-five years, in association with his father, Mr. Quivey has been in the dairy and stock business, for the past seventeen years their dealings as breeders and shippers of thoroughbred Holstein cattle being a large industry. For three years they retailed the milk from their dairy to local dealers, but after that shipped it all to Pittsburg. Since 1908, when he was elected superintendent of the Washington County Home, Mr. Quivey has devoted the larger part of his attention to this public institution.

On May 8, 1895, Mr. Quivey was married to Miss Martha S. Stewart, a daughter of William Stewart, of Canton Township, and they have five children, namely: Elva L., Martha Helen, Mary Hazel, James Stewart and Grace L. Mr. and Mrs. Quivey are members of the United Presbyterian Church at Houston. In politics, Mr. Quivey is a Republican. In 1904 his friends elected him a justice of the peace but he failed to take out his



commission, and they elected him again in 1905 and he served until 1908, when he resigned in order to assume his present duties. For eight years he has been a member of the fair board of the Burgettstown fair and is serving in his second year as president of the board. Mr. Quivey is a leading citizen of his section, interested in all the important movements of the day and particularly in all those affecting the welfare of Washington County.

ADAM WEIR, postmaster at Van Buren, Pa., has served continuously in this office since he was appointed to the same by President Grant, and in point of service is one of the oldest postmasters in Washington County. Mr. Weir was born on the farm on which he lives, in South Franklin Township, Washington County, Pa., October 21, 1852, and is a son of Adam and Cynthia (Minton) Weir.

The parents of Mr. Weir were both born in Washington County, the father in South Franklin and the mother in Morris Township. Adam Weir the elder became a large farmer and extensive sheep grower and at one time was considered the largest stock raiser in Washington County. He dealt extensively in wool and on occasions sheared as many as 3,500 sheep at one time. In politics he was a Democrat but his business interests were so large that he seldom consented to serve in public office. He was public spirited and assisted in the building of the Upper Ten-Mile turnpike road. For many years he was a member and liberal supporter of the Presbyterian Church at Prosperity. He married Cynthia Minton and four of their children survive, namely: John N., who resides at Washington; Sarah, who is the wife of Frank M. Gabbey, of Washington; Adam, postmaster at Van Buren; and Florella, who resides at Washington.

Adam Weir of the above family, attended school in South Franklin Township until old enough to take a practical part in the management of the home farm. He owns 440 acres of valuable land which he devotes mainly to stock raising. He is an extensive live stock dealer and buys and sells horses, cattle and sheep. He is widely known and is considered one of Washington's shrewd business men and reliable and representative citizens.

Mr. Weir was married to Miss Ella Hanna, a daughter of Thomas Hanna, of Morris Township, and they have had a family of five children as follows: Edward, who is now deceased; Helen H., who is the wife of Rev. William Craig, of Hookstown, Pa.; and Flo., Fannie M. and Mary C., all of whom live at home. Mr. Weir is a leading member of the Upper Ten-Mile Presbyterian Church at Prosperity, in which he has been a deacon for some years. Nominally, Mr. Weir is a Democrat but in many respects he is not in accord with his party and claims the right to think and act independently as his judgment dictates. He has always been a useful citizen

of his township which he served many years as school director and is at present serving in the office of road supervisor.

CHARLES KOCHENDARFER, who is identified with the Tyler Tube and Pipe Company, in the capacity of roller, has numerous other interests, all of which contribute to his standing as a representative business man of Washington. He was born at New Enterprise, Bedford County, Pa., in 1862, a son of David Kochendarfer.

The father of Mr. Kochendarfer now resides at Hollidaysburg, in Blair County. He also was born in Bedford County, where his people were pioneer settlers. During his active years he was a carpenter and contractor. He married Katherine Swaney, who died in 1901, and they had five children, namely: Charles; Edward, who resides at Hollidaysburg; William and Bertha, twins, the former of whom died in 1906; and John, who died of scarlet fever, when aged four years.

Charles Kochendarfer was mainly reared and educated in Blair County. When seventeen years of age he began work in the iron manufacturing plants at Hollidaysburg and has been identified with this great industry ever since. He has worked in nearly every large iron mill between Philadelphia and Birmingham, Ala. He owns stock in a number of prospering enterprises and is half owner in the firm of Ben Reynolds & Co.

In 1889, Mr. Kochendarfer was married to Miss Katherine Ditzer, who was born and reared at Hollidaysburg and is a daughter of Henry Ditzer, of that place. Three children have been born to this union: Bertha, Harry and David. Mr. Kochendarfer has been a resident of Washington since March, 1892, and owns a comfortable home at No. 836 Allison avenue. He is identified with the Masons, the Elks, the Woodmen of the World and the Royal Neighbors.

ROBERT FREDERICK DOUDS, a representative of a family that has been prominent in Washington County for many years, has been a resident of Canonsburg since 1854 and resides in a handsome residence which he built in 1909. He was born in Meadowlands, in Chartiers Township, Washington County, Pa., November 15, 1848, and is a son of Joseph Willison and Margaret Sarah (Beggs) Douds.

Joseph Willison Douds was born in Washington County, Pa., in 1811. In early manhood he taught school and later located at Canonsburg, where he conducted a bookstore until 1863. He was elected county treasurer, retiring from that office in January, 1866, when he returned to Canonsburg and resumed his mercantile pursuits. He died in 1875, at the age of sixty-five years. His father's people were of German extraction. He married Margaret Sarah Beggs, who was born in Huntingdon County, Pa.,

and was a daughter of Alexander and Margaret (Clyde) Beggs, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. Mrs. Douds survived her husband for a number of years, dying in 1892, when aged eighty-four years. To them were born the following children: Joseph Clyde, Rachel Jane, Margaret Elizabeth, Robert Frederick and Alexander. All survive except Rachel Jane and Alexander.

Robert Frederick Douds attended the common schools of Canonsburg and is a graduate of the Eastman Business College. In 1865 he became bookkeeper in a business house at Pittsburg, where he remained two years and then entered the employ of T. C. Jenkins, in the wholesale grocery line, and continued there until 1892. In the spring of 1893 he became a member of the Tarentum Paper Company, which was incorporated in 1905, since which time Mr. Douds has been general manager, secretary and treasurer. During all this time he has retained his home at Canonsburg. He has never married. In politics he is independent. During the Civil War his brother, Joseph Clyde Douds, served two years, being sergeant-major of the 85th Pa. Vol. Inf.

Mr. Douds has been active in the business world since he was 17 years of age. In addition to the interests mentioned, he is a stockholder in the Second National Bank of Pittsburg, the Westinghouse Electric Company, the Panhandle Railroad Company, the Citizens Trust Company of Canonsburg, the Fidelity Glass Company and the Tarentum Glass Company, of Tarentum, Allegheny County, Pa. He was reared in the United Presbyterian Church.

LOUIS VAN ORDEN, principal and proprietor of the Washington Business College and Normal School, an educational institution of much more than local celebrity, has been identified with the interests of this city since 1896. He was born in Robinson Township, Washington County, Pa., and is a son of the late William Van Orden, who was a native of New Jersey and of Holland ancestry. He settled in Washington County in 1845 and engaged in agricultural pursuits.

Louis Van Orden attended the township schools and received academic training at Canonsburg and is a graduate of Duff's Business College, of Pittsburg. In 1887 he was graduated from the New York University and for eight subsequent years taught in the preparatory schools in the city of New York. In 1896 he came to Washington and had the foresight that enabled him to recognize this city as a fine field for a thorough-going, practical and modern educational institution conducted along the lines he has since carried it. He bought out an old school that had been in operation in the De Normandie Block and established the Washington Business College and Normal School, receiving encouragement from the start. In 1900 he transferred to his

present fine location, where, with enlarged facilities, he has continued to carry on his work with the most satisfactory results. In addition to the business course offered, the Normal department is designed to fit students for teaching and from it have gone out many who have become prominent educators and have found themselves well equipped for their work. Students are in attendance from different sections of the State and each year the institution gains more prestige. Formerly Prof. Van Orden conducted an auxiliary business school at Waynesburg, but this he has discontinued and gives all his attention to his Washington enterprise.

WILLIAM B. CARR, burgess of West Alexander, Pa., who is serving his second term in this honorable office, came to this place in July, 1901, as telegraph operator and assistant agent for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, with which he is still identified. He was born near Grafton, W. Va., Feb. 14, 1868, and is a son of Edward and Nannie (Hertzog) Carr.

The paternal grandfather, William Carr, was born in Ireland and after coming to America, resided for a number of years in Union County, Ohio, later removing to Marshall County, W. Va., where his death took place following his service in the Union Army in the Civil War. Edward Carr, father of William B., was born near Richmond, Va., and he also served in the Civil War. He had a fine military record and twice was awarded a furlough home on account of personal bravery. He married Nannie Hertzog, who was born in Preston County, W. Va.

William B. Carr obtained his education in the public schools, and his first work was done and money earned on a railroad. He was practically thrown upon his own resources at a very early period and as railroad construction in his neighborhood was in progress at that time, he started at that and became so reliable a workman that he easily secured employment with other railroad companies. In 1890 he learned the art of telegraphing, and since then, this has been his main occupation, and he has filled a more or less confidential position with the great Baltimore & Ohio system. He has been a very active and public-spirited citizen of West Alexander, taking an interest in the development of the place and the furthering of its best enterprises. In politics a Republican, by that party he was elected burgess of West Alexander in February, 1907, and approval was shown of his administration by his re-election in February, 1909.

On Aug. 31, 1898, Mr. Carr was married to Miss Ruth A. Carter, who was born at Mount Pleasant, Ohio, and is a daughter of Elihu Carter, formerly a prominent agriculturist of Jefferson County, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Carr have two children: Carter and Marion. He is a



member of Smithfield Lodge No. 182, F. & A. M., at Smithfield, Ohio.

MURRAY A. COOPER, a prominent citizen of Washington County, Pa., and a valued resident of Washington, living in his attractive home situated at No. 167 South Wade avenue, is a worthy representative of one of the leading and substantial families of this section. He was born in Washington County, Pa., in 1849, and is a son of William and Eleanor (Day) Cooper.

The Cooper family came from New Jersey to Washington County, in 1777, making a settlement on what is known as the Shronts farm in Amwell Township. The great-great-grandfather, Moses Cooper, was born in New Jersey, Aug. 8, 1727, and started with his family for Washington County, Pa., in 1777, dying at Millsboro, while on the way, and there he was interred. He had previously seen some service in the Revolutionary War. His wife, Mary Coleman, was born in Long Island, and died Nov. 14, 1823, and her remains were interred in the Presbyterian Cemetery at Amity, in Washington County. Zebulon Cooper, the eldest son of Moses, brought the family to the neighborhood of Ten-Mile village, after his father died on the way. He was born in New Jersey, in 1752, and died in Washington County, Dec. 22, 1835, his being one of the first burials in Bethel Cemetery. He was married on Apr. 24, 1775, to Mary White, a native of Long Island. He was a tanner by trade and this was useful knowledge after coming into the wilderness of Washington County, where few settlements had yet been made. He acquired land in Ten-Mile Valley and built one of the first saw-mills there, and was the founder of the Upper Ten-Mile Presbyterian Church and for years one of its ruling elders.

Stephen Cooper, son of Zebulon and grandfather of Murray A. Cooper, was born Jan. 26, 1792, and died in 1880. He was an extensive farmer, owning great tracts of valuable land, and raised much stock which were driven to eastern markets for sale.

William Cooper, father of Murray A., was born in Washington County, in 1821, and spent his entire life in this section. He was a prominent citizen and a man of sterling character. He was frequently elected to public office and his standing among his fellow citizens was such that he was constantly consulted concerning all public matters. His father had owned 1,000 acres of land, all in one body and his inheritance was large. He married Eleanor Day, and two sons were born to them, Murray A. and Howard G., the latter of whom is deceased. William Cooper died in 1900.

Murray A. Cooper was reared in South Franklin Township and completed his education at Mt. Union College. He spent a season teaching school and later

completed a medical course, although he never engaged in practice. Mr. Cooper is versatile and he then turned his attention to journalistic work, and in 1871 he established the Washington Observer, which he conducted for three years and then sold. He then went to Westmoreland County and there bought the Mt. Pleasant Journal, which he successfully conducted for several years and then sold out and accepted a position on the Steubenville Herald, where he remained for five years. Mr. Cooper proved himself a ready writer and for several years he was a valued special correspondent, covering Eastern Ohio, for the Cincinnati Gazette and the Cleveland Herald. He then returned to Washington and shortly afterward (1891) organized the Dorset Horn Sheep Breeders' Association of America, of which he has been secretary and treasurer ever since. He is an extensive breeder of these sheep and has shipped to almost every State in the Union. He is the owner of the Oakwood Stock and Fruit Farm, of 180 acres, situated in South Franklin Township. For the past 14 years, Mr. Cooper has been in the oil and gas business and assisted in establishing the Franklin and Washington Gas Company, of which company he has been vice president for the past two years. He has been an active citizen wherever he has resided and for the past six years has been a member of the Washington school board, and has been treasurer of the Washington County School Directors' Association for the past six years.

In 1899, Mr. Cooper was married to Miss Sophie Conn, a daughter of Henry Conn, and they have two children: William Murray and Eleanor Day. Mr. Cooper is a member of the First Presbyterian Church.

HARRY M. YATES, who is the efficient superintendent of the West Alexander Cemetery at West Alexander, and also is president of the West Alexander Agricultural Association, commands the respect and enjoys the esteem of his fellow citizens. He was born in Ohio County, W. Va., July 11, 1867, and is a son of Thomas G. and Elizabeth (Purcell) Yates.

The father of Mr. Yates was born in Washington County, Pa., and was a son of William Yates, with whom he moved to Ohio County, W. Va., when he was ten years old and there was reared and educated. Later he returned to his native section and in 1876 he was appointed superintendent of the West Alexander Cemetery and continued to serve the association in this office until his death, in 1892. He was held in very high regard by all who knew him. For many years he was a worthy member of the Presbyterian Church at West Alexander and was a ruling elder. In his views on public questions he was a Prohibitionist. He married Elizabeth Purcell, who was born in Ohio County, W. Va.

Harry M. Yates was two years old when his parents



MURRAY A. COOPER





brought him to Donegal Township and he has resided almost all his life in or near West Alexander. He is one of the leading citizens of the place, having served as a member of the borough council, on occasion, is a member of the school board, and a director in the West Alexander National Bank. For seventeen consecutive years he has served as superintendent of the West Alexander Cemetery, having been his father's assistant for two years before succeeding to the office, and the beautiful grounds testify to the loving and respectful care he gives them. He is serving in his second year as president of the agricultural body, and it finds in him a man of judgment and forethought. In politics he is a Republican.

Mr. Yates was married to Miss Jennie Blayney, who was born at West Alexander, a daughter of William Blayney, who once was a leading merchant here. They have one son, William L., who was born July 16, 1900. Mr. Yates and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church at West Alexander, of which he is a trustee. He is identified with the Masons at Claysville, and the Odd Fellows at West Alexander.

JOHN W. VAN KIRK, farmer and stock raiser in Amwell Township, Washington County, Pa., residing at No. 93 East Prospect avenue, Washington, was born in Franklin Township, Washington County, Apr. 3, 1847, and is a son of George Van Kirk.

The father of Mr. Van Kirk was a carpenter by trade, but he devoted the larger part of his life to agricultural pursuits. He married Athalia Closser and they reared four children: Andrew, residing at Washington; Enoch, residing at Sunset, Washington County; John W., and Sidney, who is the widow of William Van Kirk, residing in South Franklin Township.

John W. Van Kirk was reared in Franklin Township and later moved to Amwell Township, where he has been extensively engaged in farming and stock raising, both he and wife having taken much pride in the production of dairy products, selecting their cows for dairy purposes with the utmost care.

Mr. Van Kirk was married May 11, 1882, to Miss Nan L. Courson, who is a daughter of Benjamin Courson, a representative of one of the prominent old families of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Van Kirk have one son, George Milton. At present he resides at home and is identified with the Hazel-Atlas Glass Company. He graduated from Washington and Jefferson College in the Class of 1908 and entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, with the intention of preparing himself for a medical career. Trouble with his eyes, however, has caused him to postpone his studies for a season. Mrs. Van Kirk and son are members of the United Presbyterian Church.

GEORGE M. LYON, a general merchant and highly respected citizen of Linden Village, Pa., was born Jan. 8, 1853, on a farm in North Strabane Township, Washington County, Pa., and is a son of Thomas H. and Lydia (Cheesman) Lyon.

George M. Lyon grew to manhood on the farm and was educated in the common schools and at Jefferson Academy, Canonsburg, Pa. He worked at the carpenter trade in Burlington, Iowa, with his brother, William, for five years, and in 1876 returned to Pennsylvania, and engaged in farming in Nottingham Township, Washington County, and for two years was also engaged in the hay business, but in 1890 he gave up farming and purchased the general store of W. D. Washabaugh, in which he has been engaged continuously since that time. He served as postmaster at Beck's Mills, now Linden Village, from 1890 until the rural route was established in 1902. He is identified with the Democratic party in politics, and has been actively interested in the affairs of that party in the township and county. In 1907 he was appointed tax collector to fill a vacancy and in the spring of 1909 was elected to a full term. He has also served his township as auditor and as a member of the election board.

Mr. Lyon was (first) married Jan. 8, 1878, to Loretta M. Crouch, a daughter of Andrew Crouch, of Nottingham Township. She died Apr. 27, 1885, leaving the following children: Perry A., who resides in Chicago, Ill.; Harry W., a resident of Palmyra, Mo.; and William F., who died aged 2 years. Mr. Lyon was married (second) Nov. 24, 1887, to Eliza J. Young, who is a daughter of John M. Young, of Somerset Township, and they have five sons: Thomas Harvey, John Boyd, Charles Herbert, George Roy and Albert Clark. Mr. Lyon and family are members of the Chartiers Hill Presbyterian Church.

S. M. CHARLTON, one of the oldest merchants at Washington, Pa., in point of continuous service, was born at Washington, in 1847, and is a son of Samuel Charlton, who was born in Germany and came to Washington about 1822, where he resided during the remainder of a long life.

S. M. Charlton was reared at Washington and with interest he has witnessed much of its wonderful development. After the completion of his school attendance, he learned cigar-making and worked at that trade for about 14 years. In 1876 he embarked in business for himself, his first location being on Main street, where he continued until 1888, when he built his present substantial building at No. 384 East Maiden street, where he has been established ever since.

On Oct. 4, 1870, Mr. Charlton was married to Miss Eliza J. Hays, who was also born at Washington, and is a daughter of William Hays, who was a native of



Ireland. Mr. Hays was 7 years old when his people brought him to Washington, they being among the early settlers. To Mr. and Mrs. Charlton were born six children: Those living are Alfred W., residing at Philadelphia; Nancy, wife of E. A. Burford, residing at Santiago, Cal.; and Marian E. and Sabina C., both residing at home; Sarah Hedge and William H. died in early childhood. Mr. Charlton and family are members of the First Presbyterian Church, he belonging to its official board.

HOWELL P. WILLIAMS, postmaster at McDonald, Pa., has been a resident of this borough since childhood and ever since has been identified with its interests. He was born at Irondale, Jefferson County, Ohio, June 5, 1870, the fourth child of William D. and Cecelia (Jones) Williams.

The parents of Mr. Williams were born in Wales. The father was a coal miner and was employed first at Irondale and later at McDonald, where he died in 1904, in his 76th year, and was buried at Arlington Cemetery. His widow survives and still resides at McDonald. They had the following children: Margaret Jane, who married John T. Davies; David L., who is serving as clerk of the county court of Washington County; Thomas J., who is now deceased; Howell P. and William D. The father of Mr. Williams was a well-known citizen and was a charter member of Garfield Lodge No. 604, F. & A. M., at McDonald. He was a Republican in his political views.

Howell P. Williams was educated in the public schools and Ingleside Academy, at McDonald, and after his school days were over he became a clerk in the post-office for his brother, David L., who had been appointed postmaster at McDonald in 1889. He continued as clerk there for six years and then embarked in the shoe business at McDonald, which he conducted for seven years, when he sold out and entered the employ of the Pittsburg Coal Company. One year later, on May 24, 1904, he was appointed postmaster and took charge of the office on July 1, 1904, with the details of which his long previous period of clerkship had made him perfectly familiar. His administration has met with the approval of his fellow citizens in general and he was reappointed in May, 1909.

Mr. Williams was married Mar. 26, 1902, to Miss Ida A. McFann, a daughter of Levi R. and Mary (Morris) McFann. The father of Mrs. Williams is a merchant and oil producer in Butler County. In politics he is a Democrat. Mrs. Williams is the third born in a family of eight children: Margaret M., now deceased, who married William Armour; George W.; Ida A.; Harry H.; Carrie V., who married Fred Milliron; Stella M.; L. Ralph and H. Beryl. Mr. and Mrs. Williams have

three children: Mary Cecelia, born Feb. 7, 1903; Howell Probert, born May 17, 1905; and Levi McFann, born Sept. 8, 1906. Mr. and Mrs. Williams are members of the First Presbyterian Church at McDonald. He is identified with Garfield Lodge No. 604, F. & A. M.; No. 275, Heptasophs; and No. 39, K. O. T. M., all at McDonald. He has long been an active Republican and is in close touch with the party leaders in the State.

I. L. JONES, who, for many years has been one of Washington's most active business men, formerly being an extensive dealer in real estate, is the manager of the Washington Ice Company and is interested financially in other enterprises. He was born on a farm near Valley Inn, a son of Isaac W. Jones, who was then a farmer and wool buyer, and he was 10 years old when he accompanied his father to Washington, Pa.

Mr. Jones received a common school education and during his early years assisted his father. In 1885 he went into the Prothonotary's office, as deputy, under John W. Seaman, with whom he served for two years and remained one year with his successor. Mr. Jones then became associated with John A. Howden, in the real estate business and at the same time was elected secretary of the Board of Trade. During the time that he was in this connection the firm platted a number of tracts of land, doing an extensive and lucrative business. He then purchased the interest of George W. Manifold in the Washington Ice Company and assumed its management. He is identified also with the Fair Ground Land Company, which he organized. Mr. Jones has been the means of bringing a number of manufacturing plants to this city and through his efforts a large amount of capital has been invested here which might have been directed to other sections without his public-spirited efforts.

Mr. Jones was married Sept. 23, 1891, to Miss Anna M. Rittig, a daughter of S. W. Rittig, a veteran of the Civil War. They have three children: Wilbur Lawrence, Helen Louise and Russell McIlvaine. Mr. Jones and family are members of the First Methodist Episcopal Church at Washington. He is a member of the order of Elks and has been identified with the Masonic fraternity since he was 21 years old, being now a member of the Chapter and of the Council.

J. M. K. DONALDSON, who fills the office of notary public at Hickory, is a highly respected retired farmer of Mt. Pleasant Township, where he still owns a valuable farm of 140 acres. He was born in the southern part of Mt. Pleasant Township, Washington County, Pa., Mar. 6, 1844, and is a son of Andrew and Ellen (Wilson) Donaldson.

Andrew Donaldson was born in 1802 and died in 1882.







GEORGE C. LESLIE

He was a carpenter and also a farmer. In politics he was a Democrat and by party and people was held in such high esteem in Mt. Pleasant Township that he was many times elected to public office. He married Ellen Wilson, a daughter of William Wilson, and both were worthy members of the Presbyterian Church. They were interred in the Mt. Prospect Cemetery.

J. M. K. Donaldson went to school at what was called Sugar Hill in his boyhood, but the name was later changed, in honor of his father, to Fort Donaldson, and later went to Buffalo Academy, in Hopewell Township. After he returned home he assisted his father on the farm and continued to carry on farming until 1904, when he moved to Hickory. He has served in every township office except justice of the peace and probably is the first notary public ever appointed in Mt. Pleasant Township. He is identified with the Democratic party.

On Oct. 21, 1869, Mr. Donaldson was married to Miss Margaret McDowell, a daughter of John McDowell. They have two children and four grandchildren: Alfred J., who married Nettie McConnel, and they have a son and daughter—William Jacob and Margaret Elizabeth; and Margaret M., who married R. E. Conner. Mr. and Mrs. Donaldson attend the Mt. Prospect Church. He is a stockholder in the Guardian Trust Company of Pittsburgh.

GEORGE C. LESLIE, who, as field superintendent for the Manufacturers' Light and Heat Company, of Washington, Pa., occupies a very important office, has been identified with oil and gas production for many years. He was born in Ontario, in the Dominion of Canada, April 7, 1841, where also he was reared and educated.

Mr. Leslie followed agricultural pursuits until he was 23 years of age, at which time he gave up farming and became interested in the oil industry, locating in Petroleum Centre at that time. Thence he went to the Butler fields and from there to the Bradford fields. Each move proved a satisfactory one, in a business sense, and later he became associated with Senator Emory in the manufacture of salt, in the Wyoming Valley, near Rochester, N. Y. That industry was successfully carried on for some years and he then came to the Washington County oil fields, which had just been opened up, and ever since has been closely identified with oil and gas production in this section. For 23 years he was associated with the Wheeling Natural Gas Company, owned by Senator Flinn. He is a stockholder in the Oakland Oil Company and in other prospering enterprises.

In 1865 Mr. Leslie was married to Miss Annie M. Morrill, who was born in Maine, and they have two children, a son and daughter. Frederick C. Leslie is

engaged in the oil business and is secretary and treasurer for the Manufacturers' Light and Heat Company, at Bellevue, Pa. Harriet M. Leslie resides at home. Mr. Leslie is one of Washington's most active business men.

U. B. MURRAY, M. D., a prominent physician and surgeon of Washington, Pa., and an honored and highly esteemed citizen, was born July, 1847, in Allegheny County, Pa., where he spent his boyhood days. When 14 years of age he came with his parents to Washington County, where his father bought and operated the flour and saw-mills at Wylandville. He was educated at Hoge Summit, Carnegie, Pa., under the supervision of Dixon and Dunbar, then learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked for some time with Boyd & Son, of Pittsburg. He subsequently returned to Washington, where he engaged for a time in general contracting, then conducted a music house and also bought grain extensively, and during 1878 and 1879 read medicine with Dr. George Cheeseman, of Library, Allegheny County. In 1880 he entered the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, from which he graduated with the Class of 1883, and then embarked in the practice of his profession at Amity, Pa., where he continued until 1904, when he came to Washington, where he has gained the confidence of the public and the friendship of a large circle. He is one of the leading surgeons of Washington, and has an extensive practice throughout the entire county. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Pennsylvania State Medical Association, and the Washington County Medical Society. He is a member of the medical staff of the City Hospital of Washington, of which he was one of the incorporators, and is a member of the staff of the Academy of Medicine at Washington.

In 1870, Dr. Murray was joined in marriage with Harriet M. Summy, of Washington County, and of their union were born the following children: Howard R., is a graduate of the Waynesburg College and the College of Pharmacy, of Pittsburg; Emma Ruth, a graduate of the Washington Seminary, married H. M. Horn, formerly a druggist of Washington, who is now traveling through the West; Bertha A., married Rev. Merchant Bush, a Presbyterian minister of Ford City, Pa.; Hazel D., is the wife of Prof. William H. Phillips, a graduate of the Grove City College, and superintendent of the Taylorstown High School and the Blaine Township schools; and Lula B., who married Wilson H. Hays, chief clerk of the Pressed Steel Car Company of Pittsburg. Dr. Murray's daughters are all graduates of the Washington Seminary.

Dr. Murray is identified with the Republican party and has always taken an active interest in local poli-



ties. Fraternally he is a member of the I. O. O. F., the P. O. S. of A., the Modern Maccabees and the Junior Order of American Mechanics.

PROF. J. A. A. CRAIG, secretary and treasurer of the Washington County Sabbath School Association, a cultured, scholarly gentleman, a minister of the Presbyterian Church and an educator of many years experience, is one of Canonsburg's most respected and valued citizens. He was born in East Finley Township, Washington County, Pa., Feb. 12, 1862, and is a son of Hon. Alexander K. Craig, formerly one of Washington County's men of political prominence, and Sarah F. McClain Craig, a sister of J. R. McClain, who is so well known in this county.

The father of Prof. Craig died in 1893 while serving as a Member of Congress. His family consisted of seven children, J. A. A. being next to the youngest. His only surviving brother is Hon. John E. Craig, who served as mayor of the city of Keokuk, Iowa, and has also served several terms in the Iowa Legislature.

Prof. Craig attended the Sawhill district school in East Finley Township and later entered Monongahela College in Greene County and subsequently attended Jefferson Academy at Canonsburg and Washington and Jefferson Academy. In 1883 he became a student at Washington and Jefferson College at Washington, and was graduated in 1887. Prior to this he had taught two terms in the public schools of Morris Township. Following his graduation he accepted the chair of mathematics and literature, in the Keokuk, Iowa, High School, and taught there for five years and then resigned the position and entered the Western Theological Seminary, at Allegheny, where he was graduated in 1895 and was licensed to preach, by the Washington Presbytery, on Apr. 11, 1895. He aided as supply and tutor until 1900, when he was elected assistant principal of Jefferson Academy. In 1902 he was elected principal and served for seven years. During that time the school increased in attendance, averaging between 40 and 50 students, and a great many young men and women passed from this academy into colleges and universities.

Mr. Craig has accepted a position as chaplain and teacher in the Morganza Reform School.

On Dec. 20, 1906, Prof. Craig was married to Miss Jennie Johnston, of Canonsburg, and they have one daughter, Sara Margaret.

J. H. SHANNON, M. D., who has been successfully engaged in the practice of medicine at Washington since April, 1905, is a member of that younger class of medical practitioners who only enter the arena after being equipped with the thorough, scientific, well bal-

anced training which takes the place of years of experience.

Dr. Shannon was born at Cambridge, Mass., in 1876. He completed the common school course and then entered Harvard College, where, in 1897, he secured his degree of A. B. He continued his studies there and in 1901 was graduated an M. D. from the medical department of that great institution. For four years following he practiced in different hospitals in the city of Boston and then came to Washington and established himself permanently in this beautiful city. In addition to his general practice, Dr. Shannon is physician and surgeon for the Washington Hospital and he has also been appointed as physician and surgeon for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. His medical connections are with the organizations of his native State. He is a member of the Catholic Church and belongs to that great patriotic Catholic society, the Knights of Columbus. He has interests in Pennsylvania in connection with valuable coal lands.

JOHN S. WRIGHT, a well-known resident of Buffalo Township, serving as secretary of the township school board, is also one of the substantial farmers and stock raisers of this section and devotes his farm of 150 acres to these industries. He was born in Buffalo Township, Washington County, Pa., Oct. 10, 1865, and is a son of Robert and Margaret (McNeal) Wright.

The Wright and McNeal families are of Scotch and Irish extraction, but have been on American soil for generations. The pioneer of the Wright family in Washington County was the grandfather, Samuel Wright, who settled in Buffalo Township. There his son, Robert Wright, was born, and after a long and useful life died and was laid to rest in the South Buffalo Cemetery. He was a very successful farmer and stock raiser and was numbered with the excellent business men of his neighborhood. He supported schools and churches and for years was a consistent member of the United Presbyterian Church of South Buffalo. The only public office he ever accepted was that of school director. He married Margaret McNeal, who survives, making her home with her son-in-law, Isaac O. Grimes, of East Finley Township. Robert Wright was twice married and three of his children are living, namely: Robert N., of West Finley Township; Mary Isabel, wife of Isaac O. Grimes; and John S.

John S. Wright was reared to manhood on the farm on which he lives and has been engaged in its cultivation ever since his school days ended. Like his late father he has been unusually successful in his agricultural operations. He has taken much interest in those movements which should attract the attention

of all good citizens, the making of good roads and the advancing of the interests of the public schools. He is now serving in his fifth term as a member of the township school board and during the larger portion of the time he has been serving in his present position. He is also chairman of the Republican Township Committee and is the judge of elections in Buffalo Township.

Mr. Wright married Miss Louise B. Crawford, of Guernsey County, Ohio, and they have two daughters: Marguerite Ann and Martha C. The family belongs to the United Presbyterian Church at Claysville.

FRANK M. CHAMBERS, proprietor of the Dewey Avenue Dairy, which is one of the best equipped, most sanitary and most prosperous concerns of its kind, at Washington, has been a resident of this city since 1903. He was born in Amwell Township, Washington County, Pa., near Hart's Mills, Aug. 25, 1859, and is a son of George and Catherine (Webb) Chambers.

The late George Chambers was born also in Washington County and was a son of James Chambers, who was born in Ireland. The latter came to this section among the earliest settlers and it is remembered of him, among other excellent qualities, that he was a skilled house carpenter. His son, George Chambers, was a carpenter by trade, but his principal business was that of butchering. He married Catherine Webb, a daughter of Daniel Webb, and they had two children: Emma, who married Robert M. Carrons, residing on Lemoyne avenue, Washington; and Frank M.

Frank M. Chambers has spent his whole life in this section of Washington County, attending school in Amwell Township and then engaging in farming and stock raising for many years. In 1902 he embarked in the dairy business and carries it on according to modern methods and with all the latest improved dairy machinery. He has a very large trade and as it is constantly increasing it is evidently a satisfied public that he caters to.

On June 14, 1897, Mr. Chambers was married to Miss Ada Braden, who was born at Washington and is a daughter of William H. and Mary Ann (Boyd) Braden. The father of Mrs. Chambers was born at Scenery Hill, in 1834, and now resides at Washington, where for many years he was engaged in the dry goods trade. He married Mary Ann Boyd, who was a native of Amwell Township, Washington County. She is survived by eight of her ten children, namely: Robert; Charles Edward; Joanna, wife of Thomas Pickett; Laura Belle, wife of Alfred Phillips; B. C., William, Mary L., wife of Elmer Alexander, and Mrs. Chambers, all of Washington, Pa. The grandfather of Mrs. Chambers, Zedek Braden, was one of the pioneer settlers in the county.

Mr. and Mrs. Chambers have four children: Agnes

Margaretta, Francis Denny, Richard Mounts Fitzwilliams and Catherine Mary. The family are members of the Second Presbyterian Church.

EDWARD THOMAS BEEDLE, one of Canonsburg's most respected citizens, who has earned the prosperity he now enjoys entirely through his own efforts, has been a resident of this city since 1883 and conducts a large bakery establishment here. He was born at McKeesport, Pa., after his parents, Stephen and Mary (Williams) Beedle had come from Wales and settled there in 1850.

The father of Mr. Beedle had been a miner and as he was an experienced one was made superintendent at McKeesport, where, in 1866, he met his accidental death, from a mine explosion, when he was 42 years of age. His widow survived him many years, dying in 1907, aged 87 years. They had the following children: Stephen, a carpenter, resides at Carnegie; Mary Jane, wife of Robert K. Brown, lives at McKeesport; Edward J.; Margaret, wife of Dr. Williams, lives in Western Maryland; Evan, who died at the age of 24 years; George, who died young; and an infant daughter that did not survive birth.

After the death of his father, Edward T. Beedle was practically thrown on his own resources and when 15 years of age left the shelter of home to go out in the world and to earn his own living as best he could. The coal mines offered the first solution and for 13 years the youth was a coal miner on the Monongahela River and in Chartiers Valley. In December, 1883, he came to Canonsburg and started into a new enterprise, that of peddling fish, and also opened a lunch room and subsequently a produce store. His honest methods and excellent goods together with his business energy brought him custom and confidence and his undertakings prospered. In 1890 he opened a bakery and had built up a fine line of patronage when his store was destroyed by fire and all his hard won earnings were swept away. At this time he was holding the borough office of weighmaster. He had accumulated about \$4,000 through hard work, which included catering at various fairs, also for entertainments held at Washington, Burgettstown and other points. Gradually Mr. Beedle re-established himself, beginning again with a lunch counter and as his means increased he enlarged his business, making his bakery and ice cream department his main features. At last came the time to erect a new building. An old barn stood on the site selected and this he has so changed, enlarged and improved that it sufficed for a first-class bakery building. His new structure was erected in 1904. His buildings now have the following dimensions: One 123x45 and the other 45x90 feet, two stories in height, and he owns the lot on which they



stand. In 1908 he added a grocery store to his other interests. In his building he has a fine hall which he rents out for dancing parties and other social meetings. He has always been an indefatigable worker himself and expects the same of his employes, but without an exception they regard him with esteem and affection on account of his kind and just treatment of them.

In 1877, Mr. Beedle was married to Miss Elizabeth Sponheimer, who was born at Albany, N. Y., a daughter of John and Anna Sponheimer, who were natives of Germany. The mother still survives, but is afflicted with blindness. The father died while serving in the Federal Army as a soldier in the Civil War. To Mr. and Mrs. Beedle the following children have been born: Anna Mary, who married Samuel Swan, who is chief of police at Canonsburg, has four children; Edward T., who is in partnership with his father; Elizabeth, who is the wife of R. L. Culberson, of Cleveland, has two children; Margaret, who is the wife of Walter Wagner, has one child; Grace, Lillian, Helen and Fred, all reside at home; and George and Frank are both deceased. Mr. Beedle is a member of the Royal Arcanum and of the Knights of Maccabees.

When Mr. Beedle was a homeless boy he worked on the water for several years, first on a canal boat and later on the Monongahela and Hudson Rivers and made one voyage across the Atlantic Ocean, and on one trip he proved his courage by leaping into the water and rescuing a child that had fallen overboard. He had many experiences and some of these he can never forget. They soften his heart whenever a pitiful tale is told him and doubtless he is frequently imposed on by those who know of this admirable trait of character, for it is said that he never turns a hungry person away unsatisfied.

W. K. LONG, one of Washington's most esteemed citizens, living retired from active business life, with which he was identified for many years, is also one of the honored veterans of the Civil War and a member of Templeton Post, Grand Army of the Republic, at Washington. He was born at Washington, Pa., in November, 1835, and is a son of William and Catherine (Kreider) Long.

William Long was born in Lancaster County, Pa., and came to Washington in 1800, being one of the pioneer wagon-makers of the village. During the boyhood of his son, W. K., he moved out of the town to a place on the National turnpike road, where he continued work at his trade, the location being excellent for custom. He married Catherine Kreider, of an old Pennsylvania Dutch family, and they had eight children, the three survivors being W. K. and his two sisters: Eliza, who is the wife of John O. Vankirk, living in Franklin Town-

ship; and Ellen Jane, who is the wife of J. J. McWilliams and lives in Oil City.

W. K. Long remained in Buffalo Township and worked with different farmers until he enlisted for service in the Civil War. He entered Anderson's Troop, in the 15th Pa. Cav., as a private, and continued in the service until he was honorably discharged in June, 1865. He was promoted from private to corporal and later to the rank of sergeant, and his record shows that he fought bravely and endured cheerfully in each position. His regiment was a part of the Army of the Cumberland, that noble body of brave men which won so many gallant victories.

1866, Mr. Long removed from the farm to Washington and has been a resident of the city ever since. He occupies a beautiful home which he erected at No. 220 West Beau street. For eleven years after coming to Washington, Mr. Long conducted a grocery business and then turned his attention to the shoe trade in which he was engaged for 28 years. In 1905 he retired from business life.

In November, 1872, Mr. Long was married to Miss Elizabeth Warrick, and they have two children: William, residing at home; and Mary Lulu, wife of James H. Pollock, of North Strabane Township. Mr. and Mrs. Long are members of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Washington.

HARRISON HENRY LEYDA, formerly proprietor of the well-known Commercial Hotel, at Monongahela City, Pa., and the owner of farm land and city realty, now lives retired, occupying his handsome brick residence, which is situated on the corner of Chess and Fourth streets. He was born on his father's farm in Somerset Township, Washington County, Pa., in April, 1841, and is a son of Henry and Catherine (Myers) Leyda.

The paternal grandfather of Mr. Leyda was born in Germany and came from there to America and was one of the early settlers of Washington County, where he reared a family of six children, Henry Leyda, father of Harrison H. Leyda, being one of the younger members. The old farm in Somerset Township continued to be the homestead, and to it the late Henry Leyda added more land and at the time of his death, in 1865, he owned three farms, two of them being devoted to stock raising. He married Catherine Myers, who was a member of another old Washington County family and she also lived into advanced age. They had ten children: Harriet, who was the wife of H. Wilson, both deceased; Amanda, who was the wife of William Burton, both deceased; Sarah, who was the wife of David Hootman, both deceased; Emma, who married A. Hootman; Elizabeth, who is the widow of Thomas Collins; Hannah,

who is the widow of R. Harris; Henry Harrison; and John, William and James, all three now deceased.

Henry Harrison Leyda spent his boyhood on the home farm and obtained his education in the district schools. He continued to live at home until after his marriage and very early became interested in the stock business and was associated at first with his father in heavy dealing and later carried on the business by himself. After he married he engaged in farming until 1867, when he moved to Monongahela City and started into the butchering business and at different times prior to his retirement from business in 1906, he conducted his own meat market. He also owned and operated a livery stable and for six years conducted the Commercial Hotel and, although he operated it as a temperance house, he prospered as he kept so fine a table that the public gave him hearty patronage. Mr. Leyda was succeeded in business by his eldest son, Frank Leyda. Mr. Leyda has done considerable building in the city, erecting his shop on Chess street and also his fine 16-room residence and has improved other property.

On Dec. 10, 1863, Mr. Leyda was married to Miss Esther A. Swickard, a daughter of Daniel and Harriet (Leyda) Swickard, the former of whom still survives at the age of 93 years. To Mr. and Mrs. Leyda were born the following children: Frank, who married Sallie Blye, has one child, Esther; Albert, who married Elizabeth Rhinehardt, has two children—Harry and Carrie; Harry, who is deceased; Edgar; Ada, who is the wife of Perry Spencer; Anna Mary, who is the wife of David Rose and they have one child, Helen; and Frances, who married Leon Vanhook, and they have one child, Rachel. Mr. Leyda and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. He belongs to the Royal Arcanum.

ENOS L. CHRISTMAN, one of Washington's highly respected retired citizens, the record of whose long and eventful life is filled with interest in retrospection, was the pioneer of the Christman family in Washington County. He is a native of Pennsylvania and was born in Vincent Township, Chester County, Dec. 27, 1828, a son of George and Sarah (Beerbower) Christman.

The father of Mr. Christman died in 1843, when his son was but 15 years of age, leaving his widow with two younger sons, William and Jefferson. Her circumstances were such as to make it advisable for the children to assist, as far as possible, in providing for family needs and in this emergency the eldest son displayed a courage and spirit of enterprise that was most commendable. The summer of 1844 he worked for his uncle as a clerk in his store, in Brecknock Township, Lancaster County, and also assisted on the farm. In the fall of that year he returned to his mother and attended school until Feb. 10, 1845, when he was appren-

ticed to the printer's trade, for five years, to Hon. Henry S. Evans, who then conducted the Village Record, at West Chester, Pa. He served faithfully for four years of the time and so secured the confidence and esteem of Mr. Evans, that, in 1849, when his companions were hastening to take advantage of the golden prospects offered in California, this kind master not only forgave him one year of his apprenticed time, but advanced him the sum of \$400, in order that he might try his fortune on the Pacific coast.

Mr. Christman took passage on the Europe on July 3, 1849. It was commanded by Captain Addison Plummer, but, like the majority of the ships that had been hastily withdrawn from service in many waters, to accommodate the great tide of gold-seekers who wished to journey around Cape Horn, it was not perfectly seaworthy and for 22 days rolled in the waves, leaked through its timbers, almost went down when overtaken by storms, but finally, after having some repairs made at Valparaiso, reached San Francisco Bay after 222 days. With the army of miners already in the field, Mr. Christman made his way with pick and shovel to the upper waters of the Mariposa River. He worked harder than he ever had done before, but met with such poor returns that in July, 1850, he entered a printing office at Stockton, Cal., and there got out the first edition of the Sonora Herald. This was on July 4, 1850, and he carried the paper on horseback to Sonora, where it was gladly paid for at 50 cents a copy.

The idea of a newspaper was gladly received by the people of Sonora and an office was soon established in a tent there which Mr. Christman occupied alone at first and then admitted Dr. Lewis C. Gunn, formerly of Philadelphia, to partnership, and together they issued a paper at regular intervals. Mr. Christman remained in California until the fall of 1852, doing his part in the wonderful developing which that far western State experienced. In November of the above year, he came to Washington and bought a half interest in the Commonwealth, a well established journal, and also entered into partnership with George C. Stouch, which association continued until the death of the latter in December, 1855. Mr. Stouch was succeeded by Hon. William S. Moore, and in 1858 the Commonwealth was consolidated with the Reporter, then, as now, the oldest paper in Washington County. After this consolidation, without disposing of his interest in the paper, Mr. Christman went to West Chester and became foreman of the Record there and remained until the outbreak of the Rebellion which resulted in Civil War. In the latter part of May, 1861, Mr. Christman tendered his services to the Government and became a second lieutenant of Co. K, 4th Pa. Res. Vol. Corps, later being promoted, commissioned captain and major. He continued with



this regiment in the field until May, 1863, when he was appointed provost marshal of the 7th District of Pennsylvania, by President Lincoln, the district embracing Chester and Delaware Counties. His headquarters were at West Chester and the duties of the office were faithfully performed up to the close of the war, his honorable discharge coming on Nov. 30, 1865.

Maj. Christman's whole period of service in the field was one of danger and activity. He participated in the battles in front of Richmond, including the seven days' fight, the second battle of Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam and Fredericksburg. Not infrequently did soldiers of that time find friends and acquaintances exposed to the same dangers as themselves, but it was an unusual occurrence for three brothers, all in different regiments, to be almost side by side in the great struggle, as happened to the Christman brothers at Antietam. Enos L., under Gen. Meade's command, was in front of the famous cornfield, to the left of the turnpike; William Davis, a lieutenant in the 124th Pa. Vol. Inf., was near the Dunkard Church, on the right, while Jefferson, a private in the 72nd Pa. Vol. Inf., was stationed on the left of the Reserves.

In 1852 Mr. Christman was married to Miss Ellen A. Martin. She was born in Philadelphia, but was reared in the home of her uncle, the late Capt. William Apple, of West Chester. To this marriage were born eight children, namely: Sarah, who became the wife of Charles M. Hayes, of Washington; William, a resident of Washington; Elizabeth; Ella, who became the wife of Charles Wigley, of Rochester, Pa.; and Harry, Edwin, Charles F. and George, all of Washington. His son, George, served in the Spanish-American War. Mr. Christman was married (second) to Mrs. Catherine Stofor, who died without issue. His third marriage was to Miss Emma Winebrenner, a daughter of Rev. John Winebrenner, who was the founder of the Church of God, at Harrisburg, Pa.

After the close of his military service, Mr. Christman removed with his family, to Somerset County, Md., where he engaged in the lumber business and in farming for some years, after which he returned to West Chester and became associated with Edward B. Moore, in the publication of the American Republican and continued until 1872. At this time, his partner in the Washington Reporter, Hon. William S. Moore, was elected to Congress and Mr. Christman then returned to Washington and took charge of the publication of the Reporter. In August, 1876, the first number of the Daily Reporter was issued and shortly after this Mr. Moore died. His interest in the paper passed then into the hands of Alexander M. Gow and in 1883 it was purchased by Mr. Christman, who, thereby, became the sole proprietor of the paper and plant, at a cost of

about \$7,000. Through his efforts this paper was built up into one of the most influential journals in the State. When Mr. Christman subsequently sold out to the Observer Publishing Company, the value of the property had so increased that he received for it the sum of \$55,000. In March, 1891, the Christman Publishing Company was chartered and since that time, Mr. Christman had taken no part in the practical part of the business up to its sale, its affairs having been well managed in the interim by his son, William Christman. Mr. Christman's beautiful home is situated at No. 21 West Prospect avenue, Washington.

PRESSLY LEECH, a retired farmer of Smith Township, where he owns 195 acres of very fine land, and is also a stockholder in the Burgettstown National Bank of Burgettstown, is one of the well known and highly respected citizens of this part of Washington County. He was born in Smith Township, Washington County, Pa., Oct. 20, 1832, and is a son of James and Elizabeth (Wishart) Leech.

James Leech, was also born in Smith Township and was a son of James Leech, who came from Ireland and settled on the land in Smith Township which has never since left the possession of the family. The second James Leech served in the War of 1812. He died in 1852 and was buried at Burgettstown. In politics he was a Whig. He was a member of the Associate Reform Union Church body. He married Elizabeth Wishart, who died in 1867, and they had a family of seven sons and four daughters.

Pressly Leech attended the Smith Township schools in his boyhood and later had two terms in Washington College, after which he taught school in the neighborhood of his home, but later devoted all his attention to farming and stock raising. After his marriage he lived for ten years on his grandfather's farm, but in 1867 came to the one he has lived on ever since. He bought this property from Mr. Rankin and has put up all the buildings now standing and has made a great many improvements as the years have passed. He has about 15 acres yet in timber, the rest of the land being under cultivation or in pasturage. He raises Shorthorn cattle only and each year has about 250 head of sheep. While actively engaged in agricultural pursuits he was considered an excellent manager and was unusually successful in all his undertakings.

On Jan. 8, 1857, Mr. Leech was married to Miss Susan Rebecca Marshall, a daughter of Stewart Marshall, and they have had eight children: Elizabeth, who lives at home; Susan L., who married William McIlvaine, has four children—Elmer, Lawrence, Margaret and Martha; James P., who married Dora Mercer; J. Chester, who married Emma Jones, has two children—



RESIDENCE OF PRESLEY LEECH, SMITH TOWNSHIP





Glenn and Bella; Linnie L., who married Robert Stevenson, has one child, Pressly Leech; J. Gibson and Ernest A., both of whom are at home; and Robert Vernon, who died when 2½ years old. Mr. Leech and family are members of the Mt. Prospect Presbyterian Church. He casts his vote with the Republican party, but has never considered himself a politician.

JOHN C. NEILL, a representative business man of Canonsburg, is proprietor of a large grocery establishment here, and he is a member of one of the oldest families of the place, the oldest taxpayers and people who were identified with the growth and development of the borough since its organization, having been established in this section of Washington County for 119 years. He was born in Cross Creek Township, Apr. 29, 1870, and is a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Berry) Neill.

The father of Mr. Neill was born in North Strabane Township, Washington County, Pa., and still survives, at the age of 76 years. The mother was born in Nottingham Township, Washington County, and died in April, 1909, at the age of 74 years. For many years the father was a farmer and stock raiser in North Strabane Township, moving from there to Cross Creek Township and ten years later to Humeston, Iowa. The paternal grandfather, Reynolds C. Neill, was born in Canonsburg and inherited the old homestead farm in North Strabane Township from his father and lived and died there. His birthplace was on the corner of Center avenue and College street. His father, also Reynolds C. Neill, was born in County Antrim, Ireland, and came to Washington County in 1790, and about that time started a store in what is now Canonsburg, and conducted business continuously until 1830, when he retired and he died in April, 1842. He married a Miss Bowland. The second Reynolds C. Neill married Flora McCormick, of Ohio, and they had the following children: Thomas, Samuel, Sarah and Nancy, neither of whom married; and James M.

On the maternal side, Mr. Neill is able to trace an ancestry almost as far back. The great-great-grandfather was Abraham Leyda and his daughter, Mary Leyda, married John Berry. She was born and reared near Pigeon Creek Church in Washington County. To Samuel Neill and wife five children were born, namely: Anna, who married W. P. McCormick, of Knox County, Ind.; Flora, who died in Oklahoma, in 1902, was the wife of Ira Porter; John Christy, of Canonsburg; Elizabeth, who married Charles A. Fritzie of the Washington Record, resides at Washington; and William M., who is an employee of the American Bridge Company, resides at Ambridge, Beaver County, and married Clara Pigott, of Parkersburg, W. Va.

John C. Neill spent the earlier years of his life at Humeston, Iowa, attended the schools of Wayne County, the High School, and the Humeston Normal College. Leaving Humeston in 1891 he came back to the old seat of the family on a visit and while at Canonsburg was offered a situation with the Canonsburg Iron and Steel Company, which he accepted and held until 1901, and during the next two years was connected with the Parkersburg Iron and Steel Company. In 1903 he returned to Canonsburg and on Oct. 1, 1903, opened a grocery store in the building adjoining the one he now occupies, having erected the latter in 1904 in order to accommodate his developing business, which has grown to very large proportions. In his political opinions, Mr. Neill is a Republican and is a leading factor in his party in this section, serving as a member of the Washington County Republican Executive Committee, has also been president of the borough Council and is serving as one of its most useful members at present.

In 1897, Mr. Neill was married to Miss Anna D. Fife, who was a daughter of Calvin Fife, now of Canonsburg, but formerly of Allegheny County, where Mrs. Neill was born and reared. She was a lady of many Christian virtues and possessed endearing traits. Her death occurred Aug. 12, 1908, and she is survived by three daughters: Elizabeth, Virginia and Catherine, and one son, McCormick. In his fraternal relations, Mr. Neill is identified with the following organizations at Canonsburg: Lodge No. 893, Odd Fellows; Lodge No. 846, Elks; and Lodge No. 544, Royal Arcanum.

JOHN F. SHRONTZ, Jr., a member of the firm of Shrontz Brothers, proprietors of the East End Dairy, situated at the end of East Maiden street, Washington, Pa., was born at Claysville, Washington County, Pa., in 1877, and is a son of John F. Shrontz, one of Washington's highly respected and substantial citizens.

John F. Shrontz, who bears the honored name of both his father and grandfather, was 4 years old when his parents settled at Washington, and here he was reared and educated, graduating from Washington and Jefferson College, in the Class of 1901. He immediately became associated with his father in the dairy business and continued until the latter retired, when, in April, 1906, with his brother, C. A. Shrontz, he became proprietor. Both young men are practical dairymen and they have well equipped quarters. The dairy industry is one that now occupies a large degree of public attention and the management of a large plant like the East End Dairy demands much scientific knowledge and entails a large amount of responsibility. The Shrontz Brothers keep 27 cows for dairy purposes and their milk delivery covers the whole city.



On Apr. 22, 1902, Mr. Shrontz was married to Miss Nellie Major, who was born near Decatur Ill.

Mr. Shrontz is recognized as one of the city's most enterprising young business men. He takes an active interest in public matters and is serving in his second term as a member of the city Council, representing the Fifth Ward. He still retains membership in his college society, the Phi Kappa Psi.

CAPT. DAVID LONGWELL, who, for over 60 years has been a resident of Monongahela City, is probably one of the best known men on the Monongahela, Ohio and even the great Mississippi that have been identified with river life during a half century and more. Whether as engineer or commander of vessels, his name was connected with the greatest efficiency both in peace and war, in commercial transportation or in the Government service. Capt. Longwell was born in Ireland July 8, 1826, and his parents were John and Sarah (Johnston) Longwell.

John Longwell and wife were both born in Ireland and lived on a little farm there until their son David was 11 years old and with four more children they felt anxious for the future of their offspring. They decided to leave the old country and cross the mighty water to America, where they hoped to find life's necessities easier to secure. In 1837 they reached Washington County, Pa., and settled on Mingo Creek, in Union County. There the wife died in 1891, having survived her husband since 1867. Their children were: David, George, Isabella, Anna and Mary, the two survivors being David and Anna.

Capt. Longwell remembers very distinctly the long voyage of seven weeks that preceded the landing of the family on the shores of the United States. He remained on the farm on Mingo Creek for about three years, but in 1841 began his river life. He started in as an apprentice to learn boat engineering and worked on the Lebanon for two years, then spent three years on the Moxahaha, three years more on the Uncle Ben and then was employed by the Pittsburg & St. Louis Packet Company, on the Mt. Vernon, which carried soldiers for the Mexican War, from Cincinnati to New Orleans. He was the engineer on the Magra that brought the soldiers back from the war and landed them safely at Cincinnati. From 1849 until 1854, he was on the tow-boat Tempest and then served three years on a larger tow-boat, the Alexander Wilson, and from there went to the Jefferson, until 1857, from which year until 1861, he worked a cotton boat, carrying this commodity up and down the river as trade demanded. The outbreak of the Civil War disturbed river traffic on the Mississippi and he then came north and returned to Monongahela City and bought an interest in the tow-boat Tempest

No. 2, which he operated for one year on the Monongahela River and then sold.

Capt. Longwell then built the Coal Bluff, a tidy little vessel, which he sold at a good price, six months later. He then became chief engineer on the Key West No. 4, which was drafted into the Government service on its first trip and Capt. Longwell remained with it, on the Kanawha River, until the fall of 1863. In 1864 he returned to Monongahela and built the tow-boat The Hawk, which he operated for 17 years on the Monongahela, Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. After he sold that vessel he became engineer on some of the largest vessels on the Mississippi, for 13 years serving on the Joseph B. Williams. He was on the B. D. Wood for six months and made one trip on the transport, the J. B. Finley. He then entered the United States Civil Service and operated Government steamers for six years, resigning only in 1906. Capt. Longwell was known as a fine engineer and as a careful and capable seaman and able commander. He was captain of Tempest No. 2, of the Coal Bluff and the Hawk and was almost constantly on the water from 1841 until 1906.

On Nov. 15, 1860, Capt. Longwell was married to Miss Rachel J. Estep, of Finleyville, Washington County, and they have two sons: Harry Edgar and James E., the latter of whom is a marine engineer. The older son is a mechanical engineer and he is with the Westinghouse Manufacturing Company at Pittsburg. He married Catherine Cavanaugh, and they have three children: Catherine, Ruth and Henry. Captain Longwell purchased his residence on Main street, in 1856, and he also owns a small farm. In many ways, Capt. Longwell's life history is very interesting. His early chances were few to improve himself in any direction, but he showed the worth of his character by keeping to the steady purpose of educating himself, and often, while his companions and associates on the boats would be out in the various towns, seeking recreation, he would be spending his time with his books.

JOHN F. SHRONTZ, one of the substantial and representative citizens of Washington, Pa., residing in a fine residence situated at No. 990 East Maiden street, for many years was identified with the dairy interests of this section. He was born in Amwell Township, Washington County, Pa., Mar. 2, 1828, and is a son of John F. Shrontz, who came to America from Wittenberg, Germany, in 1800.

The first John F. Shrontz had followed the tailor trade in Germany and found opportunity for the same after coming to Washington County. He married Elizabeth Shidler, who was a native of Washington County, of German ancestry, and to them seven children were

born, the only survivor being this one son who bears his father's name.

John F. Shrontz, the second, was reared on the farm his father had acquired and in boyhood went to school until he was old enough to be of service in the pressing work of the farm. He remained at home until he was married and then embarked in a general mercantile business in Allegheny County which he continued for four years there and then returned to Washington County and for a number of years engaged in merchandising at different points. Finally he established what is now known as the East End Dairy, at Washington, and there dealt in farm and dairy products until he retired from active business life. The business he had founded had grown to large proportions and he has the satisfaction of knowing that each year, under the capable management of his sons, its volume is increasing.

In 1860, Mr. Shrontz was married to Miss Nancy Blackmore, who died in 1873. There were five children born to this union, namely: W. F., a minister, who is stationed in Michigan; Sarah Ann, who lives at home; Charles B., who is a commercial traveler; and Elizabeth and Emma J., both of whom are successful teachers in the Washington schools. Mr. Shrontz was married (second) in May, 1875, to Nancy Griffith, and two sons were born to this marriage: John F. and Clark A., both representative business men. For a half century, Mr. Shrontz has been a member of the Christian Church and belongs to the official board of the First Christian Church at Washington.

WILLIAM J. MUNCE, a prominent farmer of North Strabane Township, residing on a valuable farm of 165 acres, who makes a specialty of breeding fine cattle and horses, was born in 1869 on his present farm, and is a son of Dr. Robert and Mary (Rickards) Munce.

Dr. Robert Munce was of Irish ancestry, and was born in South Strabane Township, where his father located at an early period. After his marriage to Mary Rickard in Washington County, he removed to Ohio, where he practiced medicine for ten years, when failing health compelled him to give up his practice, and he returned to the farm in Washington County, where he resided until his death at the age of 73 years. His widow is still living in Washington, Pa. Dr. and Mrs. Munce were the parents of nine children: Thomas, deceased; Robert; George; Anna, who is the wife of Humphry Ludwick; Phoebe, who is the wife of Rev. J. L. Thome; Margaret, who married Park Weaver; William J.; Elizabeth; and Emma, who married Rev. Charles Irwin.

William J. Munce was educated in the common schools and has been engaged in farming on the homestead farm all his life. The Munce farm lies in both North and South Strabane Townships, and at one time the resi-

dence was located in the latter township, but in 1872 the present home was erected a short distance over the line in North Strabane Township. In connection with his farming interests, Mr. Munce makes a specialty of breeding Ayershire cattle and English shire horses, and is a member of the Ayershire Cattle Breeders' Association.

In 1898, Mr. Munce married Minnie Fife, a daughter of John Fife, of this township, and they have the following children: Aneita, Ivan, John Fife, Raymond and Jennie. Mr. Munce is identified with the Republican party. The family are members of the Pigeon Creek United Presbyterian Church.

ROBERT M. CARRONS, an extensive farmer and stock raiser of Washington County, Pa., has been a resident of Washington since 1900, his fine residence which he erected in 1901-02 being located at No. 134 LeMoyné avenue. He was born Nov. 2, 1854, in Henry County, Iowa, and is a son of Robert and Jane (Munce) Carrons.

Leslie Carrons, grandfather of our subject, was born in Ireland, a son of Daniel Carrons, who lived in County Down, Ireland, and was a farmer by occupation. Daniel Carrons died during the latter part of the 17th century. Leslie Carrons was reared and obtained a good education in his native country, where he was married in 1797 to Mary Chambers, a daughter of James and Mary Chambers. In 1803 he emigrated to America with his wife and three children, Daniel, James and Mary, and settled first at Chambers Mills, Washington County, Pa., afterwards removing to Amity, Amwell Township, where they resided for several years. About 1813, Mr. Carrons purchased the Achison farm of 164 acres to which he later added the Stokey farm of 90 acres, and there spent the remainder of his life engaged in agricultural pursuits. After coming to this country there were three more children born to Mr. and Mrs. Carrons: Eliza, Sarah and Robert. Mr. Carrons was a self-made man and one whose advice was often sought by his neighbors when in trouble. He was a man of public spirit and enterprise and very successful in business. In his native country he belonged to the Orangemen and in this country he was identified with the Democratic party. He was a charter member of the Episcopal Church at Washington and gave liberally toward building it up. His death occurred in 1851, and his wife died in 1876, in her 98th year.

Robert Carrons, father of our subject, was born Oct. 12, 1812, in Amity, Washington County, and here was reared and educated in the common schools. In 1847, he moved to Henry County, Iowa, where he engaged in farming upon a half section of land, to which he added from time to time until at the time of his death he was



the owner of nearly 1,300 acres. He was a man of conservative business methods and met with success. His death took place in Iowa, Dec. 7, 1883. On Oct. 4, 1849, he was united in marriage with Jane Munce, a daughter of Robert and Mary Munce of South Strabane Township, Washington County, and to them were born three children: Leslie, born Jan. 4, 1851; Mary, born May 30, 1853; and Robert M., the subject of this sketch.

Robert M. Carrons was reared in Henry County, Iowa, where he attended the common schools and spent one year in an academy, and when 22 years of age came to Washington County, Pa., where he spent a winter and then returned to Henry County, Iowa, where he remained until 1877, when he came to Washington County again and embarked in business for himself, having purchased his Uncle Daniel's interest in the homestead farm, and later bought out the heirs of his Uncle James. He has always been a successful farmer and stock raiser, making a specialty of breeding black top Merino sheep and Ayershire cattle, sparing no expense in securing the best stock. His first lot was purchased in 1880 from Dr. Sturderant, of Massachusetts. At one time he had a herd of 100 head of Ayershires, which was said to be at that time the largest herd of this famous breed in the West and the second largest in America. In 1900, Mr. Carrons moved to Washington, where he erected his present commodious residence which is one of the finest in the city. Mr. Carrons owns a fine large farm in Henry County, Iowa, and continues to look after his farming interests in this county.

On Oct. 4, 1877, Mr. Carrons was joined in marriage with Mary Emma Chambers, a daughter of George and Catherine Chambers, and of their union were born three children: Frank Leslie, who at the age of 15 years was kicked and instantly killed by a horse; Catherine J., and Emma. Catherine J. is a student at Iowa Wesleyan University at Mt. Pleasant, Ia., and Emma is a student at Washington Seminary.

DONALD DARROCH, who occupies a very responsible position as superintendent of the Acme Mine No. 1, located at Bentleyville, Pa., has been a resident of this place since July, 1908, and is one of the most experienced and best informed men in his line of work in Western Pennsylvania. He was born in Scotlad, Feb. 7, 1867, and is a son of Donald and Marion (McMillan) Darroch, who never came to America. His father was a railroad man.

Donald Darroch attended school in his native place and was 17 years old when he crossed the Atlantic Ocean to America, finding his first home in the United States at Pittsburg. Shortly afterward he began to work in the mines and has been identified with mining interests ever since. He has been a resident of Washington Coun-

ty since 1888, living at Finleyville, Monongahela and Bentleyville, with the exception of two years spent in the same business in Westmoreland County. In 1904 he was appointed mine foreman at the Shoenberger mine, at Baird Station, where he remained ten months and then went to Manor, Westmoreland County, as mine foreman for ten months, going from there to Claridge, in the same county, as mine superintendent, one year later locating at Monongahela City, where he was division superintendent of the Pittsburg and Westmoreland Coal Company, one year afterward coming to Bentleyville. While superintendent of Mine No. 1 he also acted as overseer for the other mines controlled by this company while making his headquarters at Monongahela City. Mr. Darroch is president of the Miners' Institute, an organization founded in 1907 and devoted to the interests of miners, meeting every month at Monongahela City. He had much to do with the organization of the Miners' Institute and was appointed the first vice president, with John McVicker the first president, but on May 1, 1909, Mr. Darroch was elected president. The name given the organization explains its character, it in reality being a school of mining, and its value to its members can scarcely be overestimated. A paper prepared and read by Mr. Darroch at its first meeting was considered extremely valuable, its subject being mine fires, how to prevent them. He is a practical miner himself and there is no subject connected with this vast industry on which he is not qualified to speak. He is identified with the Masonic bodies at Charleroi, Monongahela City and Pittsburg, and of the three branches of the Odd Fellows at Monongahela City and with the Elks at the same place.

He was married at Washington, Pa., on Nov. 28, 1909, by the Rev. L. R. Jones of the M. E. Church, to Miss Bazzenia Bentley Jones of Bentleyville, Pa., where he intends to make his home.

J. W. ROBB, who has been identified with the Crafton Builders' Supply Company, of Crafton, Pa., for the past three years, is one of the leading business men and representative citizens of Washington. He was born May 18, 1849, in Robinson Township, Washington County, Pa., and is a son of Ebenezer Robb, who was also born in Robinson Township, in 1810, and was one of the prominent citizens of the county. Ebenezer Robb died Aug. 4, 1884. He served some time as a justice of the peace and was for many years an elder in the United Presbyterian Church.

The Robb family is of Scotch-Irish descent and was established in Lancaster County, Pa. About 1725 one Henry Robb appeared as a witness to prove a will in Philadelphia, and the family had undoubtedly been established in this country some years before that time. Joseph Robb, great-grandfather of our subject, came to







L. R. CRUMRINE

Washington County in 1781, from Lancaster County, Pa., with his wife, Barbara, and resided there until his death in 1804. Some of the land on which he settled upon coming to this county is still in the possession of the Robb family. Joseph Robb, Jr., grandfather of our subject, was born in 1776, and died in 1847, aged 71 years.

J. W. Robb was reared on a farm in Robinson Township, receiving his education in the district schools and at Allegheny City, and was for some time engaged in working on the farm. He subsequently engaged in the lumber business at McDonald for 12 years, when he became a resident of Washington, still continuing to operate his lumber business at McDonald for about five years. In 1904 he disposed of his lumbering interests at McDonald, and in 1906 became interested in the Crafton Builders' Supply Company of Crafton, Pa., dealers in all kinds of lumber and building supplies. Mr. Robb has his residence at Washington, going to Crafton and back each day.

In 1877, Mr. Robb was married to Rachael Lindsey, a native of Mt. Pleasant Township, Washington County, and they have reared the following children: Edmund E., of Washington; Mary; Laura; and Joseph. Mr. Robb is a member of the 2nd United Presbyterian Church of Washington.

L. R. CRUMRINE, who is serving in the responsible office of superintendent of the schools of Washington County, Pa., has been identified with educational work in this section ever since completing his own education. He was born in Washington County, in what is now the borough of Deemston, May 10, 1867, and is a son of William G. and Mary (Nail) Crumrine.

The Crumrine family is one of age, prominence and substance in Washington County and was established in the pioneer period by John Crumrine, the great-grandfather of L. R. Crumrine, who came from Germany. His son, Jacob Crumrine, was born in Washington County, where he reared a large family. William G. Crumrine, father of L. R., was born on the old homestead in 1833 and survived until 1907. He was a miller. He married Mary Nail, who died in 1886, and they had three children, namely: Dora C., who is the wife of Rev. E. H. Greenlee, who is pastor of the Cooper Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church at Johnstown, Pa.; Lucy E., who resides with her brother; and L. R.

L. R. Crumrine was educated in the public schools and at the State Normal School at California, Pa., and has made educational work his life career. For 24 years after leaving school he taught in different sections of the county, each year strengthening his reputation as a successful imparter of knowledge and as an excellent

disciplinarian. For six years prior to accepting his present position he was superintendent of the East Washington schools, and since coming into his office as county superintendent, has had the management of 648 schools, exclusive of those of Washington Borough and the schools of Charleroi. The progress made by the schools since he took charge is notable and his plans for still greater progress are maturing. He is a member of the State Educational Association.

In 1892, Mr. Crumrine was married to Miss Emma Porter, who died in 1906, leaving three children: Harry, Mary and Ross. Mr. Crumrine is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Washington.

JAMES B. DUNLAP, deceased, formerly the head of the business firm of J. B. Dunlap & Son, at Canonsburg, was born in Cecil Township, Washington County, Pa., Feb. 26, 1853, and is a son of John and Priscilla (Pointer) Dunlap. John Dunlap died at Canonsburg in 1902, but his widow survives and has reached her seventy-eighth year.

The late James B. Dunlap was reared in Peters Township and resided there until he came to Canonsburg in 1901, where he died Apr. 3, 1907. He started the feed store which, since his death, is conducted by his sons under the name of Dunlap Brothers, and during the few years in which he was active in commercial life at Canonsburg, he impressed all with whom he came into contact, with his excellent qualifications and his high standards of business honesty.

James B. Dunlap married Miss Lucy Anderson, who was born in Buffalo village, Washington County, Pa., and six sons and one daughter were born to them, namely: James Howard, who died in 1900, at the age of twenty-one years, was a young man of great promise and a recent graduate of Duff's Business College; William Hamilton, who was born Mar. 25, 1881, also had collegiate advantages and in 1901 entered into the feed business with his father; Benjamin Anderson, who was born Sept. 9, 1883 is a painter by trade, married Estella Mooney and they have one son, Bertram; George D., who was born Aug. 8, 1885, is a graduate of Duff's Business College and is in partnership with his brother, William Hamilton, married Blanche Patch, of Houston, and they have one daughter, Margaret Belle; Ada Lou, who is the accomplished stenographer for the business house of J. W. Gowern, was a member of the graduating class of the Canonsburg High School, in 1905, and also of Duff's Business College; Robert Dinsmore, who was born Feb. 28, 1890, is also a graduate of Duff's College; and John M., who was born June 23, 1892, is a member of the class of 1912, Canonsburg High School.

The firm of Dunlap Brothers is made up of William Hamilton and George D. Dunlap, and following the



death of the former head of the firm they changed the style to Dunlap Brothers. They have every reason to be satisfied with the business progress they have made and contemplate extending their activities to cover a wider territory. William Hamilton Dunlap, the senior member, married Miss Maud McKee, a daughter of the late John and Susan McKee, of near Hickory, and they have two children: Howard, born Aug. 26, 1906; and William McKee, born Apr. 2, 1908. Mr. Dunlap is a member of the 1st Presbyterian Church at Canonsburg. He is identified with the Knights of Pythias.

JAMES A. WILEY, a prominent member of the bar of Washington County, Pa., is a member of the firm of Irwin & Wiley, with offices in the Washington Trust building. He was born at Washington, in 1859, and is a son of John Wiley, who also was a native of this county, born in 1820 and died in 1874. The Wiley family became established here in the pioneer days, before the departure of the Indians from this region, and the great-grandmother of the subject of this record was taken captive by them, and in after years wrote a book concerning her experiences during captivity.

James A. Wiley attended the common and high school at Washington and after graduation matriculated at Washington and Jefferson College. He was graduated for that institution in 1882 and then studied law under the direction of Mr. A. M. Todd in the office of Dougan and Todd. He was admitted to the bar in 1886 and at once took up practice in association with his former preceptor until the death of Mr. Todd some years ago, when Mr. Wiley became a member of the firm of Irwin, Wiley & Morgan. After two years, Mr. Morgan withdrew from the firm which since has continued as Irwin & Wiley. It is a strong combination of legal talent and enjoys a prestige throughout the county. Mr. Wiley is a member of the Washington County Bar Association.

In 1892, James A. Wiley was married to Dr. Alla S. Fulton, who had been engaged in the practice of medicine at Allegheny City, and they became parents of four children, namely: John F., Monica, James Alexander and Paul Morgan. The family attends the First Presbyterian Church.

JAMES M. McMURRAY, a representative citizen of Donegal Township, Washington County, Pa., president of the township school board, having served as such for the unusually long period of twenty years, has been a life-long resident of Washington County, and was born on this farm December 13, 1854. His parents were John and Margaret (Boyd) McMurray, the latter of whom died in Washington County in 1889.

The McMurray family is of Scotch-Irish extraction and was established in Donegal Township, Washington

County, at a very early time, by Samuel McMurray, the grandfather of James M. Of his children, John McMurray became his successor on the old farm and engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death, in 1867. Of the latter's two sons, James M. alone survives, the sole male representative of the family in the county.

James M. McMurray obtained his education in the schools of Donegal Township and his life has been devoted to farming and stock raising. He is one of Donegal Township's large landowners, having 290 acres, a large part of which he devotes to his fine stock. He breeds Holstein cattle, registered, also horses of excellent grade and keeps 300 sheep on an average. Mr. McMurray's surroundings indicate what is true, that he is one of the most successful and prosperous agriculturists of this section.

Mr. McMurray was married in 1878, to Miss Augusta Slater, a daughter of David Slater, who formerly lived in Ohio County, W. Va. Mr. and Mrs. McMurray have two children: Elizabeth A., who is the wife of George Liggett; and James W., who resides in Donegal Township. In politics, Mr. McMurray is a Republican. In addition to serving so long and usefully on the school board, he has served as judge of elections in Donegal Township. As an honorable business man he is known all over Washington County.

JOHN F. CARMICHAEL, president of the Washington school board and a resident of this city for the past twenty-two years, was born at Wellsburg, W. Va., September 27, 1865, and is a son of James W. M. Carmichael, who resides in West Virginia.

The Carmichael family was established in Washington County by James M. Carmichael, the great-grandfather of John F., who came from Maryland when scarcely beyond boyhood, and was a pioneer school teacher. He married and reared a family, one son, George Carmichael, becoming the grandfather of John F. His son, James W. M. Carmichael, was born in Cross Creek Township, Washington County, Pa., but was interested during his active years in coal operating in West Virginia.

John F. Carmichael remained in his native place until he was twenty-one years of age, acquiring his education in the public schools. He then came to Washington, having already learned the glass-making trade, and ever since then has been associated with the Hazel Atlas Glass Company in some capacity. He has always been an active and interested citizen, accepting public responsibilities as a duty and giving time and effort to the perfect performance of the same. He was first appointed a member of the school board to fill out the unexpired term of John F. Berthel, and in the following fall was elected without opposition to a three-year term and when the board was organized, he was elected president.

He served usefully for three years in the city council and for ten years as a member of the board of health.

On June 14, 1887, Mr. Carmichael was married to Miss Laura Virginia Wheatley, of Wellsburg, W. Va., and they have had the following children: Estella Wheatley, a graduate of the Washington high school, a successful teacher of music, and organist of the Third Presbyterian Church; Paul Denney; Meldrum Keeseey; and Russell Ely, the latter of whom died when aged two years. Mr. Carmichael and family are members of the Third Presbyterian Church, he being a charter member, one of the elders and for the past ten years superintendent of the Sunday school. Fraternally, Mr. Carmichael is identified with Hancock Lodge, No. 231, Knights of Pythias, and National Lodge, No. 81, Odd Fellows.

LEGRAND RUNION, M. D., who has been engaged in the practice of medicine at Canonsburg for the past twenty-one years, and occupies a foremost place in his profession in Washington County, was born at Salinesville, Ohio, September 16, 1850, and is a son of Richard and Elizabeth (Crosser) Runion, and a **grandson** of Charles and Martha (Scott) Runion, on the paternal side, and of Adam and Dorothy (Schock) Crosser, on the maternal, all old and well-known names.

Richard Runion, father of Dr. Runion, was born in Lancaster County, Pa. The father's trade was that of saddler and harnessmaker. He enjoyed unusual good health into old age, but a sudden stroke of apoplexy closed his career, when aged eighty-six years. The mother of Dr. Runion was born at Carrollton, Ohio, and died in 1902, from pneumonia. Their family consisted of one son and four daughters, all surviving, the latter being: Mary Etta, who is the wife of George A. Carnes lives at East Liverpool, Ohio; Viola, who lives at Carrollton, Ohio; Florence, who resides at East Liverpool, and Martha who lives in the old home at Carrollton.

Legrand Runion obtained his early education in the public schools of Carrollton, where his parents resided, and then prepared for medical college with one of the local physicians, in 1884 entering the Homeopathic Medical College at Philadelphia, where he remained a student for one year, and then entered the medical department of the Western University of Pennsylvania, where, two years later, he was graduated in the class of 1888. He immediately located at Canonsburg and has been engaged in medical practice here ever since. In the meanwhile, Dr. Runion also worked for two years as a typesetter on the Canonsburg "Herald." He is a member of the Washington County Medical Society; the Pennsylvania State Medical Society and the American Medical Society, keeping thoroughly abreast of the times in his profession. In politics he is nominally a Republican, but his

sympathies are so in the prohibition line that he affiliates somewhat with the temperance forces.

Dr. Runion was married in 1874 to Miss Nancy Elizabeth Dunlop, of Canonsburg, a daughter of Hance and Nancy (Thomas) Dunlop, both of whom died at Canonsburg. They have two children: Nance Thomas, who is a trained nurse; and Richard S., who is a student in the medical department of the Western University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Runion and family are members of the Chartiers United Presbyterian Church of Canonsburg.

WILLIAM CHRISTMAN, a prominent real estate and insurance man of Washington, Pa., has been identified with important business interests here throughout his mature life to the present time. He was born in Washington, Pa., in a one-story building still standing on North Franklin street, January 12, 1858, a son of Enos L. and Ellen A. (Martin) Christman. His father served as an officer in the Federal army in the Civil War.

When the subject of this sketch was but three months old his parents removed to West Chester, Chester County, Pa., where they resided until April, 1866, going then to a farm near Princess Anne, Md. The journey was made by stage as far as Wilmington, Del., from which place the family continued on their way by train, thus reaching their destination. Here they remained for nearly four years, or until February, 1870. The land was poor and the crops generally a failure. There were now several children in the family, William being the eldest son. He was but eight years of age when they reached the Maryland farm, but it was soon his lot to assist in supporting the family. Many an hour was spent in riding a horse, while his father followed the plow, working corn—a much more tedious job than the uninitiated would generally imagine. He also assisted in other farm work, driving the oxen to the woods for cord wood, much of which he was required to chop for fuel. His life was not entirely without adventure. Once, as he remembers, his father had yoked a pair of small, red oxen to a timber cart and swung a log under it, to be taken to the mill, five miles distant, to be sawed into boards. William was given this task. With his dinner pail placed on top of the log, he started alone. When about half way to the mill the oxen rushed up a lane, the gate of which had been left open, and the driver was thrown off the cart, together with his dinner pail, the latter being ground to pieces under one of the big wheels, and the boy having a narrow escape from a similar fate. Nothing daunted, however, he was soon ahead of his team and back with them into the road accomplishing his task without further adventure.

During his stay in Maryland he attended country school as circumstances permitted. The school term was short,



and this, with the long distance to the schoolhouse, and the frequent rainy weather, prevented him from getting more than a very moderate amount of schooling there. When the family returned to West Chester, which they did in the spring of 1870, he attended the public schools there and continued to do so until they returned to Washington, Pa., in April, 1873. Before leaving West Chester he was a newsboy for three years, carrying a route of papers for the West Chester "Republican," of which his father was then the associate editor. He attended the Washington public schools for a few weeks, but on May 12, 1873, he quit school to learn the printer's trade, in the "Reporter" office, his father about the same time taking a one-third interest in the paper which he had left fifteen years previously. The next thirty years of Mr. Christman's life were spent in the "Reporter" office almost exclusively. After the chartering of the Christman Publishing Co., in 1891, he was the manager and devoted his whole time to making the paper a success with the result that the circulation was largely increased, and it became a prosperous journal, having the full confidence and patronage of the home merchants. The increase in its value is evidenced by the fact that, while the value of the "Reporter's" establishment in 1883 (when Mr. Christman's father purchased a remaining two-thirds interest for \$5,000) was \$7,500, at the end of Mr. Christman's connection with it, in 1898, when it was sold to the Observer Publishing Co., it brought the handsome sum of \$55,000, which was regarded as a conservative figure by all newspaper men in this section.

Since that time Mr. Christman has devoted his time and attention to the real estate and insurance business, having offices in the Washington Trust building. He takes an active part and interest in all progressive measures for the improvement of the city, and it was largely through his efforts that two of the local building and loan associations were organized here, through which many a poor man has been able to pay for a home. Some years ago he was one of the prime movers in the organization of the Sons of Veterans Camp, which for a time was one of the prominent local societies. He was also for a number of years the efficient secretary of the Washington Board of Trade and is still a director in that organization.

Mr. Christman was first married to Miss Fannie M. Morgan, a daughter of the late Jacob Morgan, of Washington. She died, leaving three children—Howard L., Frank, and Herbert, the two elder sons being residents of Washington and the younger of Morgantown, W. Va. Mr. Christman married for his second wife Miss Elizabeth J. Morrow, daughter of the late Robert L. Morrow, also of this city. They have three children—Florence, Robert and Ronald, the two latter being twin sons. Mr.

Christman's father is still living at No. 21 West Prospect avenue. His mother died about ten years ago.

JOHN W. McLAIN, whose valuable farm of 200 acres lies in Cross Creek Township, Washington County, Pa., has been a resident of this township only since 1907, but has already been accepted by his fellow farmers and neighbors as a valuable citizen. He was born in Westmoreland County, Pa., October 21, 1849, and is a son of David and Martha (Loop) McLain.

David McLain was a life-long resident and a prominent one of Westmoreland County. He was an extensive farmer and cattle raiser and the owner of a large amount of property, and for forty years he also carried on the manufacturing of paper. In politics he was a pronounced Republican and he served in all the local offices. His death occurred in 1881. He married Martha Loop and they had the following children: Sarah Ann, who is now deceased, was the wife of Daniel Fulmer, of Westmoreland County; W. Annon, who was killed in 1862 while serving as a soldier in the Civil War; Francis M., who resides at Scottdale, Pa.; Melissa J., who married Jacob Zundle, resides in Westmoreland County; Joseph B., who is deceased; Mary Elizabeth, who married Samuel Wymer, lives in Westmoreland County; Henry A., who lives at West Newton; John W.; Martha E., who married John Baker, of Westmoreland County; and Hannah E. and Nancy Caldwell, both of whom are deceased.

John W. McLain attended the district schools of Westmoreland County until he was about eighteen years of age, since when he has been interested in farming as his main business. He purchased his present property in 1898, and moved to it in 1907 and has made many improvements here. He owns valuable tenant property at McKeesport and until within a few years, when he sold out, was financially interested in a coal company in Kentucky and at one time held options on 10,000 acres of coal land but allowed them to lapse.

On May 23, 1872, Mr. McLain was married to Miss Belle Elliott, a daughter of Alexander Elliott, of Allegheny County, Pa., and they have had the following children: Avery Laurence, who resides in Fayette County; David W., who resides with his father, both of these sons being married; Nannie B., who married H. H. Zellers, lives in Cross Creek Township; Lillie D., who lives at home; and Mary F., who married Edward Farmer, resides in Cross Creek Township. The mother of the above children died March 4, 1898. In 1901, Mr. McLain was married (second) to Miss Beatrice Bicknell, a daughter of S. A. and Libbie (Nelson) Bicknell, of Knox County, Ind. Mr. McLain and family are members of the Olive Branch Baptist Church in Westmoreland County. He has never voted any other than the







WILLIAM CROSBIE

Republican ticket, and while living in Lostraves Township, Westmoreland County, served many times in township offices and was a representative citizen there.

M. F. WHITEHILL, one of Washington's substantial and representative citizens, who, for the past twenty years has occupied his present comfortable residence at No. 419 East Maiden street, was born in Clarion County, Pa., in 1854, remained there through his school period and first entered into business there.

Mr. Whitehill was yet young when he began his operations in the oil fields. From the Clarion County fields he pushed forward into the McKean County oil sections and later worked in the oil regions of Allegheny County, N. Y. He was one of the first operators who took note of the richness of the Washington County fields and from then until the present has been identified with oil and gas developments here. He has also been interested in the Oklahoma fields and for three years past has also been operating in Illinois.

In 1881, Mr. Whitehill was married to Miss Ellen Hessler, who was born near Meadville, Pa., and they have five children: H. H., L. L., M. F., Nina and Ellen, the eldest son being engaged in the Illinois fields. Mr. Whitehill has always been an active and interested citizen since taking up his residence at Washington and unostentatiously has given support to many public enterprises of acknowledged value.

WILLIAM CROSBIE, to whom credit should be given by the whole people of the United States, as one of the very first men who called public attention to the great duty of preserving the forests of the country, has worked for many years with tongue and pen, to arouse the slumbering people who carelessly permit their great natural wealth to be taken from them. His appeal aroused public attention as far back as the administration of Gen. Grant, who was so impressed that he even sent a recommendation to Congress to create the office of Commissioner of Forestry, which found many advocates in the House, but was lost at that time, in the Senate. Mr. Crosbie is one of Washington's most valued citizens. He was born in July, 1832, in Linlithgowshire, Scotland.

At the age of 21 years, Mr. Crosbie came to America, his objective point being Washington County, Pa. After a few months spent at Canonsburg he came to Washington and had charge of the Washington Nursery for one year, after which he returned to Canonsburg, where he engaged for five years in a nursery and fruit growing business. He continued to be interested in agricultural work until Apr. 1, 1868, when he returned to this city in order to take charge of the Washington

Cemetery, a position he has held ever since. At that time the cemetery tract included less than 50 acres, where now there are 250 acres, a large part of which is still a primeval forest. According to Mr. Crosbie's arrangement, bits of forest relieve the burial spots, and this gives a dignity to Washington Cemetery that is not found elsewhere. He has made it a point, for many years, to keep adding a certain amount of ornamental vegetation, and in the spring of 1909 he made an addition of 300 distinct plants to the already large collection. In 1907 he put out a botanical arrangement which will ultimately add greatly to the interest and ornamentation of these carefully kept sacred grounds. To the native oak trees, Mr. Crosbie has added eight distinct varieties of the oak family and among these is a cedar of Lebanon, a cedar from the Himalaya Mountains, and a specimen from Japan. In 1907 he secured a fine collection from the Botanical Gardens at Washington, D. C. The cemetery directors have given Mr. Crosbie a free hand in his selection of plants and trees, and his knowledge, taste and judgment have qualified him for this position of confidence. In his youth he served an apprenticeship to a forester, in Scotland, one who had received a gold medal from Prince Albert.

In experimenting with trees in Washington County, Mr. Crosbie follows exclusively the old Scotch methods. He keeps the stems of tender young trees covered with leaves to protect them from the heat of the sun, and in this way the result is a solid, all-round log when the tree has matured. He has been the recipient of several communications from the Congress of the United States in reference to his methods, and he has proved that he can grow superior lumber to any that can be found in American forests. Recently he was honored by being elected a member of the National Association of Foresters.

At Gate House, on Fleet, in the South of Scotland, Mr. Crosbie was married to Miss Jane Hodder, and to them were born four sons and four daughters, namely: John and David, both residents of Washington; Alexander, a minister, residing in New York City; Frank, a minister in Ohio; Susie, wife of George Bailey, residing at Pittsburg; Maggie, wife of Wallace Ely, residing in Washington County; Lyda, wife of Rev. Thomas Boone, of Washington; and Mary, now deceased. Mr. Crosbie was a member of the old Center Church of Canonsburg, later the United Presbyterian. For many years he has been an elder in the First United Presbyterian Church at Washington. For a long period he was interested in the Waverly Clan, of Pittsburg. He is a charter member of the Washington Historical Society and belongs also to the Taxpayers' Union, of



Washington County. When he took charge of the cemetery it contained 800 graves. This "God's Acre" now contains about 8,000 quiet sleepers.

MILTON L. DAVIS, treasurer of the West Alexander Agricultural Society has been a resident of West Alexander, Pa., since the spring of 1909, coming from Ohio County, W. Va., where he had formerly been engaged in farming and stock raising. Mr. Davis was born in West Virginia, January 20, 1864, and is a son of Isaac and Celia (Gibson) Davis.

The paternal grandfather of Mr. Davis was William Davis, who was a very early settler in Donegal Township, Washington County, Pa., and there Isaac Davis, his son, was born and reared, later moving to West Virginia, where he subsequently married Celia Gibson, and of their children four sons and one daughter survive, namely: William E. and James W., both of whom live in Ohio County, W. Va.; Albert M., residing near Warren, Ohio; and Sallie A., wife of John N. Chambers, and Milton L., both of West Alexander.

Milton L. Davis grew to manhood in Ohio County, in boyhood attending the public schools and later attended Waynesburg College one year. He also graduated from Frazier's Business College at Wheeling, W. Va. He then turned his attention to agricultural pursuits and successfully carried on farming, dairying and stock raising for some years.

Mr. Davis married Mrs. Annie P. Chambers, widow of W. D. Chambers and daughter of James Alexander, late of West Alexander. Mrs. Chambers had one son, Roy A. Chambers, who resides at West Alexander. Mr. and Mrs. Davis are members of the United Presbyterian Church at West Alexander, he being a member of the board of trustees.

ALBERT ZELT, member of the well-known firm, Zelt Brothers, manufacturers of flour, and dealers in all kinds of grain, hay and straw, etc., at Washington, Pa., was born in 1858, in Washington, and is a son of Jacob Zelt, a native of Germany, who came to Washington when a young man, and was identified with the grain and mill business the rest of his life.

Albert Zelt was reared and educated in Washington, and in 1887, in partnership with his brother, Adam Zelt, purchased the Wilson & Warriek mills, since which time he has been successfully engaged in business as mentioned above. Mr. Zelt is one of the progressive and enterprising business men of the city and also has interests in other prospering enterprises of this locality.

In 1885, Mr. Zelt was joined in marriage with Elizabeth Hood Fleming, a native of Allegheny County, Pa., and they have had the following children; John W., who is employed in a drug store in Philadelphia; Mary Mar-

tha, now wife of Minor H. McClain; Harry Earl; Albert Ralph; and Mildred Lenora. Mr. Zelt is affiliated with the Third Presbyterian Church, of which he is a member of the board of elders.

ROBERT E. ORR, a leading citizen of Peters Township, Washington County, where he successfully carries on general farming and dairying on his valuable farm of seventy-nine acres, is serving in his second term as a member of the township school board, of which he is treasurer. Mr. Orr was born in Upper St. Clair Township, Allegheny County, Pa., and is a son of William and Harriet (Myers) Orr, the former of whom died in 1907, the latter still residing on the homestead. They had six children, the eldest of these, Robert E., being born in 1863.

Robert E. Orr was reared in his native township and obtained a common school education. Prior to 1902 his time was mainly spent as a farmer in St. Clair Township, but in that year he bought his present farm in Peters Township, on which he has since resided. This was the old McCabe farm, the old homestead farm of his wife's people.

The McCabe family is one of the best known in this section of Washington County. Its founder, William McCabe, was born in Ireland and came to Washington County and settled in Peters Township, in 1783. His son, Joseph E. McCabe, was born in 1790, and married Margaret Fife. He operated one of the first distilleries in the county and was also a colonel of militia during a period of residence in Allegheny County. He died February 5, 1870, his wife having died July 29, 1831.

John McCabe, son of Col. Joseph E. McCabe, was born in Allegheny County, August 16, 1816, married Sarah, daughter of Robert Thompson, and became the founder of the Peters Township branch of the McCabe family. He died in October, 1895, and his wife, September 14, 1879. Their children were: Robert T., Joseph, Catherine and John. Joseph McCabe married Emeline Espy, daughter of James Espy, of Allegheny County, and he resided in Peters Township until 1902, when he removed to Castle Shannon, Allegheny County. His wife died July 26, 1904. Their children were: Sarah M., who married J. M. McMurray; Susanna, who married William Hultz; Frances, who married Frank Phillips; Laura B., who married Walter Wedemeyer; Mary B., who married Samuel Fife; Josephine, who married Howard Kerr; John S., who resides in Allegheny County; and Annie C., who is the wife of Robert E. Orr.

In November, 1888, Robert E. Orr, was married to Miss Annie C. McCabe, and they have three daughters and one son: Emma L., who is a popular teacher in Nottingham Township; and Mary B., William H. and Sarah J., all of whom live at home. Mr. Orr and family

are members of the Center Presbyterian Church of Peters Township, in which he has been an elder for five years. In his political views, Mr. Orr is a Republican. He is recognized as one of the representative citizens of Peters Township.

EDWARD CULBERTSON, who does a very satisfactory business as a florist and greenhouse gardener, at Washington, and is established at No. 403 Chestnut street, was born in Westmoreland County, Pa., June 8, 1845, and remained on the home farm until he was twenty-one years of age.

Mr. Culbertson then left home and for a few years was engaged in a sawmill and lumber business in Somerset County, after which he moved to Washington, where, for a quarter of a century he was engaged in a transportation business. He then turned his attention to greenhouse gardening, which has proved both interesting and profitable. He has excellent facilities on East Chestnut street and has 4,000 feet in his greenhouses under glass. He produces some choice flowers, but gives the larger part of his time to the growing of plants and to the raising of early vegetables.

While living in Somerset County, Mr. Culbertson was married to Miss Cinda Newman, who died in 1899, five children surviving her, namely: Ella J., who is the wife of E. S. Hay, of Somerset County, Pa.; Mary J., who is the wife of Dr. Harry Gerow, of Newark, N. J.; Thomas A., who resides on Long Island, N. Y.; and Emma Jane and Todd B., both of whom reside at home. Mr. Culbertson formed a second union with Miss Carrie A. Weaver, who was a native of Pennsylvania, but had been a resident of Tacoma, Wash., some sixteen years prior to her marriage. Mr. Culbertson is a member of the First Presbyterian Church at Washington.

SIDNEY S. KELLY, who conducts an undertaking establishment at Donora, Pa., also deals extensively in grain, hay, feed, etc., and has been a resident of Donora since the organization of the town in 1901. He was born May 2, 1873, was left an orphan when very young, and was reared on the farm of Peter Whitmire in Oakland Township, Butler County, Pa., and during the last five years of his residence there took entire charge of the farm, which contained 240 acres. In 1899 he became a traveling salesman for Jackson and Mitchell, of Butler, Pa., selling farming implements and machinery for a short time, then took up dressing tools in the oil fields of Butler County and West Virginia, after which he entered the Pittsburg School of Anatomy from which he subsequently graduated. Mr. Kelly then entered the employ of M. A. Berkimer, a well-known undertaker of Butler, Pa., and in 1901 came to Donora, where he established an undertaking establishment, later forming a

partnership with C. J. Comfort, who was the first furniture dealer to locate at Donora, and ran a furniture store in connection with the undertaking establishment. Mr. Kelly erected his present place of business on McKean avenue in 1904, and when he first established the grain and feed business on Meldon avenue, was in partnership with Albert Lytle, who was later succeeded by R. M. McMahon, whose interest in the business was purchased by our subject, July 29, 1907, since which time he has been sole owner of the grain and feed business.

On October 4, 1905, Mr. Kelly was united in marriage with Minnie L. Whitmire, who is a daughter of William Whitmire, deceased, of Butler County, Pa., and they have one son, William S. Mr. and Mrs. Kelly are active members of the United Presbyterian Church. He is a member of the Pennsylvania Undertakers' Association, the I. O. O. F., Castner Lodge, No. 11, of Donora; the Encampment at Monongahela City; the Knights of Pythias, No. 226, of Donora, of which he is Chancellor Commander; the Improved Order of Heptasophs, Conclave No. 900, of Donora; the Knights and Ladies of Honor, No. 2418; and the German Beneficial Union of Donora.

CHRISTOPHER ZUG DALLY, SR., who fills the office of inspector for the Natural Fuel Company, a subsidiary of the Manufacturers' Light and Heat Company, at Washington, Pa., and resides in a beautiful home at No. 170 Highland avenue, has been identified with the life of this city for ten years. He was born on the south side of Pittsburg, Pa., September 14, 1857, and is a son of Addison B., Sr., and Drasillia (Isler) Dally.

The late Addison B. Dally, Sr., was engaged for years in manufacturing in Pittsburg. He reared a family of twelve children, the survivors being the following: Charles A., of Carnot, who is contracting agent with the Manufacturers' Light and Heat Company; Samuel C., who is in business at Beaver Falls, Pa.; Addison B., Jr., who is general manager and superintendent of the Manufacturers' Light and Heat Company at Pittsburg; Mary R., who is the widow of Archie Holliday, resides at Crafton, Pa., and Christopher Z.

Christopher Zug Dally was reared in his native city and was educated there and at Mt. Washington. His first experience in the working world was in the nail mills at Pittsburg, operated by Zug & Co., of which his father was superintendent and part owner. He remained in the nail mills from 1877 until 1880, in the latter year going to Wheeling, W. Va., and worked in the shops of the Riverside Nail and Iron Co., until 1887. Mr. Dally then returned to Pittsburg and for one year was connected with the Carnegie Sheet and Tin Mills, for two succeeding years was with the Wheeling Natural Gas Company before he moved there, where he resided for ten years and still maintains his connection with that



company, it having been absorbed by the Manufacturers' Light and Heat Company, it buying out all the tributary companies. Mr. Dally is general inspector for all the plants of the company in Washington and surrounding towns, his years of practical experience making him invaluable.

Mr. Dally was married (first) July 4, 1882, to Miss Nannie Lineberger, of Wheeling, W. Va., who died two years later, leaving a son, Addison L., who is a capable business man, being in charge of the Ohio Valley Gas Company, at Midway, Pa. Mr. Dally was married (second) to Miss Sarah R. Magee, who was born at Wheeling, W. Va., a daughter of Richard and Rebecca (Elder) Magee. The Magees had seven children, only four of these surviving, namely: James T. and Andrew J., both of Wheeling; Richard G., of Parkersburg; and Mrs. Dally. To Mr. and Mrs. Dally have been born six children: Rebecca Isler, James Crosby, Christopher Zug, Jr., Harold Brown, Richard A. and Robert W. Mr. and Mrs. Dally are members of the First Presbyterian Church. Mr. Dally is prominent in the order of Knights of Pythias, having been identified with this fraternal body for years and being a member of Lodge No. 114, the Uniform Rank and the Endowment Rank, and also to Zane Lodge, Shields of Honor, all of Wheeling.

GEORGE B. SPROWLS, wholesale and retail dealer in agricultural implements, together with paints, oils, hardware, vehicles and other goods, is one of the representative business men of Claysville, Pa., and a leading citizen in the public affairs of the borough. He was born in East Finley Township, Washington County, Pa., March 5, 1862, and is a son of Simeon and Mary (Montgomery) Sprowls.

The founder of the family to which Mr. Sprowls belongs, was John Sprowls, a native of Ireland, who emigrated to America and settled in what is now East Finley Township. He was succeeded on his estates by his son, James Sprowls, who led a purely agricultural life and in turn was succeeded by his son, Simeon Sprowls, who also spent his life in East Finley Township.

George B. Sprowls attended the schools of his native township and later a private normal school at West Finley, going from there to Washington and Jefferson College, at Washington, where he was graduated in the class of 1884. Before entering into business he taught a term of school and then combined farming with dealing in vehicles and agricultural implements, and succeeding well in his merchandising, in the fall of 1890, came to Claysville and established his present store in February, 1891. He does an annual business of over \$100,000 and carries an immense stock, including in addition to the goods above mentioned other necessities for the farm and home. He handles the McCormick binders and mowers; fertiliz-

ers; Oliver chilled plows; grain drills; engines and threshers; gas fittings, stoves and ranges; cooking utensils; bicycles, paints, oils, varnishes, hardware, vehicles, machine repairs, buggies, carriages, and farm wagons; harness and saddles; whips, robes; wood and force pumps; lime and cement; woven wire fencing and sewing machines.

Mr. Sprowls was married to Miss Carrie A. Stillwagon, of West Finley Township, a daughter of A. J. Stillwagon, a well known citizen. They have six surviving children, namely: Harry V., Lena F., George B., Thomas Roy, Helen G. and Margaret. Mary M. is deceased.

Mr. Sprowls is not only one of Claysville's most progressive business men, but he has identified himself with all the interests of the place and his fellow citizens have learned to value his example and advice. He gave them an excellent administration through one term as burgess, has served usefully on the school board and for fourteen years has been a notary public. He is well known over Washington County. In politics he is a Democrat.

EDWARD H. TAGUE, oil producer and driller, has been a resident of Washington, Pa., for a quarter of a century and has been identified with the oil industry during almost the entire period of his business life. He was born at Brady's Bend, Armstrong County, Pa., in 1864, son of John and Rose Ann (Devine) Tague, both born in Ireland and now live at Ford City, Pa.

When sixteen years of age, Mr. Tague went to Dubois, Pa., and for a short time was employed there by a coal mining company, after which he became interested in the oil industry, first in Clarion County, Pa., then at Macksburg, Washington County, Ohio. From the latter place he came to Washington County, Pa., and drilled one of the first gas wells, which was located at Hickory. He continued in the oil and gas development of Washington County and later enlarged the scope of his work, taking in West Virginia, working in Hancock and Brooke counties, and Greene County, Pa., and Jefferson County, Ohio, in all of which he is a large operator. He is a stockholder in the Real Estate Trust Company of Washington.

Mr. Tague was married in 1898 to Miss Jane Dennison, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Gunn) Dennison, who live at Claysville, Pa. The family home is at No. 564 East Maiden street, Washington. Mr. Tague is identified with the Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias, being a member of the Uniform Rank in the latter organization.

PHILIP A. COOPER, an honored veteran of the Civil War and a highly respected citizen of South Franklin Township, devotes his excellent farm of eighty-six acres to farming and gardening, being yet in the enjoyment of vigorous health, although he has passed his seventieth birthday. He was born in South Franklin Township,

Washington County, Pa., February 12, 1839, and is a son of Jonas and Sarah (Axtell) Cooper.

Both parents of Mr. Cooper were born in Washington County, his father, Jonas Cooper, on the present farm, where his exemplary life was spent and on which he died on his birthday, May 30, 1893, when aged seventy-nine years. His father, Ephraim Cooper, was born in New Jersey and was five years old when his father, Moses Cooper, who was the great-grandfather of Philip A. Cooper, started to pilot his family across the country to Washington County, Pa. However, he never reached the place in which he had hoped to secure a goodly portion of land which his family might enjoy, for sickness fell upon him and he died at Uniontown, Pa. The widow had no other prospect than reaching Washington County, and she continued on her way with her children and reached Amwell Township in 1777. One of her sons, Nathaniel, secured a patent from the government for almost 400 acres of land and the farm owned by Philip A. Cooper, is a part of that original tract.

Jonas Cooper married Sarah Axtell, and of their family of children the following survive: Philip A., of South Franklin Township; Emeline, who is the widow of the late Joseph Riggs, of Morris Township; David Alva, who is pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Amity, Pa.; and Sarah J., who is the widow of the late Ira B. Baldwin, of Decatur County, Kan. For many years the late Jonas Cooper operated a tannery in connection with his farm industries. He cast his vote with the Republican party and was a man who kept well informed on all that went on in the world outside the home environment.

Philip A. Cooper attended the schools of South Franklin Township and his first independent business was tanning, which he followed both before and after his long term of service as a soldier. He enlisted in August, 1862, in Co. C, 140th Pa. Vol. Inf., which became a part of the Army of the Potomac and of the 2nd Army Corps, and during a large portion of his term of service, his division was under the command of General Miles. He participated in the battle of Chancellorsville and for some time thereafter was detailed for hospital duty. After his return to his regiment he saw much steady fighting and was in the thickest of it at Todd's Tavern and at the siege of Petersburg, and took part in the struggles which led up to the surrender of Gen. Lee, at Appomattox, at which time he had a place on the firing line. Mr. Cooper was honorably discharged on May 31, 1865, and returned then to Washington County. Company C participated in some of the hardest fighting of the war and of its original 110 men, twenty-seven gave up their lives. As long as Luther Day Post, G. A. R., at Prosperity, was sustained, Mr. Cooper was identified with it.

Mr. Cooper married Miss Ellen Slusher, a daughter of the late Michael Slusher of Amwell Township, and they have had five children, namely: Addie M., who married Herbert Conklin, of Prosperity, and they have five children—Herbert E., Lucile L., Philip W., Adella B., and Daunice M.; Ashton C., who resides in Kansas; Nora, who is the wife of James Pipes, of South Franklin Township; Howard D., who lives on a part of the old homestead, and married Mary Bainer; and Lewis C., who lives at Colorado Springs, Col., on account of his health. Mr. Cooper's views on the subject of temperance are well known and in casting his vote for public officials, he demands that they work for the success of the Prohibition party.

MITCHELL DOUGLASS, one of Peters Township's substantial farmers and representative men, was born in Bethel Township, Allegheny County, Pa., and is a son of Thomas and Mary (Wright) Douglass.

The Douglass family of Peters Township, of which Mitchell Douglass is the oldest representative, is of Scotch origin. The pioneer of the family in Western Pennsylvania was one John Douglass, who settled at an early date in Allegheny County. His son, Thomas Douglass, was born in Bethel Township in that county and died there in 1893. At one time he was the owner of the farm in Peters Township, Washington County, that now belongs to his son, Mitchell. He married Mary Wright, a daughter of John Wright, the latter of whom died in Bethel Township, Allegheny County, in January, 1897, at the advanced age of ninety-five years. To Thomas and Mary Douglass six children were born, namely: Susanah, unmarried, lives on the home place; Jane, wife of Joseph Patterson; Maria L., wife of W. C. Davis; John, residing on the old homestead in Bethel Township; William, also residing in Bethel Township; and Mitchell, of Peters Township.

Mitchell Douglass was reared on the homestead in Bethel Township and there attended the public schools. His life has been devoted to farm pursuits and he has resided on his present property in Peters Township since 1869. In early manhood he married Miss Mary Ann Kerr, a daughter of James and Jane Kerr, old residents of Peters Township. Mr. and Mrs. Douglass have one daughter, Jane, who married C. R. Simpson and they reside on the homestead. Mr. Douglass votes with the Republican party. With his family he belongs to the Peters Creek United Presbyterian Church.

ALEXANDER MURDOCH, JR., who has been identified with the drug trade ever since he went into business, is a well known and popular citizen of Washington, Pa., and was born on Main street, in this city and is a mem-



ber of an old and representative Scotch family of this section. His father is Alexander Murdoch, a well known resident.

Mr. Murdoch was educated in the Washington schools and at Washington and Jefferson College. Immediately after leaving the latter institution he became an employe of a drug firm and has continued such until the present, being now associated in this relation with his brother-in-law, S. M. Templeton, who conducts the large drug store at No. 33 North Main street, Washington. Mr. Murdoch has shown great adaptability in his chosen line of work and enjoys the confidence of his fellow citizens. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church at Washington. His residence is at No. 269 North Main street, Washington, having lived on this street during his whole life.

CHARLES B. TROUTMAN, president of the council of Finleyville, Pa., and manager of the Finleyville Planing Mill Company, came to this borough in 1883 and has been prominent in public and business life here ever since. He was born at Creston, Wayne County, Ohio, November 9, 1866, and is a son of Adam and Amanda (Hildebrand) Troutman.

The late Adam Troutman, father of Charles B., was born in Somerset County, Pa., in 1828, and died on his farm near Carnegie, Pa., in 1901. He was a blacksmith by trade and conducted a shop at Mt. Savage, until the opening of the Civil War, when he raised a company and was first lieutenant of Co. G, 54th Pa. Vol. Inf., through a first enlistment, and on February 22, 1862, re-enlisted and served until his honorable discharge on March 2, 1865. He was a brave and capable soldier, and his military record is one of which his children have reason to be proud. After the war was over he went into the hotel business at Pittsburg and there are many who can recall when he was proprietor of the old Rush House, near the Union Station. Before he had settled at Pittsburg, he lived for a short time in Ohio, and after his active years had passed he retired to his farm near Carnegie. He married Amanda Hildebrand, who was also born in Pennsylvania and her death preceded his own. They had six children: John, who resides at Creston, Ohio; Emma, who is the wife of Harry Fickerson, of California; Charles Buchanan; Howard E., who is connected with the Eagye & Troutman Company, automobile dealers, Chicago; Sidney A., who is secretary of the Finleyville Planing Mill Company; and Stella, who died when aged sixteen years.

Charles B. Troutman was an infant when his parents settled at Pittsburg and he spent his school period there. When sixteen years of age he went to Ohio where he began his apprenticeship to the carpenter trade, which he completed at Pittsburg, and from there he came to

Finleyville, his first work here being done on the construction of the Pittsburg & Chicago Gas and Coal Company's house, at Gastonville. He then worked as a contractor for C. F. Thompson, who later sold his business to F. M. Finley, who later sold to Mr. Troutman and his partner, William Happer. For three years the firm of Happer & Troutman continued and then Mr. Troutman sold out to Mr. Happer and bought a one-third interest in his present firm, the style at that time being Jones Bros. & Co. The business was later purchased by C. Fritchman and S. A. Troutman, Mr. Charles B. Troutman during all this time being the practical manager of the business. Later it was organized as the Finleyville Planing Mill Company, with C. Fritchman as president; S. A. Troutman as secretary; and C. B. Troutman as manager. The company owns 1,100 acres of land in Mineral County, W. Va., which they purchased for a hunting reserve, and they own large timber tracts convenient to their saw mill at Patterson Creek, W. Va., in addition to their planing mill at Finleyville. They do a general contracting and builders' supply business, in all their enterprises having the able business ability and discretion of Mr. Troutman at their command.

On January 1, 1893, Mr. Troutman was married to Miss Anna Vandergrift, and they have three children: Mabel, Clarence and Grace. Their handsome residence is situated on Washington street, Finleyville.

Mr. Troutman has many large business interests. He is vice-president of the First National Bank of Finleyville, and is president of the Sportsmen's Association of Cheat Mountain, W. Va., which controls a hunting reserve of 64,000 acres, in Pocahontas County, and is also president of the Marion Game and Protective Association, a local organization. His activities in borough affairs have been constant and beneficial. He is a member of the school board and for a long period has been a member of the council, of which he has been president since 1908. He is a Mason of high degree, belonging to the Blue Lodge at Monongahela City, and to Chapter, Council and Consistory, at Pittsburg.

CEPHAS T. DODD, M. D. There is no name in all Washington County held in higher esteem than that of Dodd. Its enterprise, its ability and its religion have all produced interesting and valuable pages of history to this section and one of those who worthily bears the name is Dr. Cephas T. Dodd, who has been actively engaged in the practice of medicine in South Franklin Township since 1881. He was born April 24, 1854, and is a son of Dr. Elias and Margaret (Bradford) Dodd and a grandson of Rev. Cephas Dodd.

The first of the name to appear in New England was Daniel Dodd, who came from the British Isles to Connecticut in one of the early sailing vessels. From him

descended Stephen Dodd, who, in turn, became the father of Daniel Dodd. The latter had three sons, Stephen, Daniel and John. Stephen Dodd (2), son of Daniel, was born at Guilford, Conn., in 1703, and in early life moved to New Jersey, locating first at Newark and later moving to Mendham. Of his children two became of importance to Washington County, coming to this borderland as pioneers.

Thaddeus Dodd, son of Stephen (2) was born at Newark, N. J., March 7, 1740. In early youth he evidenced a strong inclination for serious study and showed much talent and originality, excelling all his comrades and schoolmates in his acquirements. On July 18, 1764, he was converted during the progress of a great revival, and in his thirty-first year he entered Princeton College and was graduated in the autumn of 1773. At the time of the celebration of the Ten-Mile churches in Washington County, August 28, 1879, Rev. James Allison, D. D., submitted so interesting a record of this great and good man that a part of it may be advantageously incorporated in the present biography. Dr. Allison said in part:

"Soon after graduation he went to Newark, N. J., where he married Miss Phebe Baldwin, and entered upon the study of theology, under the direction of Rev. Dr. McWhorter. One year later he removed to Morristown and continued the same line of study under Rev. Dr. Johns, who had been his first instructor in Latin. He was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of New York. Through the winter of 1776-77 he suffered from a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism, but in the month of March, though still feeble, he started upon a journey to the West. After preaching in parts of Virginia and Maryland, he crossed the mountains, visited the settlements on George's Creek, Muddy Creek and Dunlap's Creek and then came to Ten-Mile, where he remained until August, preaching in private houses, in the woods and in Lindley's and Bell's forts. After his return to the East he was ordained by the Presbytery of New York as an evangelist. Shortly after this he left New Jersey with his wife and three-year-old daughter and a young son, and accompanied by two brothers and their families, arrived early in November at Patterson's Creek, Hampshire County, Va., with the intention of pushing still farther west."

Dr. Allison describes the confusion and alarm aroused about that time by savage Indian attacks and explains why the companions of the evangelist did not accompany him at that time. He then continues:

"In a few days he crossed the mountains alone, reached Ten-Mile, preached in the forts and baptized the children, safely returning to his family. It is not known that he visited this place again until the fall of 1779, when he brought his family with him. He resided first near the Lindley's, in what is now Morris Township. On

November 22, 1786, he took a patent for 400 acres of land in Amwell Township and there made his permanent home. In 1782 he opened a classical and mathematical school especially designed to prepare young men for the ministry and this he continued for three years. In 1789 he became principal of an academy at Washington, Pa. On August 15, 1781, the first Presbyterian Church was organized, in 1785 the first church building was erected."

Dr. Allison gave many more interesting recitals up to the time of the lamented death of Dr. Dodd, which occurred from consumption, May 20, 1793. He was one of the men of history in western Pennsylvania.

Rev. Cephas Dodd, grandfather of Dr. Dodd, of South Franklin Township, was born in Amwell Township, Washington County, Pa., in 1789. He was both a minister and a physician and in the latter capacity practiced over a wide territory. As pastor he succeeded his honored father and ministered to the Ten-Mile congregation at Amity. He died January 16, 1859, a worthy son of a worthy father. In 1805 he married Ruth Flenniken and they became the parents of the following children: Jane, Sarah, Thaddeus, Cornelia, Eliza, Hannah, James, Cephas and Elias F.

Elias F. Dodd was born December 1, 1823, in Amwell Township, Washington County, Pa. He inherited many of the qualities that made both father and grandfather men far above the average and, in turn, he gained personal distinction for himself. In 1841 he entered Washington College and was graduated in 1848, then studied medicine and entered upon practice in 1853, marrying in the same year and settling in Franklin Township, Washington County, where he continued his professional work for over a half century. He was identified with the Washington County Medical Society and was numbered with the most able exponents of the science of medicine in all this section. Covered with professional honors and bearing the weight of eighty-five prolific years, he passed out of life on September 8, 1908. Dr. Dodd was gifted with a natural talent for music and was a fine performer on musical instruments, especially the violin and organ, with which he frequently banished the sorrows that sometimes weighed him down, when all his care and skill could not keep the inroads of disease from proving fatal. He also found recreation in looking after his agricultural affairs to some extent. He married Margaret Bradford and four children were born to them, there being two survivors: Cephas T. and Samuel B., the latter of whom resides also in South Franklin Township.

Dr. Cephas T. Dodd was reared on his father's estate and received his literary training in Washington and Jefferson College and through private tutors. He prepared for a career as a physician, entering the Cleveland Medical College for this purpose and was graduated from that well known institution, in 1881, its change of name to the Western Reserve University not affecting its effi-



ciency as a great medical school. He was associated in practice with his late father until the latter retired. Dr. Dodd was married June 30, 1881, to Miss Ella C. Patterson, who was born in South Franklin Township and is a daughter of the late James W. Patterson who, for many years, was an extensive stock and wool dealer in this section. Dr. and Mrs. Dodd have had two sons: John A. and Frank C., the latter of whom is deceased. In 1908 the former graduated from Washington and Jefferson College and is now a student of medicine at the Western Reserve University. Dr. and Mrs. Dodd are members of Bethel Presbyterian Church of South Franklin Township.

In politics, Dr. Dodd is identified with the Republican party. His activity as a citizen has been directed in support of good laws and his influence in his community has been felt in its better education along the lines of sanitation and other health producing conditions. He is a valued member of a number of the leading scientific organizations of the country and is active in the Washington County Medical Society, the Pennsylvania State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He is interested in business outside his profession to some extent, this including ownership of lands and a directorship of the Union Trust Company at Washington, Pa.

REV. JOSEPH A. BURGOON, pastor of St. Alphonsus Catholic Church at McDonald, Pa., and one of the borough's most esteemed clergies, was born at Latrobe, Westmoreland County, Pa., April 20, 1871, and is a son of Silas and Rachel (McHugh) Burgoon.

Silas Burgoon was a quiet, industrious man who worked at the millwright trade. He died at Latrobe, April 30, 1905. His widow survives and lives with her son, Rev. Father Burgoon. They were the parents of the following children: Cecelia, who married George W. Grier, and lives in Chicago; Richard L.; Alice, who is now deceased, was the wife of Joseph Ruffner; Mary, who resides with her mother and brother; and Theresa, who married Frank P. Smith, lives at Latrobe.

Joseph A. Burgoon in his boyhood attended both the public and parochial schools at Latrobe. In 1887 he entered St. Vincent's College near Latrobe, as a student, and spent five years in the classical department and then entered the seminary department and spent two years in the study of philosophy. He continued his studies until he won the degree of B. A., after which he spent three years in the study of theology, gaining his degree of M. A. On June 26, 1897, he was ordained to the priesthood at the same institution of learning, by Rt. Rev. Richard Phelan, a holy man, who was then Bishop of the Pittsburg Diocese. Father Burgoon's first appointment was as assistant to Rev. Father Bradley, at St. Kiern's Church, on 54th street, Pittsburg, and he continued there

eighteen months when he was transferred to St. Thomas' Church, at Braddock, where he was assistant to the Very Rev. John Hickey. After four useful years there, Father Burgoon was sent to McDonald, and he served two charges, Nobelstown and McDonald, for three years. These are now two separate congregations. Father Burgoon's character is of that fortunate blend of faculties which make him an excellent executive and also a power in his ministry. He possesses social instincts which make him a valued and beloved member of several fraternal organizations together with innumerable church bodies. He belongs to the lodge of Elks at Braddock and to the Duquesne council of the Knights of Columbus.

JOHN M. FULTON, D. D. S., who is a leading practitioner of dental surgery, with finely equipped offices at No. 423 Washington Trust building, Washington, Pa., has been a resident of this city since 1884. He is a native of Washington County, born in North Strabane Township, in 1858, and is a son of Dr. Samuel and Margaret J. (Rankin) Fulton.

Dr. Samuel Fulton was also born in North Strabane Township, the family having settled in the county in 1834. He studied dentistry in his youth and located at Washington in 1867, where he continued to practice until his death, in 1890. He married Margaret J. Rankin, who was also born in Washington County and died at Washington in 1900. They reared a family of five children, namely: John M.; Mary, who is the wife of Rev. John C. Scouler, a United Presbyterian minister located in Philadelphia; Ollie, who is now deceased, was the wife of George T. Walker; Annie, who is the wife of Andrew Blair, a journalist residing at Duquesne, Pa.; and Ada, who is also deceased.

John M. Fulton was educated in the public schools of Washington County and at Washington and Jefferson College, and then studied his father's profession and in 1881 he was graduated from the Pennsylvania Dental College, Philadelphia. He located at Bloomington, Ill., and continued in practice there until he came back to Washington, in 1884. He has a well justified reputation for professional skill. He is an active citizen in the way of upholding the laws relative to good government and has accepted membership on the school board.

In 1883, Dr. Fulton was married to Miss Elizabeth Bell, a daughter of John E. Bell, of an old and representative family, and they have two sons: John Donnan and Floyd S. The former was a graduate in the class of 1905 from Washington and Jefferson College and now resides at Marion, Ill. He married Miss Claire Bainbridge of that place. The second son is a student in the Washington Business College. Dr. Fulton is a member of the Second Presbyterian Church. He belongs to the Royal Arcanum, the National Union and the Heptasophs.

BASIL E. STROUD, a respected citizen of Jefferson Township, Washington Co., Pa., who carries on farming and stock raising on his 118 acres of land, was born in Independence Township, not far from the village of that name, May 5, 1857. His parents were James and Jane (Midcalf) Stroud.

James Stroud was also born in Independence Township, Washington County, where the larger portion of his life was spent. During the closing years of his life he lived retired with his son, Basil E., where he died in 1902, and he was buried in the Bethel Church Cemetery, being a member of that church. He followed milling at Patterson's mills. He married Jane Midcalf, a daughter of Edward Midcalf, and they had five children, as follows: Margaret, who married George Floor, of Jefferson Co., Ohio; Mary Jane, who married Mr. Hensler, of Burgettstown; Bridget, who is a resident of Wellsburg, W. Va.; Basil E.; and Kate, who married Albert Pettibone, of Brooke County, W. Va. The mother of this family died in her 73rd year, and she also was buried in Bethel Cemetery. She was a member of the Methodist Church at Independence. James Stroud was a Republican in politics and served several terms as constable at Independence.

Basil E. Stroud is a self-made man, having made his own way in the world without assistance since he was seventeen years of age. He was one of a large family and the father's circumstances were such that the children frequently had to endure hardships which Mr. Stroud would not like his grandchildren to have to bear. During his boyhood he never knew the comforts of proper underclothing or had any chance to enjoy the innocent amusements of the neighborhood if they entailed the spending of money. He went to school when he could be spared and attended what was known as the Falling Timber school, near Independence.

Finally he left home and then hired out to different parties in various sections of the county, working first by the day, week or month, as he could secure employment, learning to save his money for future investment. After his marriage he rented a farm of William Stein, near Eldersville, for two years, moved then to the Miller farm for one year, then spent one year in farming in Jefferson County, Ohio, where he also engaged in dairying. After he returned to Independence Township he rented land of James Walker for two years, moved then to the Patterson farm, on which he remained six years and then came to Jefferson Township. He rented the Elmer Cunningham farm for three years and the Jennie Cunningham farm for two years. In 1898 he bought his present farm from the Thomas Patterson administrators, and has resided here ever since. He has done considerable improving. The coal had been previously sold to the Keystone Company and this land has been leased

several times but never tested. Mr. Stroud keeps cows for butter purposes and also raises poultry and has done well with sheep, wintering about 100 head.

On December 19, 1880, Mr. Stroud was married to Miss Anna Walker, a daughter of J. C. Walker, and they have four children: Jennie, who married George Criss; Bessie, who married Henry Criss; and Norris, and Cree, both of whom attend school at Eldersville. Mrs. Stroud is a very intelligent lady. Mr. Stroud has never voted any but the Republican ticket. He served very acceptably as road supervisor for one year in Jefferson Township.

J. BENNETT MOFFITT, who has been postmaster at West Brownsville, Pa., since October 1, 1897, was born January 17, 1845, in West Brownsville, and is a son of James and Eliza (Bennett) Moffitt.

James Moffitt, who was born on a farm in West Pike Run Township, Washington County, Pa., was a civil engineer by profession, and he served as justice of the peace in West Brownsville, for a period of twenty-two years. His father, James Moffitt, Sr., was born and reared in North Ireland came to this country at the age of twenty-one years, and here was married and spent the remainder of his life. Eliza Bennett Moffitt, mother of our subject, was born January 17, 1815, near Lock 5, at West Brownsville, Pa., and was a daughter of Jacob Bennett, a native of Leesburg, Va., who was a farmer and trader. He disposed of his produce, including flour, apples, cider, etc., down the river, traveling as far south as New Orleans, and was there carrying on business at the time of the battle during the War of 1812. The parents of our subject both died in West Brownsville, Pa.

J. Bennett Moffitt was reared at West Brownsville, where he learned the blacksmith trade, which he followed for thirty years, and has been a life-long resident. Personally he has the esteem of his fellow citizens, and officially their full confidence, and has served them acceptably for thirteen years.

THOMAS MAXWELL POTTS, one of the best known and most highly esteemed citizens of Canonsburg, Pa., was born in Highland Township, Chester County, this State, February 17, 1836, son of Thomas Jefferson and Margaret (Carter) Potts.

His first paternal ancestor in America was David Potts, of the Cheshire, England, family of that name, but was himself a resident of Montgomeryshire, Wales, before emigrating to Pennsylvania about 1683. He was a Quaker and married Alice Croasdale, a native of Lancashire, England, whose family accompanied William Penn to this country, settling in Pennsylvania. They also, it is needless to say, were Quakers.



The next in the present line of descent, and son of the foregoing, was Daniel Potts, who was born near Germantown, Pa., April 19, 1698. He married Sarah Shoemaker, a daughter of Peter Shoemaker, her paternal grandfather being also named Peter. The two Peters were from Chrisheim, Germany.

Samuel Potts, of the third generation, son of Daniel and Sarah was born in Germantown, August 12, 1723. He married Ann Rush, who was an aunt of Dr. Benjamin Rush, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. They lived and died in Philadelphia.

James Potts, son of Samuel and Ann (Rush) Potts, and grandfather of Thomas Maxwell Potts, was born in Germantown, June 17, 1752. He married Sarah Wessell, a native of Philadelphia, whose parents were from New York. They were the parents of twelve children, as follows: Rachel, three sons, triplets, who died in infancy; Hannah, James W., Ann, Eliza, Samuel, Hannah (2d), Sarah, and Thomas J.

Thomas Jefferson Potts, son of James and Sarah Potts and father of the subject of this sketch, was born December 14, 1798, in Philadelphia, and was a mere lad when his parents moved to Chester County, Pa. He married Margaret Carter, a daughter of William and Betty (Butler) Carter, and a descendant of Jeremiah Carter, who came from near London, England, in 1682, and whose wife's name was Mary. The Carter line of descent is as follows:

Jeremiah Carter, the immigrant ancestor above mentioned. Abraham, son of Jeremiah, was born July 1, 1700, and died in 1789, aged eighty-nine. He married Lydia Clayton, who was born in what is now Delaware County, June 4, 1716. She died in 1796. Joseph Carter, son of Abraham and Lydia, was born November 17, 1749 and died in 1830. He married Margaret Cloud, who was born June 11, 1753, and died in 1827. William Carter, son of Joseph and Margaret, and in the fourth generation from the immigrant ancestor, was born October 20, 1781, and died in August, 1855, in Cecil County, Md. He married Betty Butler, who was born in 1777 and died in 1831; she was from Chester County, Pa. Their daughter, Margaret, already mentioned as having married Thomas Jefferson Potts, was born in Nottingham Township, Chester County, Pa., June 16, 1813; she died in Chester County in 1874.

Thomas Jefferson Potts and his wife Margaret just referred to, were the parents of five sons and two daughters. Thomas Maxwell, born February 17, 1836. James Carter Potts, a civil engineer and county surveyor for a number of years of Richland County; he married Miss Grizelle McIntire. Sarah Elizabeth died in infancy. William Potts married Miss Anna L. Wilson and resides on the old homestead in Chester County, Pa. Joseph Tarrance Potts, a farmer of Chester County, married

Elizabeth Hamill. Mary Anna Potts died in childhood. Alfred Hamilton Potts married Alice Young; he is a printer and resides in Pittsburg.

Thomas Maxwell Potts acquired his education in the academies in Chester County and the Normal School at Millersville, Lancaster County, Pa. He taught school in the academy at Downingtown and Greenwood Seminary at Millville, and was also principal and superintendent of the public schools of Bellville, Ohio, to which place he went in 1866, some six years after his marriage. He then engaged in the hardware business at Bellville, and so continued until 1870, in which year he removed to Canonsburg. He continued in the hardware business here for a time, having a partner and conducting the business under the name of T. M. Potts & Co. Having learned the printer's trade, he opened an office at Canonsburg in 1870, and in 1872 established the Canonsburg "Herald," a weekly newspaper, which he conducted until 1888, when he disposed of the business to Sipe and Charlton. He is the author and publisher of "A Short Biographical Sketch of Major James Potts," in 1877; "Bi-Centenary Memorial of Jeremiah Carter," in 1883; "Our Family Ancestors," in 1895; and "Historical Collections Relating to the Potts Family in Gt. Britain and America," 1901. He has also been a liberal contributor to other publications of biographical and genealogical articles, aggregating about 1,500 octavo pages. He is a corresponding member of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, and a member of the Washington County, Pa., Historical Society.

From 1888 to 1906 Mr. Potts served as justice of the peace, except during a year and a half of that time. Since then he has been notary public, having an office in Canonsburg.

He was married, March 22, 1860, to Mary Miller, daughter of Reuben and Sarah (Baker) Miller. She was born April 6, 1838, and is a descendant of Gayen Miller, who settled at Kennett, Chester County, Pa., about or shortly after the year 1700. The wife of this early progenitor of the Millers was Margaret Henderson. They had twelve children. Joseph, the ninth child, married Jane Kirk, daughter of Jacob. Their son Samuel married Martha Hobson, daughter of Francis. Their son Samuel married Margaret Mitchell, daughter of Richard or John. Their son Reuben married Sarah Baker, daughter of John.

Thomas Maxwell and Mary (Miller) Potts have been the parents of the following children: Reuben Claude Potts, born January 25, 1861, married Miss Claribel Fife, daughter of John and Mary (Adams) Fife; has charge of the printing in the job department of the "Notes" office, has two children, a son and a daughter. Ada Mary, wife of Rolland H. Griffith, is the mother of two sons, Samuel Claude Griffith and William Potts Griffith.







WILLIAM J. ANGEMEER

Mr. Griffith is a farmer of Chartiers Township. William Potts, son of Reuben Claude, died October 11, 1908, aged twenty-one years less nineteen days; he was a draughtsman in the Fort Pitt Bridge Works. Rev. Thomas Pliny Potts, born Oct. 23, 1862, married Miss Mary Netting, daughter of Charles L. and Sarah (Graham) Netting. They reside at present in Fort Wayne, Ind., and are both instructors in the Bible Training School there. They have no children. He is an ordained minister of the Presbyterian church and was located eight years in Beaver County and seven years in Pittsburg as instructor in the Pittsburg Bible Institute. William Baker Potts was born March 6, 1865; he is unmarried. Mitchell Miller Potts, born Jan. 5, 1867, married Sadie Grace Beatty, daughter of Jonathan and Emeline (Hookey) Beatty. They have been the parents of four children, of whom three are now living, namely Hilda Grace, Marie Emelyn, Thomas Miller Potts (died in infancy), and William Louis Potts. William B. and Mitchell Miller Potts were for a number of years engaged in the grocery and china-ware business in Canonsburg, but since 1904 they have been engaged in the real estate business. Louis Maxwell Potts, Ph.D., born Oct. 30, 1876, is unmarried. He is a graduate of Washington and Jefferson College and the Johns Hopkins University, graduating from the former institution in 1896. He taught for a year in the Washington High School. He obtained his degree of Ph.D. from the Johns Hopkins University in 1900. He is the chief electrical engineer of the Rowland Multiplex Telegraph Company, of Baltimore—the invention of Dr. Rowland and completed by Prof. Potts.

The subject of this sketch has been for fifty years a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being a Past Grand and Past Chief Patriarch. He was also for twenty-three years a member of the Royal Arcanum and is a past regent of that order. His political principles affiliate him with the Republican party. He is a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church and superintendent of the Sabbath school.

WILLIAM J. ANGEEMEER, who has been a resident of Finleyville, Pa., since March, 1891, is burgess of that borough, and is the owner of a general blacksmith shop located on the Brownsville road near the B. & O. Railroad. He was born Sept. 29, 1863, at Emmerich on the Rhine, Germany. He is a son of Charles and Mary (Wintjes) Angemeer, both of whom were born and reared in Germany, where the former, who was a conductor on the railroad, died in January, 1908. He is survived by his widow, who is a resident of Germany. They had the following children: Anna, deceased; Charles, deceased; William John; Henry; Claire; Edward, who came to this country, died in Virginia in

May, 1903; Anna; Bernhard; and two who died in infancy.

William J. Angemeer, who is the only member of the family now residing in America, was reared in his native country, where he attended the public schools, and at the age of 14 began learning the blacksmith trade, at which he worked as a journeyman after serving an apprenticeship of three years, which cost his father \$50. In 1885 he enlisted in the German army as a member of the "Burgoon Reg. No. 9, Fourth Squadron," which inscription is tattooed on his right arm, and in 1888, after an honorable discharge and a promotion to corporal, came to America, locating for a while at Pittsburg, where he worked at his trade. He subsequently resided at Edna for a short time and in 1891 came to Finleyville, where he worked as a blacksmith in the Germania mines until 1894, when he erected his present shop, which he has conducted continuously since, and in October, 1904, erected his large residence on Sherman avenue.

Mr. Angemeer is a Republican in politics, has served nine years as a member of the borough Council, was elected justice of the peace twice and in March, 1909, was elected burgess of Finleyville, Pa. He is fraternally a member of the I. O. O. F. No. 248 at Gastonville, Pa., and the Order of the Moose at Finleyville.

On Dec. 24, 1896, Mr. Angemeer was united in marriage with Matilda Victoria Grant, a daughter of Charles Grant, and to them have been born four children: Mabel, Charles, Helen and Bessie Irene.

WILLIAM PARKISON WARNE, attorney-at-law and a representative and useful citizen of Washington, Pa., was born February 28, 1860, in Fallowfield Township, Washington County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of James and Elizabeth Mary Warne and is a descendant of very old and prominent families of western Pennsylvania.

The Warne family is of English origin. The family was founded in New Jersey by the great-great-grandfather of William P. Warne, and in that Atlantic State a son, Joseph Warne, was born, and he it was who had the courage and ambition to penetrate into the wilds of western Pennsylvania, locating in what is now Allegheny County, in 1770. He was accompanied by his wife and their five children: Stephen, Abram, James, Mary and Frances. This family had much to do with the founding of the Presbyterian faith in this section and Joseph Warne was a leading member of the Round Hill Church. Other children were born after the family settled in Allegheny County, and one of these, James, became the direct ancestor of William P. Warne, of Washington.



Major James Warne, an officer of the Pennsylvania militia and later in the War of 1812, was born in Forward Township, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, December 6, 1779, and died December 6, 1855. He was educated in the schools of Forward Township and also attended an academy at Uniontown in preparation for the Presbyterian ministry, but after he gave up this ambition he came to Washington County and engaged as a clerk in a store at Parkinson's Ferry, which is now Monongahela. He later became interested in boating, boat-building and trading, his interests reaching as far as New Orleans.

In 1811 he was commissioned by Gov. Simon Snyder a captain of the light infantry in the Second Battalion, Fifty-third Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia. In 1812 the Government accepted this regiment for service in the war then pending, and Capt. Warne served until September 25, 1812, with that rank, and was then commissioned major of the First Battery in the Third Regiment, commanded by Col. Snyder, and with that rank continued to serve until his honorable discharge on December 31, 1812. He then returned to his home and in connection with his brother-in-law, William Parkison, built a glass factory, which was the first enterprise of this kind at Monongahela City, or Williamsport, as the place was then denominated. The two business men were associated in other concerns and conducted a general merchandise business until 1825. Major Warne then engaged in the peaceful pursuits of agriculture and resided on his farm, which he named Eden, until his death. The legal records of his day show how frequently he was called upon to advise and assist his neighbors in legal matters and their confidence in his judgment and integrity caused his almost continual service for a long period as administrator and executor. In 1805 he married Mary Parkison, who was the only daughter of Joseph and Margaret (Weaver) Parkison.

The Parkisons were, like the Warnes, of English extraction. Joseph Parkison was born in 1740, near Carlisle, Pa., where he married, and thus brought into the family a strain of the sturdy, thrifty old Dutch stock. They had three sons and one daughter: James, David, William and Mary. Joseph Parkison came to Washington County and to what is now Monongahela City about 1768 and became a very useful as well as prominent citizen. He was one of the first named justices of the county and established the first postoffice in this region. He was the patentee of the land upon which the greater part of Monongahela City now stands and for many years conducted an inn in connection with his ferry and store.

James Warne, father of William P. Warne and son of Major James and Margaret Warne, was born at what is now Monongahela City, May 11, 1812, and was fourteen

years of age when his parents moved to the farm. He was well educated for his time and some years after his marriage settled on a farm in Fallowfield Township, where he lived from 1843 until 1884, and then returned to Monongahela City, where he continued to reside until his death ten years later. He was a man of ample fortune, and in addition to owning large estates in Washington County he also had a large amount of realty in Monongahela City. He was a consistent member and for years an official of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1836 he was married (first) to Cassandra Nichols, a daughter of James and Mary Nichols. She died in 1856 without issue. He was married (second) to Elizabeth Mary Dumm, a daughter of James Dumm, of Allegheny County. She survived until August 30, 1868, passing away but leaving behind her the record of a beautiful life. She was a devoted Christian woman, a sincere member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. To this marriage were born four children, namely: an infant daughter which died at birth; William Parkison; James Jefferson, who was born in 1862 and died in 1872; and Mary Eliza, who was born August 15, 1864. She married Dr. George Stathers, of Monongahela City.

William Parkison Warne attended the local schools until he was fourteen years of age and then entered Hoge's Summit Academy, in Washington County, and later attended Allegheny College, at Meadville, Pa., subsequently becoming a student at Washington and Jefferson College and graduating with credit from that institution in the Class of 1882. As he had devoted himself very closely to his studies for a considerable period, Mr. Warne practically put aside his books for two years and resided on the home farm. He then went to Monongahela City and there entered upon the study of law in the office of the late Thomas H. Baird, and continued his studies under that distinguished jurist until he was thoroughly prepared for admission to the bar, at the same time pursuing a law course at the University of Virginia. On May 12, 1890, Mr. Warne entered into practice at Monongahela City, where he continued to reside until 1901, when he became a resident of Washington. He has continued in active practice, but has not confined himself entirely to his profession. A Democrat in politics from the time of his majority to the time of President McKinley's first election (1896), since which time he has been a regular and stanch Republican, he early identified himself with public matters and has been a very important factor in shaping the progress made in this section. In 1892 he edited a daily newspaper at Monongahela, served a term there in the city Council, was postmaster and held other prominent offices. He was a stockholder and a director in the First National Bank of Monongahela City, of which he was one of the organizers. He has been equally prominent since

coming to Washington and is serving as mayor of the borough of East Washington. In his business, professional and personal relations, he is a man of the highest type of character, reflecting credit upon his ancestors while he enjoys the prestige of their accomplishments. He is identified with all the leading fraternal organizations, many social bodies and, with his wife, is a member of the Second Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Warne was married to Abigail Millar, a daughter of T. W. and Mary Ellen (Scott) Kemp, of Ironton, Ohio. Mrs. Warne is a lady of thorough education and many social graces. In June, 1886, she was graduated at the head of her class from the Kingsbury High School, was a student in the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware from 1887 until 1890, and has cultivated an exceptionally fine voice. Mr. and Mrs. Warne have had the following children: Madeline, born July 11, 1892, died Aug. 19, 1893; James Kemp, born Jan. 4, 1894; Mar Elizabeth, born Mar. 11, 1896; Thomas Parkison, born Jan. 13, 1898; William Dumm, born Sept. 8, 1898; John Scott, who was born and died Aug. 4, 1902; and Ricard Mastin and his twin brother, Harry Millar, born Oct. 17, 1903. Mr. Warne and family occupy one of the most beautiful residences at Washington, which place has a more than local reputation for handsome buildings.

D. O. HANCHER, a leading citizen and successful farmer of West Finley Township, operating an estate of 362 acres near Good Intent, 140 acres of which he owns, was born near his present home, in 1855. His parents were James W. and Mary Ann (Cotterell) Hancher, both of whom are now deceased and their remains rest in the West Finley Cemetery. They had the following children: Emma who married John Miller, of Nebraska; D. O., of West Finley Township; Dudley, who lives at Claysville, Pa.; Elizabeth P., who died at the age of 17 years; Anna, who married Dr. Bodkins; Lulu, who married Max Plants, of East Finley; Ella, who married Nathan Plan's, of East Finley Township; and Edith, who is a trained nurse, residing at East Liverpool, Ohio.

D. O. Hancher attended the district schools until he was 18 years of age and then assisted his father on the farm, but shortly afterward the father died and the main responsibility fell on the son. Six years later the mother also died, but D. O. remained on the place and has continued the management of the whole estate, together with his own farm, and is numbered with the most successful farmers and stock raisers of the township.

In 1877, Mr. Hancher was married to Miss Yetta Horr, a daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Pracht) Horr, na-

tives of Germany, but later residents of West Finley Township. Mr. and Mrs. Hancher have had the following children: Olive B., who is the wife of Daniel Sprowls of West Finley Township; Margaret E., who is the wife of Harry Slemmons, of West Finley Township; Earl, who died when aged 6 years; John D., who lives in West Finley Township; Walter D., who lives in the same township; Mary, who died in infancy; and James W., Ray and Clara Marie, all of whom are at home. The children have all been sent to school and this is a representative, intelligent American family.

Mr. Hancher is one of the township's representative citizens, taking an interest in public affairs and giving support to both education and religion. He was reared in the political beliefs of the Republican party and on the Republican ticket has frequently been elected to township offices. He has served acceptably as census enumerator, road master and for five successive terms as supervisor. His family are members of the Windy Gap Presbyterian Church.

M. R. ZAHNISER, general manager of the Washington Foundry and Manufacturing Company, with a well equipped plant situated in the midst of the manufacturing district at Washington, Pa., is one of the active and representative business men of this city. He was born in Mercer County, Pa., in 1858, and is a son of Michael and a grandson of William Zahniser, the former of whom was born in Mercer County in 1820.

The Zahniser family of Pennsylvania is a numerous and reputable one and is distinguished for the solid and sturdy qualities of its German ancestry. Washington numbers among its best citizens, representatives of this old Mercer County family.

M. R. Zahniser was reared and educated in Mercer County and there followed farming until 1885, when he came to Washington County, where, until 1899, he worked as a machinist and followed oil-well drilling. He is a man of business foresight as was shown by his then leasing a foundry, which was the real beginning of his present well established business, which took shape, under its present name, in 1902. The Washington Foundry and Manufacturing Company do general foundry work. They occupy two buildings, one being 100 feet square, and the dimensions of the other being 30x60 feet and three stories in height. Mr. Zahniser has invented an oil derrick, constructed of iron, which can be manufactured in his foundry, and it is of such utility that it is sure to meet with a hearty welcome from oil workers in every field.

In 1887, Mr. Zahniser was married to Miss Winnifred Lowry, who was born in Mercer County, Pa., and they have three children: Leroy S., Julia and Wilda. The



family attend the Jefferson Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church. The handsome family home is situated at No. 711 Jefferson avenue, Washington.

ALEXANDER HALLAM, who owns the old family homestead of 203 acres, which is situated in Amwell Township, Washington County, Pa., about three miles from Washington and has been in the family since 1793, has one of the best improved properties and the finest rural home in all this section. He was born in South Strabane Township, Washington County, Pa., Feb. 12, 1844, and is a son of William and Lydia (Munnell) Hallam.

William Hallam spent almost his entire life in Amwell Township. His father was John Hallam and his grandfather was Thomas Hallam. The family came very early to Washington County and has always stood high in public esteem, its members having been men of character and public spirit. William Hallam died in 1884 and of his children the following survive: Thomas, who resides in Indiana; Charles, who lives at Canton, Ohio; William, who lives in Amwell Township; Samuel, who lives at Winona, Ill.; Alexander, who owns the old homestead; and John, who resides in Ohio. William Hallam was an extensive farmer and stock dealer and was known all over Washington County.

Alexander Hallam was educated in the schools of South Strabane Township and Amwell Township. He has devoted himself to agricultural pursuits and in addition to farming and stock raising has, for years, done a large business in buying and selling stock. He is one of the best judges of live stock in this section, having been associated with the industry since boyhood. He has taken much pride in the improving of his property and in 1906 erected his handsome and commodious brick residence.

Mr. Hallam married Miss Phebe A. Ross, a daughter of Timothy and Elizabeth (Hewitt) Ross, who were pioneers of Washington County. To Mr. and Mrs. Hallam eight children were born, the four survivors being: Joseph A. and Thomas R., both residing at Washington; Dolly, wife of William Riggle, of Washington; and Mary M., wife of Russell Warner, of Washington. Joseph A. married Nettie McCoy and they have two sons, Paul and Leslie. Thomas R., married Laura Shape, and they have a daughter, Iona. Mr. and Mrs. Riggle have one son, Merle. Four children of Mr. and Mrs. Hallam are deceased: Grace, who died at the age of 14 years; Madaline, who died when two years old; Bessie, who died aged 23 years, left one son, Lewis Hallam; and Alexander, Jr., who met an accidental death while hunting, when he was 26 years old. He left a widow, Mrs. Goldie (Brice) Hallam.

In politics, Mr. Hallam is a Democrat, but he gives

more attention to business than to public matters. He is interested as becomes a good citizen, but has always been unwilling to accept political office.

L. R. BOYD, who has been actively engaged in the practice of law at Washington since 1901, has been a resident of this city for some 29 years. He was born in 1873, in Allegheny County, Pa., and is a son of James V. Boyd.

Mr. Boyd was educated at Washington and after completing the High School course, he entered Washington and Jefferson College and was graduated from that noted institution in the Class of 1897. He then became an instructor in the High School, teaching one year in the scientific department, in the meanwhile beginning his study of law and registering as a student with T. F. Birch. He completed his course with R. W. Irwin, a leading attorney of Washington, and was admitted to the bar in 1901, and later was admitted to the Supreme and Superior Courts of Pennsylvania and to the United States Circuit and District Courts of Western Pennsylvania. Aside from a very satisfactory practice, Mr. Boyd has other remunerative interests and is president and general manager of the Monte Rico Mining and Milling Company and is also individually interested in mining lands in Southwestern New Mexico.

In August, 1907, Mr. Boyd was married to Miss Daisey E. Sawyer, of Washington at that time, formerly of New York, and they have one son, Lawrence R. Boyd. Mr. Boyd is one of the representative men of Washington and takes an active part in promoting the best interests of the city.

J. ELLIOTT STEWART, whose valuable farm containing 230 acres of well improved land, is situated in Jefferson Township, Washington County, Pa., is one of the representative and substantial citizens of the township in which he was born, Mar. 13, 1853. His parents were Robert and Sarah Jane (Elliott) Stewart.

The Stewart family traces back to one Lord Stewart, a native of Scotland, who later settled in County Tyrone, Ireland. James Stewart, great-grandfather of our subject, came with his family to the United States in 1812, on the ship "Doras." They were in the neighborhood of six months making the voyage, during which the ship was seized by a British man-of-war and all the able bodied young men were impressed into the navy. One of them was Robert Stewart, who was born in Ireland in 1795, and was a son of James and Elizabeth (Hemphill) Stewart, who was taken on to the man-of-war on which he was kept until several months later, when he was released through the efforts of a young lady, who pretended he was her husband. He landed at Philadelphia, and after a short time joined his parents in

Smith Township, Washington County, Pa. He later moved to Mt. Pleasant Township, where his father died. He was married soon after to Miss Ann McGough, who was a native of Ireland, and was the young lady who secured his release from the navy, a proper culmination of the early romance.

The parents of Mr. Stewart were well known and highly respected residents of Jefferson Township. The father, Robert Stewart, was born on the old farm in Jefferson Township, May 21, 1824. Their family consisted of three sons: John Elliott, James and Robert. The mother passed away while her sons were yet young, dying in 1857, and her burial was at Burgettstown. The father survived until September 26, 1893, and his burial was in the cemetery near Patterson's Mill. Both were worthy members of the United Presbyterian Church.

J. Elliott Stewart was sent to the district schools near his father's farm, in his boyhood, and lived at home until his own marriage, after which he acquired his present property and has engaged in farming and stock raising ever since.

Mr. Stewart was married (first) September 18, 1878, to Miss Belle McKnight, a daughter of William McKnight. She died in the following year, leaving one son, Leman Edward, who grew to manhood and married Jessie Noah. They have two children: John Harold and Hilda Mary. Mr. Stewart was married (second) September 8, 1885, to Miss Flora A. Anderson, a daughter of H. C. Anderson, and one daughter was born to this union, Roberta V., who is the wife of Earl Bell. Mr. and Mrs. Bell have two children: Pearl Elliott and Raymond Anderson. Mr. Stewart was a second time bereft of his companion, Mrs. Stewart passing away July 5, 1909. Her burial was in the Cross Creek village cemetery.

Like his father, Mr. Stewart has always been a supporter of the principles of the Democratic party. He has acceptably served in township offices, having been inspector of elections and road superintendent and for the past sixteen years has been a school director. He is identified with the Patrons of Husbandry and has been master of the local Grange, and he belongs also to the lodge of Odd Fellows at Eldersville.

**SAMUEL CHRISTIAN WEBB**, president of the Herron-Webb Engineering Company, who are extensive manufacturers of fans for mines, hoisting engines, cages for mines, elevators, etc., has been a resident of Monongahela City since December, 1901. He was born October 24, 1874, at Wilkesbarre, Pa., a son of Samuel C. and Alice (Bisher) Webb, and comes of one of the old established families of Wilkesbarre, Pa.

Samuel C. Webb was born at Wilkesbarre, Pa., as was also his father, Wilson W. Webb, and his grand-

father Webb. He was a mechanic by trade and was pursuing a course of engineering at Yale University, when he enlisted in the Union army as a member of the 53rd Pa. "Zouaves," and gave his services to his country until the close of the Civil War. Upon his return to Wilkesbarre after the war, he engaged in the manufacturing of hoisting and hauling engines for a time, then engaged in the railroad business until the time of his death in 1898 at the age of forty-four years. He was united in marriage with Alice Bisher, a native of Trucksville, Pa., who is still living and resides with her son, Samuel C. They were the parents of two children: Samuel C. and Robert B.

Samuel C. Webb was reared at Wilkesbarre, Pa., where, when about seventeen years of age he began learning the machinist's trade in the railroad shops, with which his father had been identified. He later was chief engineer for the Exeter Machine Works of Pittsburg for four years, and in 1901 came to Monongahela City as chief engineer of the Monongahela Manufacturing Company, of which he was shortly afterwards made superintendent and later manager. In May, 1906, he leased the plant, which he operated one year under the firm name of the Webb Machine Works, then consolidated with the Capell Fan and Engineering Company of Pittsburg. In 1909 their plant was destroyed by fire, and he then invested his interests in that concern in his present plant, which he had previously purchased and had in operation in partnership with D. C. Herron, of Monongahela City. The plant, which was originally the old Black Diamond Engineering Company, covers a tract of three and a half acres, and lies between the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Monongahela River. The company, which has a capital stock of \$100,000, employs 150 men, and ship their goods extensively to all parts of the world. The officers of the Herron-Webb Engineering Company are as follows: Samuel C. Webb, president; A. S. Cooke, of Pittsburg, vice president; and D. C. Herron, of Monongahela City, secretary and treasurer. In connection with his interests in the Herron-Webb Engineering Company, Mr. Webb is also identified with the Wallace & Kennedy Webb Harness Company.

Mr. Webb was married October 22, 1903, to Jennie M. Hitchner, who is a daughter of Joseph Hitchner, of West Pittston, Pa., and they have three children: Virginia, Samuel, Jr., and Joseph H. Mr. Webb is a member of the B. P. O. E., and the Masonic fraternity at Monongahela City. His religious connection is with the Presbyterian Church. The family reside at No. 415 Ninth street.

**D. NELSON HALL**, engaged in business at Charleroi, tinner and slater and installer of the famous 20th Cen-



tury Warm Air Furnaces, blast pipes, cornices and skylights, doing also general repair work along the same lines, has his quarters at No. 401 Fallowfield street. He was born at Hockingport, Ohio, a village on the Ohio River, October 26, 1866, and is a son of James H. and Eliza Edna Hall.

The Hall family is an old one in Washington County and both father and grandfather of D. Nelson Hall were reared near Canonsburg, Pa., where many of the name reside. In 1867, James H. Hall moved to a small village named New England, in Wood County, W. Va. He was a carpenter by trade and died when his son was only nine years old.

D. Nelson Hall was reared in Wood County and attended school there, afterward teaching for one year in West Virginia before going to Chattanooga, Tenn. In that city he secured a position as shipping clerk for a large patent medicine concern. In 1902 he came to Charleroi and at first was with the firm of Hall & Whitlatch, and succeeded to the business. He is well and favorably known all through the surrounding towns where he has recommended and installed the 20th Century Air Furnaces, these modern, fuel-saving stoves having given entire satisfaction, and the handling of them as a specialty has reflected credit not only on Mr. Hall's business integrity, but also his business judgment. He employs seven competent men.

Mr. Hall married Miss Minnie Cornes, who was born at Springfield, Ohio, and they have had four children: Charles, who was born October 26, 1900, died January 11, 1905; and Ruth, Raymond and Harry Madison. Mr. Hall is an Odd Fellow.

JOSEPH FULTON McFARLAND is a grandson of Samuel McFarland, Sr., and Margaret (Fulton) McFarland, who arrived from Northern Ireland shortly before the year 1800. Samuel McFarland purchased lands on Raccoon Creek in Smith Township, near the location of the present mining town of Cherry Valley, and there reared his family of seven sons and three daughters. He retired to Cross Creek village, where he survived his wife nine years and died February 16, 1846. Several of his sons were located at that time on farms he had purchased in Smith and Robinson Townships. Samuel McFarland, son of Samuel, spent most of his life as a farmer in Robinson and Smith Townships and died in Burgettstown June 29, 1889.

The youngest child of his marriage with Jane Van Emen was Joseph Fulton McFarland, born in Robinson Township. He attended the common schools, academies in Florence, Uniontown and Canonsburg, and finally Washington and Jefferson College. Besides his early farm life he was engaged in surveying in Allegheny

County and as a superintendent and bookkeeper at the Uniontown Woolen Mills.

He was admitted to the bar of Washington County Oct. 14, 1868, where he has since continued to practice. He united in marriage with Mary Agnes Rankin, daughter of Rev. James Rankin and Katherine (Pollock) Rankin, March 9, 1882, and to them have been born one daughter and two sons, namely: Katherine Pollock, Samuel Audely, (recently admitted to practice law by the State Board Examiners of Pennsylvania), and Joseph Rankin.

He has followed the leading of his ancestors by being a Presbyterian and as independent Democrat.

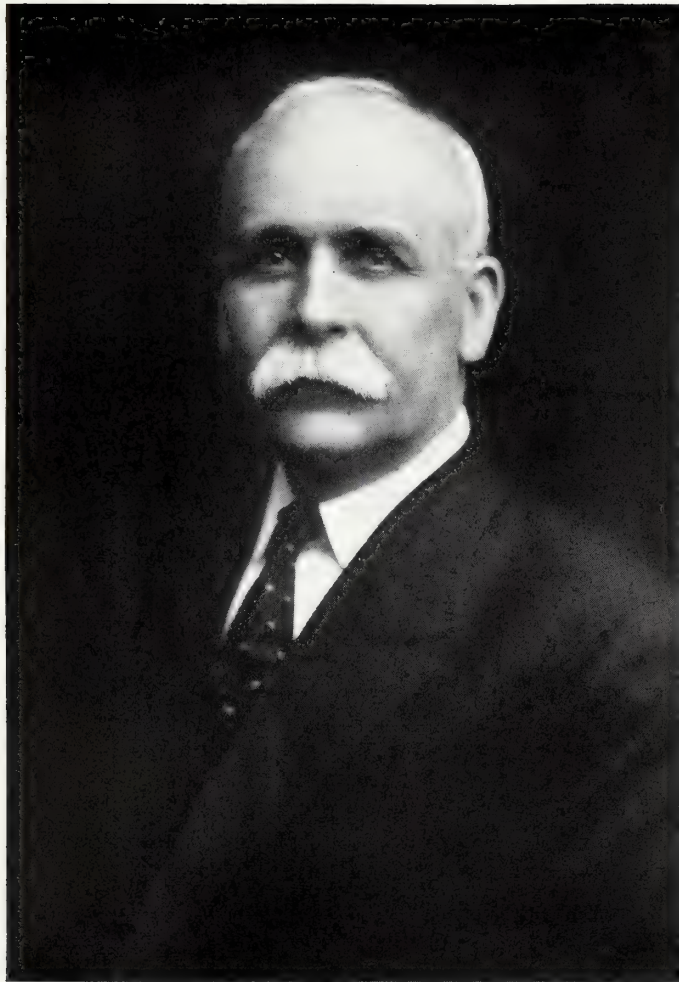
JAMES V. BOYD, one of Washington's prominent and representative men, serving as treasurer of the borough, was born in 1844, at Fredericktown, Washington County, Pa., and is a son of William P. Boyd. The Boyd family settled very early in the vicinity of Fredericktown and it is probable that William P. Boyd was born after his parents located in that section. He lived into advanced age, dying in 1877.

James V. Boyd was reared near his place of birth and attended school at Fredericktown and subsequently taught school for several winters. His father owned a grist and saw-mill and he assisted in operating them and later learned the carpenter trade and for a number of years worked in lumber. He continued at the carpenter trade until elected treasurer of Washington Borough, in which capacity he is now serving his second term. He is also interested with his son in valuable mining properties in New Mexico. In politics he is a Democrat.

Mr. Boyd was married in 1865 to Miss Ada Etta Reed and they have six children, namely: James Ernest, who resides at Wheeling, W. Va.; Harry and Charles, twins, both of whom reside at Washington; Lawrence R., who is a well-known attorney at Washington and is interested with his father in New Mexico lands; William Howard, who resides in New Mexico; and Nora, who is at home. Mr. Boyd and wife are members of the Second Presbyterian Church of Washington.

J. R. MCCOY, one of Mt. Pleasant Township's representative retired farmers, who owns a valuable farm of 210 acres, is also an honored survivor of the great Civil War, in which he took part from 1862 until 1865. Mr. McCoy was born in Ohio County, W. Va., February 12, 1834, and is a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Frazier) McCoy.

Samuel McCoy was born in Ireland, a son of William McCoy, the latter of whom never came to America. In early manhood Samuel McCoy reached the United States



JOSEPH F. McFARLAND





and settled in Ohio County, W. Va., where he spent his life. He engaged in farming and also was a mason contractor and was employed on the construction of the Government turnpike road from Baltimore to Crawford, Ind. He belonged to the McCoyites or Dissenters, a religious body in West Virginia, but later attended the Reformed Presbyterian Church at Middle Wheeling. He was buried at Stone Church, near where he lived and his wife was interred there also, although she died in Washington County, Pa. He married, in Ohio County, W. Va., Elizabeth Frazier, and they had eight children born to them: Eleanor (Bell), William, Jane (McCoy), Samuel, Margaret (Slater), Rosanna (Robinson), James R. and Hamilton.

J. R. McCoy obtained his education in the subscription schools in his native county and then engaged in farming. He went west to Marshall County, Ill., where, in 1867, he bought a farm of 210 acres, 40 acres of which is timber and coal land, and continued to live there for six years after his marriage. Prior to this he had served in the army, being enrolled August 13, 1862, in Co. D, 12th W. Va. Vol. Inf., under Capt. W. B. Curtis, and discharged June 15, 1865. In 1873, Mr. McCoy removed from Marshall County, Ill., to Allegheny County, Pa., where he resided for ten years and then came to the farm which he has occupied ever since. He made many substantial improvements here, in fact erected all the buildings which now stand, with the exception of the wagon shed, which was in fair condition. A test for oil and gas resulted in a loss of tools at a depth of 700 feet, and work in that line was discontinued.

On December 24, 1867, Mr. McCoy was married to Miss Sarah Jane Dinsmore, a daughter of Robert Dinsmore, and they have two children: William, who married Elizabeth B. Glass and they have a daughter, Zella Alice Ann; and Elizabeth Margaret, who married Boyd Emery. Mr. and Mrs. McCoy are members of the Covenant Church in Cecil Township.

JAMES KERR, with his brother, Reuben Kerr, and his sister, Anna M. Kerr, resides on the old Kerr homestead farm of 180 acres, situated in Union Township, Washington County, Pa., about one and one-half miles east of Finleyville, and they are the only living children of Wilson and Jane (Snodgrass) Kerr.

The Kerr family is of Scotch-Irish extraction and the grandparents of the present representatives, settled at a very early day in what was then Elizabeth, but is now Forward Township, Allegheny County, Pa., and there Wilson Kerr was born and was the eldest of seven children, all of whom are now deceased. His birth took place in 1812, and his death occurred on the present farm in 1882. When he reached manhood he married Jane Snodgrass, who was born where Castle Shannon, Pa., now stands.

She was also of Scotch extraction and was the only child of John and Catherine (Gilkesson) Snodgrass. Her death occurred in 1885, when she was 75 years old. They had five children: Catherine, who died in 1900; Reuben; James; John, who died in 1894; and Anna Murray.

After his marriage, Wilson Kerr settled first on a farm in Allegheny County and then bought a farm near the river, in Union Township, Washington County, which he later sold and returned to Allegheny County. In 1854 he came back to Washington County and rented a farm on the hill, near Houston Run, and in 1875 bought the present Kerr farm from the heirs of Jamison Beatty, which then contained 200 acres. He made farming his business through life.

Both Reuben and James Kerr were born in Washington County, but the three other members of the family were born in Allegheny County. The family is one widely known and universally respected. All its members are united with the Presbyterian Church. The two brothers are Republicans in their political views.

JAMES L. PROWITT, a representative business citizen of Washington, Pa., who is identified with the Manufacturers Light, Heat and Power Company, was born at Washington, in 1860. His father, the late Alfred Prowitt, was born in Philadelphia, but came to Washington in early manhood and for years was connected with the business interests of this place.

James L. Prowitt was reared at Washington and enjoyed school advantages here. During the earlier period of his business life he was interested in the baking and later the grocery business, but for the past eighteen years he has been connected with the Manufacturers Light, Heat and Power Company, at present being in charge of the low pressure line. He has been an active and earnest citizen and has frequently served on the school board and in the city Council.

In 1889, Mr. Prowitt was married to Miss Mary Glessner, of Somerset County, Pa., and they have five children, namely: Gratten, who is in the employ of the Manufacturers Light, Heat and Power Company; Lizzie, who is a clerk in the county commissioner's office; and Pauline, Alfred and Eldine. Mr. Prowitt and family are members of the Episcopal Church, with which he has been identified for a quarter of a century. His fraternal associations are with the Odd Fellows and the Heptasophs.

FRANK W. MILLER, general farmer and stock raiser, whose 130 acres of valuable land is all in one body and lies in Mt. Pleasant Township, one mile east of Hickory, Washington County, Pa., was born on this farm January 16, 1872, and is a son of John M. and Agnes (White) Miller.



The grandfather of Mr. Miller was born in Ireland and accompanied his father to Washington County, and settled in Mt. Pleasant Township, near Hickory. The father of Mr. Miller was born and reared here and became one of the leading men of this section. His death occurred in 1888. His widow survives and resides on the homestead with her son, Frank W., who is unmarried. To John M. Miller and wife five children were born, namely: Catherine, who married John C. Baine, and they have four children—Edith, John, Agnes and Donald; Frank W.; Janet, who died in July, 1904, was the wife of John Hood and she is survived by one daughter, Janet Miller Hood; and Ralph and Harry, both of whom are civil engineers, the former of St. Louis and the latter residing at Terre Haute, Ind.

Frank W. Miller attended the public schools at Hickory and then entered Washington and Jefferson College, after which he spent some eight years working on the North-ern Pacific Railroad. After he returned to Mt. Pleasant Township, he bought the interests of the other heirs in his grandfather's homestead and immediately began to make improvements. He built a handsome residence and a substantial barn and other farm buildings and in a short time had the whole estate in condition to till profitably. The coal underlying has been sold to the Pittsburg Coal Company, and Mr. Miller has one gas well on the place. He raises quite a large amount of cattle, of mixed grade, which he keeps for sale, finding an easy market. In his political views he is a Democrat and is serving as road supervisor in Mt. Pleasant Township, his present term expiring in January, 1910. With his mother he attends the Mt. Prospect Presbyterian Church.

THOMAS DENNISTON, one of the substantial farmers of Washington County, Pa., in equal association with his brother, William Denniston, owns a farm of 225 acres in Union Township and a second farm of 125 acres in Peters Township and resides on the Union Township property. He was born on this farm, May 11, 1847, and is a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Caldwell) Denniston.

William Denniston, grandfather of subject, came from Ireland to this country prior to the Revolutionary War, to which cause he later gave his services, and after the close of same located in Chester County, Pa., where he married Elizabeth Wilson. He afterwards brought his family across the mountains on pack horses to Allegheny County and settled in what is now Bridgeville, Pa. His death occurred at Thompsonville, Pa. Eight children were born to William and Elizabeth Denniston, namely: Nancy, who married a Mr. Thompson; Abigail; James; Mrs. Patterson; Mary, wife of William Gilmore; Sarah, wife of Isaac Boyce; Thomas; Samuel; Joseph, William, all deceased.

Samuel Denniston was born in 1796, at Bridgeville,

Allegheny County, Pa., and about 1838 came to Thompsonville, Washington County, where he was married to Elizabeth Caldwell, whose father was one of the pioneers of the county. In the spring of 1838 he purchased a farm in Union Township, locating on same the following year, and died here in 1879, aged 84 years. His marriage with Elizabeth Caldwell, who died in 1850, resulted in the following issue: William, who served in the Civil War in Co. I, 1st Pa. Cav.; John W., who died in infancy; Mary J.; Elizabeth, who married Frank Huston; Thomas; and Sarah, deceased. Samuel Denniston married (second) Elizabeth Applegate, of Allegheny County, Pa., and to them were born two children: James and Rachel, both now deceased.

Thomas Denniston has always lived on the home farm, where for many years he was extensively engaged in general farming and stock raising. After the death of his father, he and his brother William, bought out the other heirs, and have operated the farm together. The land was originally granted to Capt. Gabriel Cox of the English army, who here erected an outpost for protection from the Indians, known as Cox Station. Many land grants have been signed here. Capt. Cox subsequently sold the land to Richard James, who divided it between his sons, Robert and William, the latter of whom sold his interest to the father of our subject.

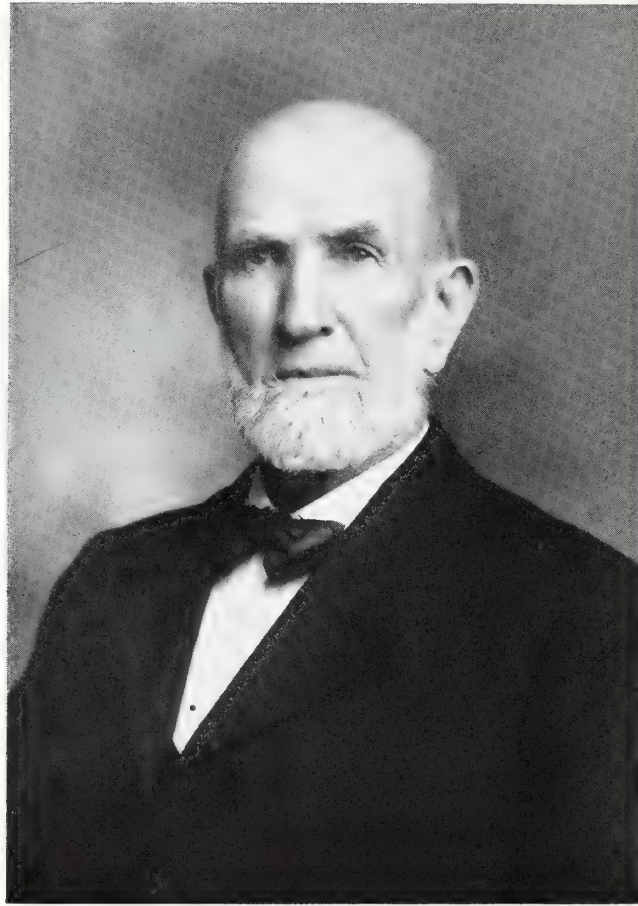
On August 14, 1884, Mr. Denniston married Marian Virginia Lytle, a daughter of Isaac and Eliza J. (Gaston) Lytle, the latter of whom is still living, and they have had two children: Laurence and Helen M. Mr. Denniston is a Republican.

REV. WILLIAM D. FRIES, pastor of St. Jerome Catholic Church, at Charleroi, Pa., with which he has been identified since February 1, 1905, is one of the most honored and beloved members of the clergy in Washington County, over which he is widely known. Father Fries was born in Armstrong County, Pa., in a little village no longer standing, which had been built around the Colwell charcoal furnaces, February 22, 1870, and is a son of Matthias and Anna (Marshall) Fries.

Father Fries recalls little of those early surroundings, as his father soon afterward removed to Kittanning, Pa., where he worked at his trade of blacksmith. The youth obtained his early schooling there and having graduated from High School entered St. Vincent Seminary at Latrobe, Westmoreland County, to prepare for the priesthood, where he spent nine years. His first appointment after leaving St. Vincent was to St. Leo Catholic Church at Allegheny, where he served as assistant priest from 1897 until 1901. He was then transferred to the mining town of Smithton, in Westmoreland County, and for ten months he had charge of two churches, one at Smithton and one at West Newton. He was then transferred to







SAMUEL MUNNEL

Sugar Creek Township, Armstrong County, where also two churches claimed his spiritual care, and his ministrations were continued there until early in 1905, when he came to St. Jerome, at Charleroi. He has a large congregation here and an assistant was deemed necessary, resulting in the appointment of Rev. Thomas A. Connors, who joined Father Fries on August 1, 1909. St. Jerome is in a very flourishing condition, both as to its spiritual and temporal affairs. While Father Fries carefully and gently guides his people in their spiritual duties, he possesses also the executive ability which enables him to regulate the practical details that serve to yearly increase the advantages the church can afford them.

SAMUEL MUNNEL, a leading citizen of Canonsburg, who has long been active in all matters pertaining to the growth and prosperity of this place, for some years has been engaged in the manufacture of cement blocks and in handling builders' supplies. He was born in South Strabane Township, Washington County, Pa., Mar. 27, 1832, and is a son of Samuel and Nancy (McQuistion) Munnel.

The father of Mr. Munnel was born also in South Strabane Township and lived and died on the same farm, surviving until 1881, when he was in his 86th year. His parents, the grandparents of Samuel Munnel of Canonsburg, were John and Jane (Wallace) Munnel and were among the first settlers to come to South Strabane Township. They were natives of Ireland and when they established the old homestead in South Strabane Township, their only neighbors were Indians. The McQuistion family was also an early one in this section and was brought into special prominence in pioneer times on account of the killing of Mrs. Munnel's sister, Mrs. Margaret Wigton, with her five children, by a drunken Indian, near Slippery Rock, in 1841. That was one of the not uncommon tragedies of the frontier. Mrs. Munnel died at Canonsburg, in 1892, aged 86 years.

To the parents of Mr. Munnel were born the following children: Isabella, who never married, survives at the age of 84 years; John, who died at Waynesburg; Robert, who resides with his family at Washington; Sarah Jane, who was the wife of George Taylor, lives in South Canonsburg; Samuel; Thomas, who died when aged 18 years; William, who died in childhood; Catherine, who is the widow of John Herron, resides at Washington; Mary, who is the widow of Adam Hall, lives on the South Side, Pittsburg; and Charles, who moved to Illinois after his marriage and died there.

Samuel Munnel attended the district schools of South Strabane Township and remained on the home farm until he was 17 years of age and then learned the carpenter trade and later conducted a saw-mill in South

Strabane Township for a few years, moving from there to North Strabane Township, where he continued in the same business for 25 years. After coming to Canonsburg he embarked in the ice business, which he conducted for 15 years and for 16 years also had a hardware store. For the last few years he has given his attention to the tile manufacturing industry and deals also in all kinds of builders' supplies. He is one of the older business men and enjoys the confidence and respect of his fellow citizens to a degree that may be called universal.

In 1860, Mr. Munnel was married (first) to Miss Harriet L. Ringland, a daughter of William Ringland, of Amwell Township. She died in 1870, leaving one daughter, Mary. Mr. Munnel was married (second) to Miss Nannie Crawford, a daughter of Andrew Crawford, of Peters Township, Washington County, and to this union were born the following children: Martha, who married James Rittenhouse, has three children—Catherine, Frank and Ella Duff; Nannie E., who married Robert B. Johnson, has three children—Samuel R., Robert and Annie; Eva May, who married Henry Wolfe, has two children—Elizabeth and Margaret; and Samuel Duncan, who resides at home. Mr. Munnel and family are members of the Presbyterian Church at Canonsburg. Mr. Munnel has been a lifelong Democrat.

WILFRED CAMERON, treasurer of the Washington school board and an active business citizen who has made Washington his home since 1889, was born in 1854, near New Castle, Pa. He was educated in the schools of Lawrence County and learned the plastering trade, which he followed until he came to Washington.

About 1889 Mr. Cameron embarked in the bottling business, his products being only soft drinks and these of every kind. He has a modern plant and does a large business. Since establishing himself here and investing his capital, Mr. Cameron has willingly performed every duty that good citizenship requires. He has always taken much interest in the school question and his eight years of service on the board have been of great usefulness to the city.

In 1887 Mr. Cameron was married (first) to Miss Elizabeth Kissinger, of New Castle, who died in 1899, leaving one son, John W., who is now engaged in the bottling business at Canonsburg. In 1901, Mr. Cameron was married (second) to Mrs. Anna Nicholas, formerly of Lehigh County, Pa., but at the time of her marriage residing at Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Cameron have three children: Wilfred P., Marie Martha and Helen Eliza. Mr. Cameron and wife are members of the First Methodist Episcopal Church at Washington. He is a Knight Templar Mason and an Odd Fellow.



REV. BRAINERD F. HEANY, who has been pastor of the Lower Buffalo Presbyterian Church since May, 1906, was born in Thompsonville, Washington County, Pa., May 22, 1877, and is a son of Rev. Ezra S. and Esther (McClelland) Heany.

Rev. Ezra Heany, who was a native of Bucks County, Pa., for 30 years, was a well-known minister of the Presbyterian denomination in this part of the State. He was a graduate of Lafayette University and the Western Theological Seminary. He married Esther McClelland, and both are now deceased, being buried at the Center Presbyterian Cemetery. They were the parents of the following children: Jesse W., residing in Pittsburg; John M., cashier of the Bank of Bridgeville; Norman C., a business man of Pittsburg; Brainerd F.; and Frank M., a New York business man.

Brainerd F. Heany attended the district schools of Allegheny County, and was graduated from Jefferson Academy, Canonsburg, in the Class of 1896; from Washington and Jefferson College in the Class of 1903; and from the Western Theological Seminary of Pittsburg in 1906, since May of which year he has been pastor of the Lower Buffalo Presbyterian Church at Independence. His congregation is composed of many of the old families of this section.

On November 13, 1906, Rev. Heany was married to Margaret C. Thomson, daughter of Alexander and Margaret (McKellar) Thomson, who came from Scotland to the United States in 1892 and located in Pittsburg. To this union there has been born one son, Paul Alexander, October 29, 1908.

H. B. CARROLL, vice president of the West Alexander National Bank, at West Alexander, Pa., and a substantial and leading citizen, was born in what is now known as East Finley Township, Washington County, Pa., October 8, 1845, and is a son of John and Rebecca (Danley) Carroll.

The father of Mr. Carroll was also born in East Finley Township and was a son of James Carroll. The Carroll family records show that it is of Scotch extraction and that it settled in East Finley Township before the Indians had left these parts.

H. B. Carroll was ten years old when his parents moved from East Finley to West Finley Township, and in the latter section he grew to manhood and for many years followed an agricultural life there. In 1906 he came to West Alexander, where he has resided ever since. He has been a director in the West Alexander National Bank ever since its organization and since 1906 has been vice president of this institution. He is interested in other business enterprises, being a member of the firm of Lewis and Carroll, whose large dealings in real estate have marked them as successful and progressive as well

as honest men. In politics, Mr. Carroll is a Republican and while residing in the country he served in various township offices.

Mr. Carroll married Miss Ida M. Underwood, who was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, but was practically reared in West Finley Township. Her father was the late Clark M. Underwood, of Monongahela City. Mr. and Mrs. Carroll have had seven children, namely: Charles E., who is engaged in the practice of dentistry at Knoxville, Pa.; Jeanette, who is the wife of Ralph Rooney, of West Alexander; Harriet R., who is the popular assistant cashier of the West Alexander National Bank; Grace, who is a successful teacher at West Alexander; Beatrice, who lives at home; Stanley, who is now deceased; and Blaine B., who lives at McKees Rocks, Pa. Mr. Carroll and family attend the Presbyterian Church.

WILLIAM A. LA ROSS, M. D., who enjoys a large and substantial practice at McDonald, Pa., has been located in this borough ever since he entered upon the practice of medicine, in 1891. He was born in Lehigh County, Pa., and is a son of William and Elizabeth (Hess) La Ross.

The father of Dr. La Ross died at Allentown, Pa., in February, 1908, aged eighty-three years. The mother survives and still resides there. In the immediate vicinity of Allentown live the following brothers and sisters of Dr. La Ross: Mrs. Tilghman Yeager, Milton H. K. La Ross, Charles W. La Ross, Mrs. Robert R. Ritter, Mrs. M. H. Koch and Mrs. Wallace H. Marsteller. Two brothers—Dr. Henry M. and Richard L. La Ross—died at the ages of thirty-four and eighteen respectively.

Dr. La Ross attended the public schools at Allentown and then entered Muhlenberg College, but left that institution in his freshman year in order to enter the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in 1891, and immediately located at McDonald. For four years he was in partnership with Dr. G. H. Cook, but since then has been alone. He is identified with the leading medical organizations of the county and State and enjoys the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens and brother practitioners.

On September 18, 1895, Dr. La Ross was married to Miss Rosina E. Moorhead, a daughter of William B. and Margaret (Johnston) Moorhead. They have had four children: Margaret, Rosina, William and Miriam, the latter of whom died at the age of three years. Dr. and Mrs. La Ross are members of the First United Presbyterian Church at McDonald. In his political affiliation he is a staunch Democrat.

J. B. McMURRAY, M. D., specialist in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, is one of Washington's leading men of science; he has been located in this city

since the spring of 1904, and during the past five years has built up an extensive practice. He was born in Independence Township, Washington County, Pa., in 1878, and is a son of the late William B. McMurray.

William B. McMurray was born in Washington County, Pa., in 1846 and died in 1881. He was a son of John McMurray, who was born at West Alexander, Washington County, and whose father was John Samuel McMurray. The last mentioned was a native of Scotland, who in the year 1800, came to America with his brother Peter, settling in Pennsylvania. The brother located in the Shenandoah Valley, Va., and the descendants of both are now numerous and are distributed over the entire Union.

The paternal grandmother of Dr. McMurray (wife of John McMurray) was a daughter of James Boyd, a notable pioneer of Washington County, who in 1881 died at his home in Independence, this county, at the venerable age of ninety-nine years, and whose career is well worth a somewhat extended mention here as illustrative of the conditions which prevailed in the days of the early settlement of this region. To do this adequately, we shall have to go back a little farther—to the year 1764, at which time there stood in the woods of Cumberland County, Pa., not far from the site of the present town of Shippensburg, two rude cabins, which were the homes of two pioneers, and which were about a mile apart. One of these was that of John Boyd (grandfather of James), and the other that of John Stewart. On the 10th day of February, 1764, when John Boyd was at the house of his neighbor Stewart, a band of marauding Indians burned this house. John Boyd hurried home to give the alarm, well knowing the danger to his own house and home, when he discovered his cabin in ashes, and his wife and three children—two boys and a girl—had been carried away by the Indians.

It seems that two Indians had straggled from the band that burned Stewart's house, and had surprised and captured David and his young brother while they were gathering bark at some distance from the house. They then entered the cabin and took what they wanted, took prisoners the mother and daughter, set fire to the house and destroyed it. The mother not being able to travel, the savages took her into the woods a short distance from her home and murdered her. David was only about six years of age when he witnessed this tragedy, and he was compelled to carry the scalp of his murdered mother with him—a circumstance which he never afterwards could forget.

After the massacre of Mrs. Boyd the Indians separated, one squad taking with them David and the others his brother and sister, after which he never saw them again.

On arriving at the Indian camp he had to undergo

the usual ordeal of "running the gantlet," which consisted of running a certain distance between two files of Indians, including women and boys, each of whom tried to hit him as he went by, with a club or other weapon, and this he had to do for some time every morning. Noticing that one of the Indian boys seemed especially desirous of inflicting punishment upon him, he determined to resent his savage attacks and accordingly the next time he was called on to run the gantlet, he carefully noted his enemy, and on reaching him gave him a blow that sent him staggering. This pleased the chiefs and many of the older braves, and the former, declaring that he would make a good Indian, relieved him from submitting to the ordeal any further. Henceforth he became a favorite with the band. He was adopted by one of the chiefs as his son and also, with the usual ceremonies, as a member of the tribe, and remained with the Indians subsequently for three years and six months, during that time suffering many hardships and meeting with various adventures. About this time, as the result of Bouquet's expedition, there was a general delivery of white prisoners to their friends by the Indians, and the old chief who had adopted David, being now well advanced in years and expecting soon to be called to the "Happy Hunting Grounds," finally determined to take the lad back to Cumberland County and deliver him to his relatives, if they could be found. He accordingly carried out this intention, though David, who had become much attached to him, wept bitterly at being obliged to part with his protector.

He resided in the neighborhood of his former home for about 18 years, served as a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and also married and became the head of a family. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church at Silver Spring, in Cumberland County, under the ministrations of Rev. William Waugh.

About the year 1786 he removed with his family to Washington County, and purchased a farm some three miles east of West Middletown, on the Washington road, and became a pioneer settler of this western country and one of the organizers of the Presbyterian Church at Upper Buffalo. His ashes lie in the beautiful cemetery at that place near those of his beloved pastor, Rev. Dr. Anderson.

In the spring of 1782, near the spot where 18 years before the Boyd cabin was destroyed, there was born into the family of David Boyd, a son James, who, when four or five years of age, removed with his father to Washington County. In 1796 he became a resident of Wellsburg and subsequently was intimate with the business men of that place and of Brooke County generally. In the early days of flatboating on the Ohio River, he was one of those who, loading their boats at the landing here, would float them down to New Orleans, and return on foot through



what was known as "The Wilderness." He was also, before the days of macadamized roads, engaged in wagoning to and from Philadelphia.

About the year 1800 he purchased a small farm in what was then Hopewell Township (now Independence Township) and in 1805 bought from Robert Wells the farm on which he long afterwards resided and which he still owned at the time of his decease. He was from his early years a member, and for many years a ruling elder, of the Presbyterian Church at Lower Buffalo, of which he was also a strong supporter. He attained the great age of ninety-nine years, dying in 1881. His declining years and their accompanying frailties, were soothed and made more endurable by the kindly ministrations of his pastor, the Rev. Mr. Reed, whom he held in great respect. He was also the recipient of many kind attentions from his friends and neighbors. His funeral services, conducted by Rev. David Hervey—himself eighty years of age—were largely attended, the procession being over a mile in length—and thus was severed one more notable link in the living chain uniting a recent generation with those of pioneer days.

The direct subject of this sketch, J. B. McMurray, was educated in the public schools of Washington County, and in the Ohio University, at Athens, Ohio. He subsequently matriculated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore, where he was graduated in 1901. For three years he was engaged in general practice at Houstonville, and during that time was physician and surgeon for the Midland and Pittsburg Coal Company. He later took a course at the Polyclinic Post-Graduate School and Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia, after which he located in Washington, Pa., where he has since confined his practice to diseases of the ear, eye, nose and throat.

Dr. McMurray was married first to Miss Bird V. Hanna, who was a daughter of J. G. Hanna, of Independence, Washington County, Pa. She died leaving a son, Boyd Hanna. Subsequently Dr. McMurray married for his second wife, Miss Minnie Scheu, of Washington, Pa., and of this union there is one son, John Scheu. The family are members of the Third Presbyterian Church of Washington. Dr. McMurray is a Knight Templar Mason, and is also a member of the Bassett Club of Washington.

LUTHER MARTIN MORGAN, a leading agriculturist of Mt. Pleasant Township, now serving in the office of road-master, was born on the farm on which he lives, which contains 179 acres and lies two and one-half miles east of Hickory, Pa., September 18, 1853. His parents were Robert M. and Mary (Martin) Morgan.

The father of Mr. Morgan was born on a farm on the

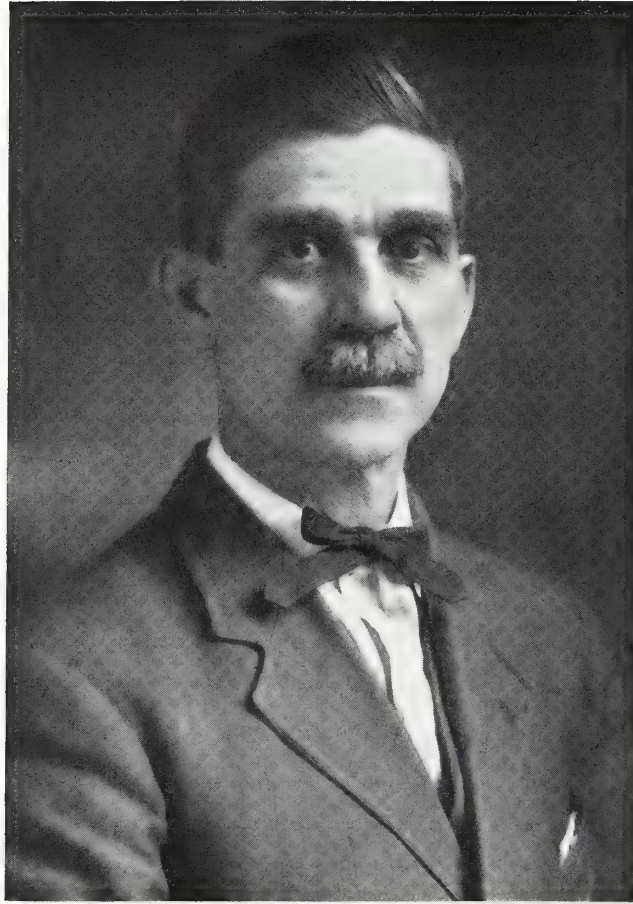
Washington and Hickory Road, about four miles from Washington, Pa., in 1818, and died at Canonsburg, in 1891, where he had lived retired for ten years. After he married he bought a small farm on the eastern line of Mt. Pleasant Township, Washington County, but subsequently sold that and purchased the farm his son, Luther Martin, now owns, a property which has interesting historic associations, it having once belonged to George and Martha Washington. Robert M. Morgan improved the property and converted it into an inviting homestead, rearing here his family of six children in great comfort and during many years performing every duty devolving upon him as a leading and substantial citizen of his community. He was a Democrat in his political opinions. At different times he served as school director and also as township supervisor. After retiring to Canonsburg his life was a quiet one but he had many friends among the older residents. He married Mary Martin, a daughter of Samuel Martin, of Chartiers Township. Her death occurred in 1889 and both were interred in the Miller's Run Cemetery. They were members of the Presbyterian Church at that point, he being an elder in the same. They had the following children: Nancy Jane, who resides at Canonsburg; Anna M., who married John Cockins, of Canonsburg; Ellen and Emmeline, both of whom are now deceased; Luther Martin and Sarah, twins, the latter of whom married R. D. Hamilton, of Chartiers Township; and twin children who died in infancy.

Luther M. Morgan was educated in the schools of Mt. Pleasant Township and Jefferson Academy at Canonsburg, after which he returned to the home farm and has continued to reside here ever since. For a number of years after marriage he found little necessity to do much improving, his father having built a substantial brick house in 1853, making the brick for the same on his own land. In 1903, however, Mr. Morgan tore down the old house and in its place erected a modern frame residence in which many comforts and conveniences were installed, and also built a new barn and out buildings made necessary by his increased farm industries. He is a successful grower of sheep and keeps about 150 over winter. Mr. Morgan is a director in the Houston Bank and a stockholder in the First National Banks of Washington and Canonsburg.

In November, 1880, Mr. Morgan was married to Miss Minerva Shelly, a daughter of David Shelly, of Jefferson County, Ohio, and they have had nine children born to them, as follows: Maude, Leroy, Blanche, Mary, Jane, Robert, Howard L., and two who died in infancy. Mr. Morgan and family belong to the United Presbyterian Church at Hickory. He is identified with the Democratic party. His fellow citizens hold him in esteem and in







WILLIAM H. SIPE

public matters frequently consult him. He is a member of the township school board and also fills the office of road supervisor, as mentioned above.

CHRISTOPHER FRITCHMAN, who is president of the Finleyville Planing Mill Company and president of the Finleyville Floral Company, is also extensively engaged in the production of coal, gas and oil, and has been prominently identified with various other enterprises of this locality. He was born February 26, 1850, on a farm in Sewickley Township, Westmoreland County, Pa., a son of David and Rosanna (Weaver) Fritchman.

The Fritchman family was founded in this country by John Fritchman, who spelled his name Friezman, who, with his two brothers, Adam and Michael, came here from Germany, where they were born and reared, and located in Westmoreland County, Pa. Adam and Michael Friezman were millers and distillers, and they became the owners of a large tract of land in Westmoreland County, and laid out a private cemetery at Sistersville, Pa., where the three brothers were subsequently buried. John Friezman, grandfather of our subject, located at Pittsburg, where during the remainder of his life he ran a hotel, which was destroyed by fire in 1845. He also operated a lime kiln and burned all the lime used in constructing the western Pennsylvania Penitentiary. He was first united in marriage with Barbara Walthour, a native of Germany, and to them were born six children, namely; John David; Michael; Christopher; Polly, who married Mr. Riddle; Eliza, who was the wife of Mr. Wentling, all of whom lived to an advanced age with the exception of Christopher, who died in early manhood. After the death of Mrs. Fritchman, who was buried at Turtle Creek, John married a Mrs. Gephart, a widow, who outlived him many years.

David Fritchman, father of our subject, was born in 1797 in Pittsburg, where he was reared, but later located on a farm in Westmoreland County, Pa., which he inherited from his uncles. Here he followed farming all his life and died here in 1869, and in 1872 the old farm was sold by his heirs to the Western Pennsylvania Coal Company at \$535 an acre, the proceeds from same being used by the heirs in purchasing the old Campbell farm at Finleyville from E. VanVoorhis. David Fritchman married Rosanna Weaver, who was born in Cumberland County, Pa., and died in Washington County, Pa., in 1888, and of their union were born nine children: Irvin W., who died and was buried at Andersonville Prison, Ga., where he was held a prisoner of war for thirteen months, first enlisted in 1861 in the 14th Pa. Vol. Inf., and served as quartermaster under Gen. Patterson in the first Battle of Bull Run, and re-enlisted in Co. H, 18th Pa. Cav., was made sergeant and taken prisoner July 5, after the battle of Gettysburg; William P., who is a resident of

West Newton, Pa., is a veteran of the Civil War. He served with Co. E, 105th Pa. Vol. Inf., was taken prisoner at the battle of Fair Oaks, and confined at Libby Prison, Belle Isle and Salisbury, where he was paroled; Francis Marion, now a resident of Denver, Col., served a full term in the Civil War, a member of the 155th Pa. Vol. Inf.; Jane, who died at the age of sixteen years; Almira, who is a resident of Finleyville, Pa.; Oliver, who resides in Jefferson County, Pa.; Isabelle, who is the wife of John Boyd, of Finleyville; Christopher, and Lucetta, who is the wife of Nelson Boyd, postmaster of Finleyville.

Christopher Fritchman was reared on the farm in Sewickley Township, Westmoreland County, attended the township schools and Mt. Union College, Ohio, and at the age of sixteen went to Missouri, where he worked in a sawmill for his brother and cousin. The following year, after the death of his father, he returned to the farm for a time, then went to Virginia, where he followed bridge building for a time, after which he spent one year working on the McConnelville railroad. He then entered Mt. Union College, where he attended three years, when he was obliged to abandon his studies on account of ill health, and entered into active business for himself along several different lines, and in 1875 located on his present farm of 190 acres at Finleyville, but continued to carry on his business in Fayette County, until about 1885, after which he made Finleyville his permanent home and opened the Germania Coal Mines on his farm, operating same in partnership with Henry Florscheim and Jacob Lagler. In 1895 he sold the mines to Henry Florscheim and opened the Rowgalley Mine at Finleyville, which he operated until 1898, then disposed of it to the Pittsburg Coal Company and has since been identified with the Finleyville Planing Mill Company, of which he is president. Mr. Fritchman is a stockholder and was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Finleyville, and served as the first vice-president of that concern. In 1906 the Finleyville Floral Company was established with Christopher Fritchman, president; A. T. Lynn, secretary and treasurer; E. W. Garland, manager. Mr. Fritchman is also extensively engaged in the production of coal, gas and oil, and owns considerable real estate at Finleyville, including a number of dwellings, and the tract of ninety acres on which he makes his home. He is one of the progressive and enterprising citizens of Washington County, and has traveled extensively over the United States and Canada. In politics he takes an active interest in the affairs of the Republican party, and is fraternally affiliated with the Masonic order of Greensburg, Pa.

WILLIAM H. SIPE, ex-coroner of Washington County, Pa., who served two terms in that office,



for many years prior to its acceptance, was identified with newspaper work. He was born in Washington County, Ohio, Sept. 11, 1856, and is a son of Benjamin and Deborah (Miller) Sipe. Benjamin Sipe was a prominent lawyer in Ohio for many years and died there in 1868.

William H. Sipe was educated at Cambridge, Belmont County, Ohio, and then learned the printing trade and was more or less connected with journalism until he was elected to the office of coroner in 1902. He became a permanent resident of Washington County in 1883 and in 1886 he located at Canonsburg, where he still resides, and there founded the Local. As an editorial writer he is favorably known throughout the county.

Mr. Sipe was married to Miss Mollie Strong, who is a daughter of Samuel Strong, and they have a family of four children, namely: Virginia Dare, Earl Harrison, Alda May and Mary Martha. Mr. and Mrs. Sipe are members of the Baptist Church. He is identified fraternally with the order of Modern Woodmen and the Eagles.

DEMPSEY D. HAINES, M.D., a well known physician and surgeon of Allenport, Pa., was born February 15, 1865, in Kirby, Greene County, Pa., and is a son of Cyrenius and Mary Ann (Pride) Haines, who were farmers of Greene County, Pa.

Dr. Dempsey D. Haines spent his youth on the home farm, attended the local schools of the township, and after spending one term at the Normal School at Waynesburg, Pa., taught five years in the schools of Marion County, W. Va., after which he returned to Greene County, Pa., where he taught for three years more. In 1899 he entered the medical department of the Western University of Pennsylvania, where he graduated in June, 1903. Dr. Ira D. Knotts, of Davistown, Greene Co., Pa., was his preceptor. That same year, during the small pox epidemic, he worked for the city of Pittsburgh, and since January, 1904, has been located at Allenport, Pa., where he has been successfully engaged in the practice of his profession.

Dr. Haines was united in marriage with Similda Headley, a daughter of David and Lucretia (Renner) Headley, and to them have been born two children: D. Clyde, who is a student at Waynesburg College; and Ethel B. Dr. Haines is a member of the County, State and American Medical societies, and is a member of the Allen Township school board.

JAMES KENT, who, for thirty years has been identified with electric railroads, has been a resident of Washington, Pa., for thirteen years and holds the responsible position of division superintendent of the Washington

and Canonsburg Railroad. He was born in County Durham, England, in 1860, and came to America in 1884.

For two years after reaching the United States, Mr. Kent resided at Pittsburg where he was in the street railway business, and went from there to New York for two more years and from that metropolis to Peoria, Ill., in which railroad center he remained about seven years, coming from there to Washington. He took the position of superintendent of the Washington electric street railway line and after the completion of the Washington and Canonsburg line became superintendent of the division of this road which includes the territory as far as Washington Junction. He is thoroughly qualified, having devoted almost his entire business life to the study and operation of electric roads.

Mr. Kent was married in England, to Miss Mary Cummins and they have two children, Ethel and Anna. Mr. Kent and family are members of the Episcopal Church.

JOHN T. SCOTT, general farmer and representative citizen of Mt. Pleasant Township, Washington County, Pa., where his valuable farm of sixty-one acres is located, was born in Ireland, May 12, 1846, and is a son of James and Jane (Elliott) Scott.

The parents of Mr. Scott were also born in Ireland and were married there. The father came to America in 1848 and located near Hickory, in Washington County, and in the following year was joined by his wife and children. In 1867 he bought the farm now owned by his son, John T. It was a part of what was known as the Guthrie tract and it had the present farm buildings standing at that time. The Scott family has owned this land ever since, John T. Scott purchasing it after the death of his father, which occurred January 23, 1891. The mother of Mr. Scott died October 28, 1895. They were members of the Mt. Prospect Presbyterian Church, and their burial was in the cemetery adjoining. They had five children: William E., Matilda J., James S., John T., and Robert H.

John T. Scott attended the public schools in Mt. Pleasant and Cross Creek Townships in his youth and lived at home until his marriage, in the meanwhile having learned the trade of house painting. Since purchasing the farm he has devoted himself to its cultivation and keeps eight cows for dairy purposes. Formerly he raised sheep but some years since discontinued that industry. He has never done any gas producing although tests have shown that it exists on his property and he has never sold any possible coal deposits. He has taken a hearty interest in politics in his township as becomes an intelligent citizen, votes with the Democratic party and has served acceptably as township auditor. In 1908 he was his party's candidate for register of wills. In 1904, Mr. Scott was chosen a delegate to the State convention at

Harrisburg, receiving the highest vote cast for any delegate in the county. He is one of the best known citizens of this neighborhood, having lived here ever since his father purchased this farm, with the exception of seven years following his marriage, when he worked at his trade of house painting at McDonald.

Mr. Scott was married September 24, 1884, to Miss Nancy Ann Crummy, a daughter of H. B. and Mary Elizabeth (Hazelett) Crummy. They have six children, namely: John H., Charles E., Anna Mary, William S., Harold L. and an infant girl awaiting a name. Mr. Scott is a member of Mt. Prospect Presbyterian Church, while Mrs. Scott is a member of the First Presbyterian Church at McDonald.

WILLIAM FRANCIS WILLIAMS, who is engaged in general farming and dairying on a farm of 100 acres, is one of the leading citizens of Carroll Township, Washington County, Pa., and was born February 9, 1871, on his present farm, a son of John W. and Eliza D. (Nelson) Williams.

John W. Williams was born and reared in Fallowfield Township, Washington County, Pa., and was a son of Francis H. and Rosanna (Jones) Williams, the former a native of Union Township, this county. He made farming his life occupation and after his marriage with Eliza D. Nelson, whose father, Francis Nelson, was one of the early settlers of the county, he came to Carroll Township and settled on the farm now owned by our subject, and here engaged in agricultural pursuits until the time of his death. John and Eliza Williams were the parents of the following children: William F., Rose, Adda, who died aged five years; Charles W., and J. Ellis.

William Francis Williams, familiarly known to his friends as Frank, grew to manhood on his present farm, is one of the substantial and enterprising young farmers of Carroll Township, and is also extensively engaged in dairying in connection with his farming. His farm, consisting of 100 acres, is located on the Carroll and Fallowfield township roads, lying partly in each township, and was given to him by his father, who gave to each of his three sons a tract of land.

Mr. Williams was married September 3, 1896, to Mary E. Jones, who is a daughter of David F. Jones, of Fallowfield Township, and of their union have been born three daughters: Clara, Bessie and Elsie. Mr. Williams is a man of public spirit and enterprise, one who takes an active interest in the affairs of the community in which he lives, and is identified with the Republican party in politics.

JOSEPH HUPP, deceased, was a worthy representative of one of the oldest and leading families of Donegal

Township, Washington County, Pa. He was born in Donegal Township, November 19, 1817, and his parents were John and Ann (Cox) Hupp, and his grandparents were John and Ann (Rowe) Hupp. John Hupp's family came from Holland, near Dortrecht, to Maryland, where they first settled, afterwards coming to Dutch Fork. He was born in 1747; died on Easter Sunday morning, 1782, killed by the Indians.

The first John Hupp, grandfather of Joseph Hupp, was the founder of the family in Washington County, and he came from Maryland, on a pack-horse, penetrating into what was then a dangerous wilderness. He was a squatter on the land which his descendants now own, building a small cabin under an apple tree which still stands. While living there he shot enough deer to make twenty patterns of buckskins and with them went eight miles to West Liberty. There he traded the skins to Michael Cox for 1,500 acres of land on a part of which he had previously squatted and erected his cabin. This was a part of 2,200 acres acquired by Mr. Cox by "tomahawk right." Mr. Hupp then penetrated the dense forests to Harrisburg, carrying his money in his saddlebags, and at that point received the patent to his land. This instrument was of parchment, written with walnut ink and a goose quill pen, and states the amount of money paid for the patent, in the various coins of different nations. This is in possession of the widow of the late Joseph Hupp, at the present time. On this place John Hupp lived with his wife and the three children then living, amid the hardships of pioneer conditions, successfully combating the dangers which lurked about until the spring of 1782. On the Saturday afternoon preceding Easter Sunday of that year, a white man, riding a foam-flecked and exhausted horse, came notifying settlers that Indians were coming from the Ohio River to kill all the whites on Dutch Fork. John Hupp took his wife, two daughters and son, the last named being the youngest and about two and a half years old, through the dense woods, which lay between his place and the block-house, known as Fort Miller, located on the Philip Miller farm adjoining his own. After their arrival they heard firing of guns and assuming Indians were attacking Rice's Fort, the next block-house below them, the men departed to help the lower fort, leaving none but the women and children, one very aged man and a lad in his teens. The firing by the Indians was but a decoy, for after the departure of the men, the Reds, numbering about seventy, made an attack on Fort Miller. The aged man sat down and cried, "We are all going to be killed." It was then that the wonderful presence of mind and heroic qualities of Mrs. Hupp asserted themselves. She said: "Quit your crying and go to loading guns." He loaded the guns while Mrs. Hupp would shoot first from one side of the block-house, then from the



other, with the idea of deceiving the enemy as to the number of defenders. In the meantime she told the lad to run to the lower fort and notify the men to return. The door was unbaricaded and opened sufficiently to let the boy rush through. He vaulted the fence and headed toward the other fort. The Indians were secreted, but at sight of him made their appearance and bombarded him with their missiles of war and shot. Seeing it was useless to go ahead, he turned toward the block-house again. One Indian pursued him closely and struck at him as he went over the fence, the tomahawk sinking into the rail as his hand left it. The boy's arm was broken by a bullet but otherwise he was unhurt. The men had heard the shooting and quickly returned, but not an Indian was seen again that day. The following morning, Easter Sunday, Mr. Hupp and Philip Miller went out to look for their stock, as no Indian was in sight. They went some 300 yards north, and not seeing their stock, stooped down at the spring to get a drink. While thus engaged, Mr. Miller having had his drink and Mr. Hupp being down with his body resting on his hands as he drank, they were fired upon. Mr. Miller fell in his tracks, and John Hupp as he raised up was shot downward in the breast. He ran about seventy yards toward the fort, before he fell dead. Thus these two pioneers, who had known, loved and respected each other as neighbors and friends, met an untimely end together. It is worthy of remark that their descendants, the present generation being their great-grandchildren, have lived neighbors ever since in the same amicable relationship. One of the treasured heirlooms of the family is a cane with a deer-horn head which was given to John Hupp by Philip Miller, and which bears the initials "J. H." and "P. M." The son of this martyr, also named John Hupp, who was in the block-house and but two and a half years old at the time, as soon as he became old enough, carried on his shoulder a slab of stone from the creek to his father's grave. This unostentatious monument, there being no better obtainable west of Philadelphia in that day, bears an inscription hardly discernable at the present, probably the letters "J. H." He is buried at the Miller fort, now owned by Clinton Miller.

John and Ann (Rowe) Hupp were parents of four children, the youngest of whom was born three months after her father's death. They were: Mary (Smith); Margaret (Titus); John, father of the subject of this record, and Elizabeth (Rodgers).

John Hupp, the only son of John and Ann (Rowe) Hupp, was born in Donegal Township, Washington County, Pa., July 27, 1780. The untimely death of his father made a deep impression on his mind and he had the fixed determination to do all he could to exterminate the red race. The departure of the Indians from this region prevented his carrying out any part of his designs and he

turned his attention to hunting and trapping. He acquired the reputation of being the most skilled marksman in this entire country, and the old flint lock which he carried is now owned by Dr. Frank Hupp, an eminent physician of Wheeling. His bear trap which he used, and with which he captured the last wolf in this county, remains in possession of the family and is at the old home place. In the division of property under the old English law which then prevailed here, he received more than 600 acres of his father's place, while each of the girls received 300 acres. He was married January 19, 1813, to Ann Cox, who was a daughter of Michael Cox, who, it was said, was a son of a German of noble birth, who lived on the River Rhine in Germany. Her father was the first owner of what is the Hupp farm, and after her marriage, Michael Cox came to the place and hewed the logs for the story and a half house which was built. His father was Isaac Cox, born 1724, died 1791. The room of this house forms the living room of the present Hupp home, and the basement under it remains as the dining room. John Hupp, Jr., died March 12, 1864, and was survived by his wife until November 26, 1875. They had four children: Isaac; Joseph, subject of this record; Louisa, wife of John Clemens, of Taylorstown; and Dr. John Cox Hupp, who attained distinction in the medical profession and resided at Wheeling.

Joseph Hupp attended the subscription schools in Donegal Township, in his boyhood, but as the farm was very large, he began to assist his father take care of the land and live stock when quite young. He became one of the great sheep growers of the county, frequently having from 800 to 1,500 on the farm at one time. He took interest and pride in caring for his possessions and was one of the earliest farmers in this section to recognize the value of what became the grange movement, and identified himself with the Patrons of Husbandry. He was a man of practical ideas and reared his family in a sensible way, affording them, however, the educational advantages he never had in his own youth. In his political views he was a Republican, but he was too busy to hamper himself with the cares of public office. He was a consistent member and liberal supporter of the Methodist Episcopal Church. During life he was respected, esteemed and beloved and when he passed away he left behind widow, children and friends who honor his memory.

On October 24, 1871, Joseph Hupp was married to Miss Martha L. Hanen, who was born in Harrison County, Ind., March 7, 1848. She is a granddaughter of James and Sarah (Matthews) Hanen. James and Sarah (Matthews) Hanen were two of the first seven baptized in the Christian Church of America. The mother of Mrs. James Hanen was Mary McCoy, whose mother's name was Annie Stuart, who was a sister of Charles Stuart, Charles the Second of England. The grandfather of Mrs. Hupp was

born in County Donegal, Ireland, but he had settled in Hickory, Washington County, Pa., before the birth of his son, Alexander Hanen, father of Mrs. Hupp. Alexander Hanen married Nancy L. Tabler, who was born in Indiana and they lived there until 1871, and then moved to Donegal Township, where Mrs. Hupp has resided ever since.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hupp six children were born, namely: John H., who lives near West Alexander, Pa., who married Alice Campbell, of Bethany, and has a daughter, Sarah Josephine; Annie L., who is now deceased; Armina L., who resides with her mother, who is an accomplished and educated lady, being a graduate of the Washington, Pa., Business College and also the Wheeling Business College at Wheeling, W. Va.; Josephine A., who is now deceased; Joseph C. R., residing on the home farm in Donegal Township, who is a graduate of the Washington Business College; and Gilbert Garvin, who resides on a part of the home farm in Donegal Township. He married Bessie V. Munnell and they have one son, Garvin Munnell Hupp.

Mrs. Hupp and all her children are members of the Dutch Fork Christian Church in Donegal Township, this church being the third oldest in the Brotherhood. The bibles of John Hupp, Sr., John Hupp, Jr., and of Joseph Hupp are highly prized possessions of the family.

The great farm is well managed by Mrs. Hupp and her sons, a large part of it is cultivated and the remainder is devoted to fruit growing and to the raising of stock, sheep raising being still an important feature as in the husband's and father's time, about 600 head now being kept. The Hupp heirs, with the exception of John, all live on this place and enjoy to the fullest extent its many comforts and advantages. No family in Donegal Township stands higher in public regard.

JAMES H. CORWIN, M.D., one of Washington's skilled physicians and esteemed citizens, who has been established in this city for the past six years, was born in September, 1878, in Greene County, Pa. He was reared and obtained a preliminary education in the schools of Greene County, which was supplemented by a course at Waynesburg College and Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, from which he graduated with the class of 1903. During the fall of 1903, Dr. Corwin came to Washington, where he has since been established. He has continually grown in the confidence and esteem of the public, and has gained an enviable reputation as a skilled and successful physician. He is a member of the County and State Medical societies, the Post Graduate Society of Washington, and is a member of the surgical staff of the City Hospital of Washington. Dr. Corwin takes an active interest in local politics, and is identified with the Democratic party, and was one of the delegates to the

last Democratic State Convention. He is a member of and physician to the board of health of Washington. In religious circles he is affiliated with the Jefferson Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, and is socially a member of the Bassett Club.

In 1904, Dr. Corwin was united in marriage with Anna Williamson, who was a teacher in the Washington schools, and of their union have been born two sons, John C., and J. Douglas.

JOHN R. SLEETH, a representative farmer and highly respected citizen of Mt. Pleasant Township, Washington County, Pa., owns eighty acres of fine land, all but five of which is under cultivation. He was born in Crawford County, Ill., January 23, 1856, and is a son of John and Rachel (Sleeth) Sleeth.

John Sleeth, father of John R., was born in Ireland and was a son of Thomas and Margaret (Stevens) Sleeth, whom he accompanied to America when he was a young man. Thomas Sleeth lived in Illinois for several years before coming to Washington County, Pa., when he located in Robeson Township and later moved to a farm in Smith Township, near Bulger, and from there to Mt. Pleasant Township, where he died in his ninety-second year and was buried in the Hickory Cemetery of the United Presbyterian Church, of which he was a member. John Sleeth married Rachel Sleeth, and they had the following children: Thomas A.; Robert, deceased; John R.; Margaret; Jennie M.; Annie E., deceased; Mary, and Rachel Agnes. After marriage, John Sleeth and wife settled at Bulger, in Smith Township, where he conducted a blacksmith shop for a number of years, after which he removed to Crawford County, Ill., and during the two years' stay there, his son, John R., was born. He then came back to Bulger and continued to work at his trade until 1873, when he bought the farm his son now owns, in Mt. Pleasant Township. He lived on the farm until the end of his life, working also at his trade as long as able to do so. His death occurred in February, 1893, and his burial was in the Hickory Cemetery. His widow survived until 1904, and she was laid to rest by his side. They were members of the United Presbyterian Church. In politics he was a Democrat. His children remember his cheery disposition and how his presence in the home always brightened it.

John R. Sleeth obtained his education in the Smith Township schools. He learned his father's trade and during the winter seasons assisted him in the shop, while he devoted his summers to farm work. Until recently, when he found his health not so good as formerly, Mr. Sleeth has been very active and a man full of business, but at present he is taking things more easily and enjoying a season of needed rest. He takes no very active interest in public matters but casts his vote with the Democratic



party. He is a member of the United Presbyterian Church at Hickory.

H. M. LACOCK, M. D., physician and surgeon, who is engaged in practice at West Finley, or Burnsville, where he is valued both in his professional capacity and also as a citizen, was born in Amwell Township, Washington County, Pa., January 31, 1875. His parents are Dr. Samuel A. and Flora (Slusher) Lacock, the former of whom now resides at Canonsburg.

H. M. Lacock attended school at Point Lookout, in South Franklin Township, and later became a student in the Canonsburg high school, from which he was creditably graduated, and then entered college at Meadville, Pa. His health gave out, however, and he was obliged to re-upon the study of medicine and spent four years in the turn home for a season. After recovering he entered Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, where he was graduated at the end of that period, with his degree of M. D. After taking the State health board examination, in August, 1902, he settled at West Finley. He keeps in close touch with medical science all over the world by being identified with the leading medical organizations, including the Washington County, the Pennsylvania State and the American Medical societies. In addition to his general practice, Dr. Lacock is examiner for several old line insurance companies and several fraternal bodies.

On April 14, 1904, Dr. Lacock was married to Miss Maude W. Steele, a daughter of A. J. and Mary Steele, of West Finley, and they have one daughter, Helen. Dr. and Mrs. Lacock are active members of the Windy Gap Presbyterian Church, Mrs. Lacock being superintendent of the Sunday school. In a general sense, Dr. Lacock is a Democrat and at present is secretary of the Washington County School Directors' Association, but in all local matters, where national issues are not involved, he votes independently. He is interested in educational work and is serving as secretary of West Finley Township's school board. He is identified with the Odd Fellows at West Alexander.

THOMAS R. McMILLAN, who is engaged in agricultural pursuits on the old Lutton farm in North Strabane Township, Washington County, Pa., was born in 1861 in North Strabane Township, a son of Thomas and Ann (Lutton) McMillan, and a great-grandson of Dr. John McMillan.

Thomas McMillan, Sr., who was a lifelong resident of North Strabane Township, was a wagon-maker by occupation, and married Anna Lutton, of North Strabane Township. He resided near Hill Church until his death in 1867 at the age of 62 years. During the Civil War he enlisted in the famous Buck Tail regiment and drilled with the regiment three months, but was re-

fused by the enlisting officers at Scranton, Pa., on account of disability. He was later made recruiting officer for Washington County, and while in the discharge of his duties, he was shot from ambush one night and wounded in the right arm. He was the father of six children, three of whom are still living: Robert, who is foreman for a Brownsville Boat Building Company; Lenora, who is the wife of William Fulton of Cambridge, Ohio; and Thomas R., the subject of this sketch.

Thomas R. McMillan grew up on the farm and was educated in the old Canonsburg Academy, now the Jefferson Academy. He was employed in the United States Reserve service for four years as storekeeper and gauger, from 1892 until 1895, since which time he has been engaged in farming the old Lutton farm in North Strabane Township. He enlisted as a private in Co. H, 10th Pa. Vol., in the Spanish-American War, and was promoted to the rank of corporal, receiving his discharge after 18 months service in the Philippines. Mr. McMillan is a Republican in politics, and the family are members of the Chartiers Presbyterian Church of North Strabane Township.

In 1892, Mr. McMillan was united in marriage with Ottie Ryan, who died in 1896, leaving one son, John. Mr. McMillan formed a second union Mar. 6, 1904, with Emma Palmer, a daughter of Thompson Palmer, of North Strabane Township, and they have two children: Leonora Irene, who was born Jan. 23, 1906; and Elizabeth Ann, who was born July 2, 1908.

JOHN McNARY, a representative business man of Canonsburg, Pa., a contractor in teaming and heavy hauling, street paving, etc., was born two miles south of Canonsburg, in North Strabane Township, Washington County, October 9, 1861, and is a son of Samuel and Margaret (Templeton) McNary.

The McNary family is of Scotch origin and the first representative in America was James McNary, a shoemaker by trade, who reached the United States, or the colonies as they were then denominated, and in 1760 settled in what is now Chanceford Township, York County, Pa. There he purchased a tract of land from Samuel Esson, paying three pounds and ten shillings for the same, and in 1764 he bought a farm from Robert McCall, paying thirty-two pounds and ten shillings. He had four sons and one daughter: John, James, Thomas, David and Jane. Jane married a Mr. Robinson, of York County. Subsequently, James McNary deeded a part of his land to his sons John and James. With his sons he was elected an elder in the Presbyterian Church, two of the sons serving as such in 1783, in the old Chartiers congregation. James McNary late in life removed to Hanover Township, Washington County, with his youngest son,



THOMAS R. McMILLAN





David McNary, where he died at the age of eighty-five years and he was buried at Harmon's Creek, now called Service's graveyard.

The father of Mr. McNary was born in Washington County, on the McNary farm in North Strabane Township. His mother was of Irish extraction, her maiden name having been Jane Edgar. Samuel McNary died in 1898. His widow survived until 1903. They were the parents of thirteen children, namely: Jane, who is the wife of George Black, of Washington; Margaret, who died aged twelve years; Mary, who is now deceased, was the wife of J. W. Pollock; Ann, who resided in Canonsburg; Belle, who married S. W. Berry, of North Strabane Township; Elizabeth, who married J. M. Kelso; Ella, who married William McPeake, residing near Bishop; Edward, who married Luella Morgan, resides at Houstonville; David T., who married Almeda Clark, daughter of Cornelius Clark; John, who married Jennie Whitely, of Somerset Township; Joseph V., who married Mattie Patterson, resides in Washington; J. Martin, who married Lizzie Hess, resides in Washington; and Emma, who married O. I. Gilbert, is also a resident of Washington, Pa.

John McNary attended school in North Strabane Township until old enough to become useful on the home farm and he remained there until he came to Canonsburg and started a teaming business and opened up a feed store. In 1897 a fire destroyed his store since when he has been devoting his attention to heavy teaming and contracting and has done a large amount of the street paving for Canonsburg since that time and street contracting, including also railroad construction. In 1906 he built the first section of the interurban line from Canonsburg to Pittsburg and paved from Pike street to the tin mill in East Canonsburg. In the part of the contract which he had under his charge, on the street railway, he moved about 50,000 yards of dirt. He has accumulated considerable valuable real estate in Canonsburg, all of which he has acquired through his own industry. When he was only fourteen years of age he peddled milk through the borough, while living on the farm, in the meanwhile making plans which he later carried out, his foresight directing him into the lines for which he knew himself well qualified. During his twenty-five years of residence in Canonsburg he has been an active and useful citizen, ever ready to do his part in advancing the general welfare. He served very acceptably as a member of the council of South Canonsburg for two terms, his practical business ideas being recognized as most valuable in that body.

In 1884, Mr. McNary was married to Miss Jennie Whitely and they have the following children: Myrtle Margaret, who is bookkeeper for the Notes Publishing Company; Dora May, who resides at home; Curtis F.,

who is a student in Muskingum College; and Ernest T., who attends school at Canonsburg. Since he was twelve years old, Mr. McNary has been a member of the United Presbyterian Church. In politics he is identified with the Republican party.

LLOYD S. IRWIN, D.O., who has been established in his profession at Washington since 1904 and during the five years of practice has brought the value of Osteopathy as a means of healing to a large and constantly increasing clientele, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1875, and is a son of Z. T. and Sarah A. (McCarty) Irwin.

The father of Dr. Irwin, who is now living retired at East Palestine, Ohio, was born in Washington County, Pa., in 1848. In early years he was a farmer in Washington County, but for some twelve years of his active life was a general contractor and builder of streets. His father, Thompson Irwin, was one of the early settlers in Washington County and the family has always been one held in high esteem.

Dr. Irwin was reared in Columbiana County and was a student in the East Palestine high school, later graduated from Mt. Hope Academy and then entered Mt. Union College, which he left in his junior year. For the one year following he taught school, in the meanwhile considering the claims of the various schools of medicine and selecting the American School of Osteopathy, at Kirksville, Mo., where this modern manner of healing was established as a system by the venerable Dr. Andrew Taylor Still, who still survives. After his graduation, in 1904, Dr. Irwin located at Washington and here has built up a large and remunerative practice, in many cases gaining patients whose ailments have defied the skill of other capable practitioners of an older school. He is a member of the American Osteopathic Association, the Pennsylvania Osteopathic Association and the Western Pennsylvania Osteopathic Society, of which he was treasurer for two years.

In 1901, Dr. Irwin was married to Miss Carolyn Chamberlain, of East Palestine, Ohio. He is a member of the Second Presbyterian Church, is a Knight Templar Mason and still remains identified with the Alpha Tau Omega college fraternity. He belongs also to the Atlas Club of Kirksville and to the exclusive Bassett Club of Washington.

THOMAS CAMERON McKINLEY, superintendent of the American Window Glass factory at Monongahela City, Pa., was born February 12, 1876, near Philadelphia, Pa., and is a son of William and Mary (Cameron) McKinley, the former a native of Ireland, and the latter of Scotland. The parents of our subject were married in Scotland and after the birth of their three eldest



children came to the United States and located near Philadelphia, where the father died in 1906 at the age of seventy-two years. The mother still resides near Philadelphia, and is the mother of the following children: John; Jennie; Elizabeth; Margaret, who is the wife of Arthur Arry; Mary; Thomas C., our subject; and Anna, who is the wife of William Jones.

Thomas Cameron McKinley spent his early boyhood days near Philadelphia and at the age of fourteen years went to Belle Vernon, Pa., where he became a roller boy in the glass factory of L. R. Schmertz & Company, with whom he learned the trade and remained seventeen years. He then went to Genette, Pa., where he became foreman for the same firm, which was succeeded by the American Window Glass Company, and in 1906 came to Monongahela City as superintendent of the company's plant here, which covers a tract of five acres, and gives employment to 250 men. Mr. McKinley has always taken an active interest in baseball and during the summer months, when the glass works are shut down, usually plays first base for some of the professional or semi-professional teams, and in 1906 was manager of the Dayton, Ohio, team, which he brought from a "tail-ender" to one of the first division teams, and resigned as manager to accept his position as superintendent of the American Window Glass factory, and since coming to Monongahela City has organized a strong team in this city.

Mr. McKinley was married October 29, 1905, to Catherine Kuhn, a daughter of Samuel and Jane (Ross) Kuhn, both deceased, and they have three children: William, Alfreda and Thomas.

In fraternal circles, Mr. McKinley is affiliated with the Masonic order of Charleroi, and the B. P. O. E., and Modern Woodmen of Monongahela City, and in politics is a Republican, and is at present a school director in Carroll Township. The family resides at New Eagle, Pa.

SAMUEL THOMPSON, since 1899, has been proprietor of the Hotel Haley, a large three-story frame building, which was erected in 1896 by Henry Haley, at Roscoe, Pa., and for the past eighteen years has been identified with the hotel business at various towns in Fayette, Washington and Westmoreland counties, Pa. He was born September 8, 1871, near Brownsville, Pa., and is a son of George and Martha (Franks) Thompson. The father, a distiller by occupation, died in 1901, in Fayette County, Pa.

Samuel Thompson was reared in Fayette County, Pa., and began his business career in the hotel business, which he has followed continuously for eighteen years. He was united in marriage with Anna Litman, a daughter of George W. Litman, Jr., deceased, who was proprietor of

a hotel at Uniontown, Pa. Nine children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Thompson: Frank, who is bookkeeper for the Pittsburg Coal Company; and Helen, Samuel, Mary, David, Nellie, Fred, Maud and Bessie.

Mr. Thompson holds membership with the Eagles and the Royal Order of Moose.

DAVID McDONNELL, whose fine farm of 150 acres is situated in Hanover Township, Washington County, Pa., was born on this farm, March 25, 1838, and is a son of Barnet and Ruth (Jackson) McDonnell, and a grandson of Patrick McDonnell, who was born in Ireland.

The father of Mr. McDonnell, Barnet McDonnell, was born on the Atlantic Ocean, while his parents were on the voyage to America. His father secured the present farm from a man by the name of Burnside, who had originally entered the land from the government, and he was the second owner of a farm that remains yet in the possession of his descendants. Barnet McDonnell spent his life on the place and engaged in farming and stock raising. For a number of years he served in the office of justice of the peace and he was also an elder in the United Presbyterian Church. He was married (first) to Nancy Kimball, and they had three children: George, William and Elizabeth, all now deceased, Elizabeth having been the wife of David Logan. He was married (second) to Ruth Jackson and she also died on this farm and they both are buried in the Florence Cemetery. The following children were born to the second union: Rezin, Jackson, Samuel and Alexander, all now deceased; David; Nancy Ann, deceased, who was the wife of Caleb Gretzinger; Hannah, now deceased, who was the wife of Asa Owings; and James K. Polk, who was named in honor of President Polk, for whom the father of the child had great admiration.

David McDonnell attended school as regularly as country boys usually do, up to the age of fifteen years and then his father apprenticed him to a shoemaker and he thoroughly learned that excellent trade and worked at it for twenty-five years, in Hanover Township. In the spring of 1879 he returned to the farm, his father having died July 3, 1877, and took possession and has resided here ever since.

Mr. McDonnell had been a soldier in the Civil War, enlisting in the 103rd Pa. Vol. Inf., March 22, 1865, and on account of hostilities ceasing, he was discharged July 13, 1865. For many years he continued agricultural operations and still is the active manager of his property, his sons all having become professional men and each has made an honorable place for himself in the outside world. Mr. McDonnell has improved his property, building a very comfortable and commodious house when he settled down here.

In June, 1862, Mr. McDonnell was married (first) to

Elizabeth Ann Criss, who died March 25, 1899. She was a daughter of Henry and Mary (Ryland) Criss, prominent farmers of Hanover Township. To this marriage the following children were born: Henry B., who is a chemist at College Park, Md., near Washington, D. C.; Wesley C., who is a school teacher and a justice of the peace in Hanover Township; Milton Earl, who spent two years in study in Germany, is a chemist with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Altoona, Pa.; Curtis Criss, who is a chemist at Washington, D. C., and Fred V., who is a mechanical engineer in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at Toledo, Ohio. On October 8, 1903, Mr. McDonnell was married to Elenora Milligan, a daughter of John and Eleanor Tucker, who were farming people in Hanover Township.

Mr. McDonnell is nominally a Democrat but he exercises his own judgment very frequently when he casts his vote, putting the man before the party. He has served in local office and made an excellent road commissioner. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM G. THEURER, who is district manager of the National Telephone Company of Pennsylvania, with office at No. 207 Washington Trust building, Washington, has been a resident of this city for the past eight years. He was born in 1874, at Greensburg, Westmoreland County, Pa.

Mr. Theurer enjoyed many educational advantages in youth and early manhood, and spent four years at Washington and Jefferson College. He then entered the employ of the Bell Telephone Company, in the Pittsburg office and spent two years in the contracting department, when he was put in charge of the Johnstown District, then the Dubois District, and in December, 1901, took charge of the Washington District Bell Telephone Company. He remained with that concern until 1908, when he went with the Western Electric Manufacturing Company, leaving there in July, 1909, to accept his present position with the National Telephone Company of Pennsylvania. His rise in his profession has been rapid and substantial. He is interested in other business enterprises as a stockholder and is classed with the progressive and successful business men of this city. He has been more or less active in politics ever since he was eighteen years of age, when he attended his first Republican State Convention, held at Harrisburg. He has never wished office for himself, but always desires to work for good government and to advance the interests of his friends.

In 1904, Mr. Theurer was married to Miss Minnie M. Stahl, of Johnstown, Pa., a daughter of John Park Stahl, formerly of the Cambria Steel Company, now in the contracting business. They have one daughter, Barbara Ann. Mr. and Mrs. Theurer are members of the

Evangelical Lutheran Church. He still retains membership in his Greek letter society and belongs to the Alumni Association of Washington and Jefferson College, Pittsburg District. While at college Mr. Theurer took an active part in athletics, playing four years on the football team, being captain in 1898; and three years on the baseball team, being its captain in 1897-8. Since leaving college, he has followed both teams closely, helping to coach them at various times.

WILLIAM M. RUSSELL, owner and proprietor of the Mt. Pleasant Valley farm containing 175 acres, which is situated in Mt. Pleasant Township, Washington County, Pa., two miles north of Hickory, at the head waters of the North Branch of Raccoon Creek, is a man who is admired by his neighbors for his business ability and honored and esteemed by them for his personal qualities. He was born on his farm in Mt. Pleasant Township, May 1, 1851, and is a son of Andrew, a grandson of Andrew, and a great-grandson of Andrew Russell.

The interesting history of this family begins with the great-grandfather, Andrew Russell, who was born in Scotland in 1732. He married Isabel Mays, who was born in Ireland, and together they crossed the Atlantic Ocean in 1758, and found a home near Oxford, in Chester County, Pa. They had ten children and they lived in Chester County until after the birth of the youngest and then decided to move into Washington County, selecting the land near Canonsburg which has ever since, a period of 127 years, remained in the Russell name. This moving from one county to the other was a great undertaking for those days. The Alleghany Mountains lay between and all the household goods had to be packed on the backs of horses to transport, and even then many of the necessities had to be left behind. The family safely reached the new home, which was established near Westland, in Washington County, and the Russells have belonged to Washington County ever since, for years having been numbered with the best of its citizenship. There were three sons and seven daughters in the family and they were named as follows: Alexander, Robert, Andrew, Polly, Jane, Peggy, Hannah, Ibbey, Liddia and Betsey. Thus there were sons to cultivate the land, while the father could also work at his trade of blacksmith. He was a typical Scot, stern, persevering, thrifty and religious, and the picture in words has come down to the present generation of the sturdy old man walking a distance of ten miles in order to attend church and sitting through the whole day in order to enjoy both services, and deeming this no hardship, but, on the other hand, a privilege. He was one of the founders, probably, of the Chartiers Church at Canonsburg. His political opinions were those then entertained by the Whig party. His wife died May 5, 1802, and he survived until June



20, 1814. They were interred in the Canonsburg Cemetery.

Andrew Russell (2), son of Andrew, was born January 30, 1777, and died March 2, 1861. He married Ann McClelland, a daughter of James and Jane McClelland, and they had thirteen children. The eldest, Andrew, died at the age of five years and the sixth in order of birth was named Andrew. The others were: an infant daughter who died unnamed; Jane, James, Isabel, Ann, Elizabeth, Alexander, Robert H., John, Nancy and William. After their marriage, Andrew and Ann Russell settled on the homestead and spent their lives in Chartiers Township. He was a member of the Chartiers Church at Canonsburg and was an elder in the same from 1832 until 1861.

Andrew Russell (3), son of Andrew and also grandson of Andrew Russell, and father of William M. Russell, was born December 31, 1814, was reared on the old homestead farm on which he lived until his marriage, when he settled on the farm now owned by William M., and spent the remainder of his active life here, his death occurring April 25, 1891, when aged seventy-six years, three months and twenty-five days. At Houston, on April 18, 1839, he was married to Jane Miller, who survived until March 23, 1900, dying at the age of eighty-three years, five months and sixteen days. Both are buried at Hickory. The maternal grandparents of William Russell were Andrew and Sarah Miller, natives of Ireland, who came to America in 1812. They located near Hickory in Washington County. To Andrew and Jane Russell the following children were born: Sarah Jane, Andrew J., James H., Thomas A., Letitia A., William M., Isabella M., Robert A., Doret M., and an infant, unnamed. The parents of this family were worthy members of the United Presbyterian Church and during one period the father attended the church at Noblestown, riding there and back each Sabbath on horseback. He was a Republican in his political views and he served his township acceptably as tax collector and road supervisor.

William M. Russell attended the district schools in Mt. Pleasant Township in his boyhood, after which he assisted his father on the home farm and has continued here ever since. After the place came into his possession he made many improvements and repairs and has sound, substantial buildings. He devotes a large part of his attention to raising sheep and cattle, keeping 200 head of the former and a herd of excellent grade of the latter.

On May 27, 1887, Mr. Russell was married to Miss Anna Agnew, a daughter of Johnson Agnew. She died May 4, 1899, and was interred in the Mt. Pleasant Cemetery. Three children were born to that marriage: Johnson, who is attending high school at Hickory; Anna, who is at home; and Andrew McElroy, who is deceased. Mr. Russell was married (second) September 24, 1903, to

Miss Annie M. Crickeon, a daughter of J. C. and Elizabeth Crickeon. To this marriage one son has been born, Joseph Lawrence. If the great-grandfather could return to count his descendants he would find seventy-three grandchildren and 322 great-grandchildren. Mr. Russell, like his forefathers, is a Presbyterian and belongs to the United Presbyterian Church at Hickory. He is a worthy citizen in every particular but has never been ambitious to serve in public office.

SAMUEL ALLEN LACOCK, M. D., of Canonsburg, Pa., was born in Franklin Township, Washington County, Pa., December 23, 1849, and is a son of John V. and Sarah Jane (McClenathan) Lacock, a grandson of Ira, and a great-grandson of Samuel Lacock, the latter of whom came from New Jersey to Washington County and established his home in Amwell Township.

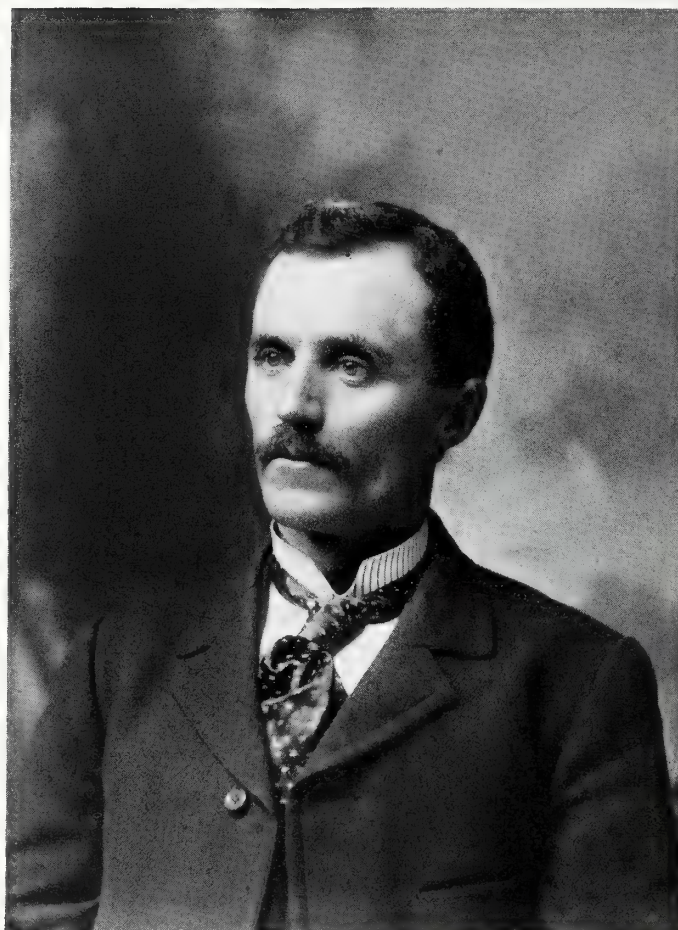
The grandfather of Dr. Lacock was born in Amwell Township, December 13, 1794, later moved to Franklin Township and some twelve years prior to his death, sold his farm to his son, John V. Lacock and moved to Washington, where he continued to reside. He was a Jacksonian Democrat and was a firm adherent of the Disciples or Christian Church. He married Anna Bane, a daughter of Isaac Bane, of Amwell Township and she died December 13, 1876. They had six children.

John V. Lacock, father of Dr. Lacock, was born in Amwell Township, Washington County, near Liberty Chapel, September 5, 1822. The larger part of his life was passed on his farm but a few years before its close he moved to Canonsburg, where he died November 2, 1906, in his eighty-fifth year. Like his father he was a worthy member of the Disciples Church and a strong supporter of the Democratic party. He married Sarah Jane McClenathan, who was a daughter of William McClenathan. She died December 14, 1889. Her father was born in Ireland, August 10, 1765, and emigrated to America at an early age and settled in Amwell Township, Washington County. He married Mary Coulson, who was born September 10, 1780, and they reared the following children: Isabella, born July 9, 1801, married John Tucker, and died March 5, 1873; Samuel, born June 15, 1803, died February 12, 1873; William, born January 16, 1805, died October 15, 1835; John, born February 16, 1807, died November 10, 1878, and was the father of Dr. McClenathan, of Connellsville, Pa.; James, born June 25, 1809, died July 9, 1876; Blair, born November 26, 1811, died August 18, 1870; Allen, born June 16, 1814; Thomas, born October 17, 1816; Simmons, born April 9, 1819; Mary (Mrs. Nathaniel Bane), born October 22, 1822, died in 1901; and Sarah Jane, mother of Dr. Lacock, was born June 10, 1825.

To John V. Lacock and wife the following children were born: George S., who is a farmer near Paola, Kas.,







T. J. BURNS

married Mary Slusher; Samuel A., of Canonsburg; William R., who resides near Vankirk Station in Franklin Township, has been twice married; Ira L., who lives on and owns the farm of his father and grandfather in South Franklin Township; and Marian, who died in childhood.

Samuel A. Lacock attended the Point Lookout school in South Franklin Township, the Washington high school and then spent one year as a student at Washington and Jefferson College, after which he entered Bethany College, West Virginia, where he was graduated in June, 1873. From that time until the fall of 1875, he occupied himself with teaching school and making his preliminary preparations for medical college, and then entered the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor and attended one course of lectures. In the fall of 1876 he entered Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, where he was graduated in March, 1877, and in July following he entered into practice at McConnell's mills, in Washington County. Dr. Lacock came to his present business location at Canonsburg on April 1, 1883. He is identified with the leading medical organizations, including the Washington County Medical Society, of which he was president at one time, the State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association.

Dr. Lacock was married (first) to Miss Flora T. Slusher, who died in April, 1877, leaving one son, Horace Mortimer, who is a physician engaged in practice at Burnesville, in West Finley Township. He married Miss Maud Steel and they have one daughter, Helen. Dr. H. M. Lacock is a graduate of the Canonsburg high school, Meadville College and Jefferson Medical College. Dr. Samuel A. Lacock was married (second) to Miss Olive Kate De France, on Thanksgiving Day, 1878, who died in August, 1893. Her father was Hugh De France, residing at McConnell's mills. There is one surviving daughter, Elva E., who married Harry G. Rickley, of McConnell's mills, and they have four living children and one deceased. On September 9, 1896, Dr. Lacock was married to Miss Sylva De France, a daughter of William De France, of Licking County, Ohio, and they have two children: Walter B. and Wilford Clare, both attending school.

In politics, Dr. Lacock is a Jeffersonian Democrat. For 32 years he served as committeeman in his precinct and served one term as burgess of Canonsburg. He is a member of the board of directors of the Citizens' Trust Company of this city and is numbered with the substantial men of the city. Dr. Lacock and family reside in a fine brick residence at No. 235 West Pike street, which he completed in 1902.

T. J. BURNS, one of Washington's representative business men, who is an extensive and experienced oil

operator, was born in Wyoming County, N. Y., in 1849, attended school there and when 19 years of age came to Pennsylvania and went to work in the oil fields of Venango County.

Making a success of his first efforts in the oil fields, Mr. Burns continued and became more and more interested and since then has been identified with almost all the rich oil regions of Western Pennsylvania and in other States, and at present (1909) is operating in the Ohio and Illinois fields also. He came from the Bradford fields to Canonsburg, in 1887, and from there came to Washington, where he established his permanent home, investing in property and becoming interested in the affairs of this place.

In 1878, Mr. Burns was married to Miss Agnes McKeever, of Butler County, Pa., and they have five children: George, who is interested in the oil industry, at present in Ohio; Theresa, who is the wife of R. Glenn McDonough, of Washington; Frank, who is an oil well contractor, now in Virginia; Arthur, who is a student at St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, Md.; and Daniel, who is in the oil well supply business. Mr. Burns and family are members of the Catholic Church and he and his grown sons, Frank and George, are identified with the Knights of Columbus and the Elks.

ALVAN DONNAN, a member of the well known law firm, Donnans, Brownson & Miller, of Washington, Pa., was born and reared in Washington County and attended the Washington and Jefferson College, from which he graduated in 1875. He studied law with his brother, John W. Donnan, and was admitted to the Washington bar in January, 1877. He then entered upon the practice of his profession with his brother under the firm name of John W. and A. Donnan, which firm was succeeded by Donnans & Brownson, who were eventually succeeded by the present firm, Donnans, Brownson & Miller. Mr. Donnan is a director of the Citizens' National Bank.

In 1882, Mr. Donnan was joined in marriage with Lucy A. Murdoch, and they have the following children: Grace Forrester, who is the wife of Dr. J. Donald Iams, of Pittsburg; Margaretta Murdoch, who is the wife of John L. Stewart, of Washington; Lucy, who is the wife of Richard G. Miller, who is one of the leading lawyers of Washington; Nettie Barker; Alexander, a graduate of the Washington and Jefferson College, who is now a law student at Harvard University; Ruth A.; and Edmund A. Donnan.

Mr. Donnan is a member of the Second United Presbyterian Church, of which he is a member of the Board of Sessions.

BENJAMIN McCORMICK KELSO, justice of the peace at South Canonsburg, Pa., is engaged there in the



real estate business and is counted with the representative citizens of the borough. He was born on a farm near Noblestown, Allegheny County, Pa., November 18, 1857, and is a son of George and Sarah (Wallace) Kelso.

The great-grandfather of Justice Kelso was born in Ireland and he probably came to Allegheny County, Pa., shortly after his marriage. His son, Benjamin Kelso, lived and died on the farm on which he was born in Allegheny County. In 1815 he married Martha Murdock and they had the following children: Rebecca, John B., Mary, George, James, Nancy, Margaret, Benjamin M., Mark B., Samuel M., Elizabeth and Jane.

George Kelso, of the above family, was born in Allegheny County in 1821, followed an agricultural life and died on his farm in Cecil Township, Washington County, in 1899. He married Sarah Wallace in June, 1852, and in 1859 moved to Washington County and settled in Cecil Township. She still survives. To this marriage nine children were born, namely: James L., William Wallace, Benjamin M., George Anderson, John Alexander, Elizabeth, Martha M., Sarah Belle, and Margaret Agnes. James L. Kelso was born September 24, 1854, married Elizabeth McNary, of North Strabane Township, and they reside in South Canonsburg. William Wallace Kelso was born February 26, 1856, resides on a farm in Cecil Township and married Annie Anderson. George Anderson Kelso was born February 19, 1868, and resides in South Canonsburg. John Alexander Kelso was born February 16, 1873, and married Ella Fullerton, of McKeesport. Elizabeth Kelso was born May 18, 1853, and died August 11, 1854. Martha M. Kelso was born July 26, 1859, and died September 15, 1880. Sarah Belle Kelso was born June 24, 1861, and died August 1, 1876. Margaret Agnes Kelso was born May 10, 1865, and died September 25, 1872.

Benjamin M. Kelso attended the Kelso school in Cecil Township and resided on the home farm until his marriage, in 1888, and then spent eight years at Pasadena, Cal., returning from there to Washington County and establishing himself in the real estate business at Canonsburg, in 1894. Since 1907 he has been a justice of the peace and his time is fully occupied with the duties of his office and his realty dealings. He is a Republican.

On October 25, 1888, Mr. Kelso was married to Miss Mary Cowden Miller, who died October 7, 1909. She was a daughter of Reed and Margaret (Cowden) Miller, of Canonsburg. Ten children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Kelso, all of whom survive except Mary Ann, who was born October 22, 1899, and died May 4, 1901. Those living are the following: Martha Belle, who was born August 14, 1889; Sarah Wallace, who was born January 28, 1891; Margaret Miller, who was born February 21, 1895; Agnes Murdock, who was born July 11, 1896; George Reed, who was born December 21, 1897; Robert

B., who was born October 21, 1901; Ralph McCormick, who was born November 5, 1903; James Lloyd, who was born November 13, 1905; and Harry B., who was born April 11, 1908. Mr. Kelso is a member of the Chartiers United Presbyterian Church.

JAMES DONALD GIBSON, who owns and is engaged in general farming and dairying on a farm of 112 acres, located about two miles west of Monongahela City, in Carroll Township, Washington County, Pa., was born August 3, 1876, on a farm in Carroll Township, and is a son of Capt. James B. and Isabella L. (Thomas) Gibson.

James Donald Gibson was reared on his present farm in Carroll Township, attended the district schools of the township and the Indiana Normal School, and since completing his education, has been engaged in general farming and dairying on his present place, which is the old Jones farm. Mr. Gibson is one of the substantial and enterprising farmers of the township, always taking an active interest in affairs which pertain to the welfare of the community in which he lives. He is a Democrat in politics, and is affiliated with the B. P. O. E. of Monongahela City.

Mr. Gibson was married August 27, 1901, to Sarah J. Sampson, who is a daughter of William T. Sampson. Mr. and Mrs. Gibson have two children: Lulu May and Clyde Le Roy.

THOMAS LILLEY, formerly one of the best known men and largest land owners of East Pike Run Township, Washington County, Pa., was born in this township and spent his life here, his death occurring in February, 1898. He was a man of excellent qualities and good business judgment. In no way was the latter better shown than in his retention of large bodies of land which have become doubly and trebly valuable on account of unknown depths of rich coal deposits.

Thomas Lilley married Susan Ulery, a daughter of Stephen Ulery. Of their seven children but two survive: Thomas E. and Mrs. Jane Elliott. The mother of these children died in August, 1899.

Mrs. Jane Elliott, who probably pays more taxes than any other woman in this section of Washington County, was reared on the home farm in East Pike Run Township, and obtained her education in the local schools. In young womanhood she married John Elliott, who was born in Fayette County, Pa., and of their seven children, six are living: Thomas, Edna, Donabella, James, Susan, Lilley and Jacob, Donabella being deceased. Edna is the wife of Cleaver Jones.

For two years following their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Elliott resided in Fayette County. On April 1, 1886,

they moved on their present farm of 66 acres, which is situated on the National turnpike road, one and one-quarter miles west of West Brownsville. The large increase in the value of his land has made the heirs of the late Thomas Lilley the wealthiest people of East Pike Run Township.

J. T. BIDDLE, M. D., who is prominently identified with the medical profession of Washington, Pa., was born in Greene County, Pa. He graduated with a degree of A. M. from Waynesburg College with the Class of 1893, then entered the Chicago, Homeopathic Medical College, from which he graduated in 1896, and about two years later received a certificate from the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago. Upon completing his course in the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College he embarked in practice at Monongahela City, where he continued to practice successfully for twelve years previous to coming to Washington, where he has won an enviable reputation as one of the leading and successful physicians of the city. He is a member of the State Homeopathic Medical Society and the American Institute of Homeopathy.

In 1891, Dr. Biddle was joined in the bonds of wedlock with Nora Carter, of Waynesburg, Pa., and they have two children living: Ruth Bernice and Herbert N.

Dr. Biddle is a member of the Presbyterian Church. He belongs to the Royal Arcanum.

ROBERT LEANDER CARTER, who carries on farming and stock raising with a large amount of success on a farm of 134 acres, in Mt. Pleasant Township, on which he resides, owns a second farm, containing 164 acres, which is situated in the same township, near Primrose. He was born in Mt. Pleasant Township, Washington County, Pa., May 5, 1874, and is a son of John and Ellen J. (Kemp) Carter.

John Carter was born in Washington County, Pa., a son of William Carter, one of the early settlers. He married Ellen J. Kemp and they had three children: William H., who lives at McDonald; Ada, who married Melvin Kemp, of Bowen, Ill., and they live at Marysville, Mo.; and Robert Leander. After marriage, John Carter resided on the farm in Mt. Pleasant Township which is now owned by John M. McIlvaine, and then moved to a farm of 164 acres, in the same township, and there his death occurred April 26, 1877, and his burial was in the Hickory Cemetery. His widow lives at Bowen, Ill. He was a member of the United Presbyterian Church, of which Mrs. Carter is also a member.

R. L. Carter attended the Cherry Valley district school, later Hickory Academy and then turned his attention to the management of his two farms. Following his marriage in 1903 he lived on the homestead for four

years and then came to his present farm, placing a tenant on the other one. He has 120 acres of this farm in a highly cultivated condition. He is devoting a large amount of attention to the breeding of registered Holstein cattle and is meeting with satisfactory results through his enterprising methods.

On February 5, 1903 Mr. Carter was married to Miss Anna M. Small, a daughter of David and Margaret Small, of Mt. Pleasant Township, and they have two children: Clarence E. and Alvin D. Mr. and Mrs. Carter are members of the United Presbyterian Church. He takes no very active interest in politics, but performs every duty demanded by good citizenship. He is identified with the Republican party.

ROBERT BAMFORD, one of the prominent farmers and influential citizens of Robinson Township, Washington County, Pa., resides on a farm of 121¼ acres, on which he has one producing gas well, and was born February 16, 1857, at Bulger, Pa., a son of Robert and Sarah (Gordon) Bamford.

The Bamford family is of Irish extraction, and the parents of our subject were born in County Antrim, Ireland, came to America in 1848, and located in Allegheny County, four years later removing to Washington County, Pa., where the father followed the blacksmith trade. Robert and Sarah Bamford were the parents of the following children: David G., William, Robert and Mary, who resides at Midway with her widowed mother.

Robert Bamford attended the common schools of the township and early in life engaged in farming which he has followed continuously since. He is a stockholder in the Midway National Bank and the McDonald Savings Trust Company, and in politics is identified with the Democratic party. Mr. Bamford is now completing his second term as road supervisor of Robinson Township.

On February 16, 1887, Mr. Bamford was united in marriage with Jennie M. Donaldson, a daughter of John M. and Martha (Bigger) Donaldson, well known residents of Midway, Pa. John M. Donaldson, who has been living in retirement at Midway, Pa., since 1901, when he erected his present commodious residence, was for many years engaged in agricultural pursuits on a farm of 170 acres, which he inherited from his father, to whom it had been left by the grandfather, James Donaldson. Mr. and Mrs. Donaldson are the parents of the following children: Andrew R., Jennie M., Thomas B., Sallie C., Esther, who is the wife of Rev. J. M. Jamieson, pastor of the United Presbyterian Church at Monessen, Pa.; Emmett T., who died when aged twenty-four years; Elizabeth, deceased, who was the wife of William Stevenson; Margaret, who is the wife of Dr.



T. A. Miller; Richard M. and H. H., who is a practicing physician at Pittsburg and is identified with the Mercy Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Bamford have had the following children: John Donaldson, who resides on the home farm; Martha, who will graduate from the Robinson Township High School with the Class of 1910; and Sarah, who attends the common schools of the township. The family holds membership with the Center United Presbyterian Church at Midway.

WILLIAM M. HORN, a prominent and prosperous citizen of Buffalo Township, Washington County, Pa., is also a veteran of that great Civil War which cast its fateful shadow over the United States from 1861 to 1865. He was born in Buffalo Township, April 18, 1839, and is a son of John and Mary M. (Gantz) Horn.

The Horn family originated in Germany. Old family records have been lost and it is not known just when three brothers of the name landed on the American shore, but from one of these brothers descended William M. Horn, of Buffalo Township. The first Horn recorded in Washington County was Martin Horn, the grandfather of William M., and he was a son of Hartman Horn, who was born in Germany.

John Horn, son of Martin and father of William M., was born in Washington County in 1800 and died in 1885. Of his children who survive, the following are thus located: Martin I., of Knox County, Ohio; Hugh N., of Iowa; Isaac, of Illinois; Elizabeth, widow, of Ventura County, Cal.; Hannah, widow of Eleven Alvy, of Moultrie County, Ill.; William M., of Buffalo Township; and Sarah M., wife of George Coogle, of Buffalo Township.

W. M. Horn was reared and educated in Buffalo Township and but for the sudden outbreak of the Civil War, he would probably have lived the quiet, peaceful life of a farmer all his days, but on his country's call he proved his loyalty by enlisting in her service, on August 28, 1861, becoming a member of Co. A, 100th Pa. Vol. Inf. He continued in the service, enduring innumerable hardships and facing frequent danger, until his honorable discharge on August 28, 1864. He did not escape injury during this long period, on one occasion being so severely wounded in the shoulder that he was confined in a military hospital for weeks. He participated, with the Ninth Army Corps, in the battle of Port Royal, S. C.; the taking of Hilton Head; the second battle of Bull Run; the battles of Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam and Fredericksburg; the siege of Vicksburg; the campaign through Tennessee; the battles of Fort Saunders; Blue Springs, Ky.; the Wilderness; Spottsylvania, North Anna and South Anna Rivers, Cold Harbor and Petersburg,—truly a formidable list and

sufficient to make a veteran of any soldier that took part in them.

After his discharge Mr. Horn returned to Buffalo Township, where he has resided ever since. He has but recently completed one of the most beautiful and desirable rural homes in Washington County. Of brick construction and modern architecture, and set amidst the most charming surroundings, it attracts the admiring attention of every passer-by.

Mr. Horn married Miss Louise Hupp Clemens, a daughter of John and Louisa (Hupp) Clemens. Her father was formerly a well-known resident of Buffalo Township, a son of William Clemens, a pioneer of this section. The Horn home place is a part of the old William Clemens farm. Mrs. Horn has three surviving brothers: Isaac, residing at Wellsburg, Pa.; William, residing at Claysville, Pa., and Alonzo W., residing in Buffalo Township. The eldest brother, John H. Clemens, was a member of Co. A, 100th Pa. Vol. Inf., in the Civil War, and was killed in front of Petersburg, June 17, 1864.

WILLIAM R. WEIRICH, who is serving in his seventh year as a member of the school board of Canton Township, of which he has been treasurer for six years, was born on the farm on which he lives, a valuable tract of 163 acres, situated in Canton Township, Washington County, Pa., Aug. 14, 1864, and is a son of Israel and Sarah (Thompson) Weirich.

The first member of the Weirich family to come to Pennsylvania, many years ago, was a native of Germany and he settled in Lebanon County, and from there Jacob Weirich, the grandfather of William R., came to Washington County and was one of the earliest settlers in Canton Township. From there he moved into Franklin Township after the birth of his son, Israel, the latter of whom spent his entire life here and was one of the extensive farmers and sheep growers of this section for many years.

Israel Weirich was a man of sterling virtues and previous to 1890 he was an elder in the East Buffalo Presbyterian Church and then became one of the founders of the Third Presbyterian Church of Washington Borough. He was deeply attached to that church, served as an elder and was liberal in contributing to the furthering of its benevolent and missionary work. He gave support to the Republican party, but it was a matter of principle with him for he never desired any office and only accepted that of school director because he deemed it a duty. His death occurred Apr. 1, 1908. He married Sarah Thompson, who was born near Taylorstown, where her family had been pioneers. Her death occurred Feb. 20, 1894. Of the children of Israel and Sarah Weirich, the following survive: Jacob,



ISRAEL WEIRICH



WILLIAM R. WEIRICH





residing in Buffalo Township; James E., residing at St. Paul, Minn.; William R., residing in Canton Township; Charles B., living at Pennsburg, Pa.; Howard R., living at Hibbing, Minn.; Henry W., residing at Goldfield, Nev.; and S. Albert, residing in Canton Township.

William R. Weirich has been one of Canton Township's prosperous farmers and stock raisers for many years. He also was engaged for some six years in conducting a livery business at Washington. Few citizens are better known than he and the high regard in which he is held in Canton Township is shown by his successive elections to the office he now holds, for this township is notably an intelligent one and the public schools are very closely watched and their interests promoted.

On July 25, 1894, Mr. Weirich was married to Miss Lillie M. Hart, who was born in Armstrong County, Pa., and is a daughter of William and Elizabeth Hart. Mr. Hart is deceased, but the venerable mother still survives and resides at Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Weirich have two daughters: Loretta E. and Bessie N. The family belongs to and are active in the Third Presbyterian Church at Washington, Mr. Weirich being president of the board of trustees.

WILLIAM R. THOMPSON, M. D., one of Washington County's leading citizens, who has been a resident of Washington since 1871, was born in what is now Blaine Township, Washington County, Pa., in 1835, a son of James and a grandson of James Thompson, the latter of whom was one of the early settlers in the county.

The second James Thompson, the father of Dr. Thompson, was born on the same farm that witnessed the birth of his son. He followed agricultural pursuits through life. His marriage was to Miss Sarah Reed and they reared a family of five children, William R. being the only survivor.

Dr. William R. Thompson completed his primary education in the common schools and later entered Washington and Jefferson College, from which institution he was graduated in 1864, shortly afterward entering Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia and in 1867 was graduated from that old and deservedly honored institution. For a short time he engaged in practice at Cadiz, Ohio, and then returned to Washington County and continued in the active practice of his profession at Taylorstown, until he came to Washington. Here he has become one of the foremost physicians and surgeons, and for many years has been considered an eminent exponent of medical practice and science. He is identified with many learned bodies and is a valued member of the Washington County and Pennsylvania

State Medical Societies and of the American Medical Association. He was one of the organizers of the City Hospital at Washington and remains one of its directors. Many benevolent enterprises have found in him an active helper and he has ever been earnestly concerned in the advancement of education and at present is a trustee of both the Washington Seminary and Washington and Jefferson College.

Dr. Thompson was married in 1868 to Miss Margaret Agnes Ely. They have three surviving children, namely: Sarah K., A. E. and Cora M. A. E. is a physician. Cora M. is the wife of James N. Rule and resides at Washington. Dr. Thompson and family are members of the Second Presbyterian Church and for several years he served on the Board of Sessions.

J. R. DINSMORE, a large land owner and a successful farmer, owns 200 acres in Mt. Pleasant Township and 152 acres in Cross Creek Township, in Washington County, and also ninety-two acres in South Fayette Township, Allegheny County, and an additional farm in Jefferson County, Ohio. Mr. Dinsmore was born near Taylorstown, Washington County, Pa., December 31, 1838. He is a son of Robert and Margaret McClay Dinsmore and a grandson of James and Hetty (Hamilton) Dinsmore.

The Dinsmore family is an old and prominent one in Western Pennsylvania and through marriage is connected with others of the same class. When Rev. John McMillan was president of Jefferson Academy, the great-grandfather of Mr. Dinsmore was one of the organizers with him of the Hill Presbyterian Church at Canonsburg. The father of Mr. Dinsmore was a third cousin of Rev. Robert Breckenridge, who was then president of Washington and Jefferson College. The grandmother of Mr. Dinsmore was Hetty Hamilton, whose mother was a Rennick, and her mother was a McCamey, and her mother was a Breckenridge.

When Mr. Dinsmore was a boy he was given only the educational advantages that he secured for himself. After working hard all day he made companions of his school books at night and by the light of the back log, in front of the fireplace, mastered arithmetical problems that often puzzled people a good many years older than himself. He is one of the best informed men in his community, but is entirely self taught. After his marriage in 1868 he continued to live in South Fayette Township, Allegheny County, near the Washington County line, which he crossed in 1898 and settled on his present farm of 200 acres in Mt. Pleasant Township. This property he has spent much to improve, erecting all the attractive and substantial buildings now standing, not the least of these being his barn, the dimensions of which are 40x60 feet. His residence is fitted up with



modern comforts and its surroundings display much good taste. Mr. Dinsmore cultivates all his land except ten acres, this being in timber, two acres being a valuable locust grove. He has a stable which accommodates forty head of cattle and on his Allegheny County farm he keeps 200 sheep and on his Cross Creek farm, 190 sheep, his flocks being valuable for every purpose. Mr. Dinsmore is recognized as a very able business man.

On February 27, 1868, Mr. Dinsmore was married to Miss Sarah McPeak, a daughter of James and Jane McPeak, and they have had eight children and five grandchildren, namely: Robert Walker, who married Rosanna McCarrell, a daughter of Leman McCarrell, has two children—Elmer McC. and Ruth Elvira; Margaret J., who died of typhoid fever; William McC., who died also of fever, when aged nineteen years; Sarah Ida Evelyn, who married Harry W. Denny, has one son, Jay McClay Denny; Anna Clarissa, who lives at home; Agnes Irene, who married Norman Russell, of Washington, has two sons; John Y., who assists his father; and Martha Elizabeth, who is a popular teacher in Mt. Pleasant Township. Mr. Dinsmore and family are members of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of the Covenanters. In politics Mr. Dinsmore is entirely independent and has never consented to consider any suggestion of his holding office. He has always been a busy man and has many reasons for being a contented one, having been able to accomplish a great deal in his seventy-one years.

JOHN BAVINGTON McBRIDE, the subject of this sketch, is a native of North Strabane Township, Washington County, Pa. He was born on the farm on which he has always resided, March 15, 1837. He received his primary education at the common schools of his district, supplemented by an extended course of study at Jefferson College, then located at Canonsburg, this county. A diligent and thoughtful reader of selected books and periodicals furnishing the best food for the mind, thus keeping himself posted in the current literature of the times. A close observer of men and methods, he was well qualified to take a leading part in all questions and enterprises of interest to the community for their moral and material development.

In his political predelections he has always been a leading Democrat. A staunch advocate of "clean politics," honest elections and honest men for election, he has held with characteristic ability various township offices. Without solicitation on his part he was nominated for the State Legislature in 1869, and again in 1890. Although in a strongly Republican district, he was defeated in each contest by less than 100 votes. Again in 1908 at the earnest solicitation of friends, he stood as opposed to ring rule, booze and boodle at elec-

tions and for a higher standard of citizenship, as a candidate for the Legislature and received the hearty support of the best citizens of the county, but failed of election, owing largely to the affiliation of the liquor and kindred interests.

He was one of the charter members of the "Oak Spring Cemetery Company," located near Canonsburg, Pa. Mr. McBride was twice appointed by Gov. Pattison to the board of managers of the Morganza Reform School. For many years he served on the school board of his district and worked for the efficiency of the schools, believing them to be the children's golden opportunity.

Mr. McBride's ancestral history is an interesting one. The great grandparents of the most numerous family of Washington County McBrides were natives of near Belfast, County Antrim, Ireland, where they lived and died. The great-grandfather's name was Nathaniel McBride and the great-grandmother's maiden name was Hamilton. The grandfather's name was James McBride and the grandmother's maiden name was Sarah Sprowls. Both were natives of Ireland, but were married in this country. Nathaniel and some other brothers never came to this country.

James McBride, when twenty-three years of age, came to America with his brothers, Samuel and Isaac, about 1772, and settled first on what was known as the "Washington lands" on Miller's Run, Washington County, Pa. Soon after their settlement here, Gen. Washington, at the suggestion of his agent, Capt. William Crawford, had a survey made of these lands, and on July 5, 1775, a military patent was issued to Washington for 2,813 acres from Lord Dunmore, Gov.-General of Virginia. In the meantime they, with other settlers, made improvements on said lands, believing, as Col. George Croghan, an Indian agent, informed them, that Washington had no rights there, and being advised by him to remain.

Washington's Journal shows that on September 19, 1784, he came to the settlement, but having learned that they were a religious people, deferred his visit until "Monday, September 20, went early this morning to view the land and to receive the final determination of those claimants" . . . . . "Obtaining a pilot near the lands, I went first to the plantation of Samuel McBride, who has about five acres of meadow and thirty acres of arable land under good fencing, a logged dwelling-house with a puncheon roof and a stable or small barn of the same kind. The land rather hilly, but good, chiefly white oak. . . . . Next James McBrides, three or four acres of meadow, twenty-eight acres of arable land, pretty good fencing, land rather broken, but good, white and black oak timber mixed, a dwelling-house and barn—of middling size—with puncheon roofs." His journal further shows that they, with Thomas Biggert and

nine others, were ejected from their improved lands in 1785. Samuel McBride and family, with his brother Isaac, a bachelor, went to Mahoning in Eastern Ohio. James McBride, Thomas Biggert and several others of those ejected, settled in what is now Robinson Township, Washington County, Pa. These sturdy pioneer settlers felt that they were not justly treated by Gen. Washington, believing they were entitled to these lands from the Indian agent's claim, and their improvement according to the custom of the country. Ejected from these homes which they had literally hewed out of the forests—defeated but not disheartened—they again entered the forest to carve out for their families new homes.

James McBride selected 240 acres and in 1785 secured a patent named "Pumpton" from the receiver-general's office of Pennsylvania, which patent contained this unique clause: "Reserving only the fifth part of all gold and silver for the use of the Commonwealth to be delivered at the pit's mouth free of all charges."

This tract was owned successively by his sons, William and Alexander, and is now owned by his grandson, John C. McBride. Another grandson, William (now deceased), owned and his family still own and reside upon a part of the "Washington lands" in Mt. Pleasant Township. It is said that the McBride settlements were on the lands now owned by Luther Morgan, in said township. Mr. McBride's family was one of the three that formed the Associate Presbyterian Congregation of Clinton, Rev. William Wilson, pastor. James McBride died October 6, 1827, aged eighty-four years; his wife died March 6, 1838, aged eighty-one years. Both are buried in the Clinton Church Cemetery. They had an issue of ten sons, to wit: Nathaniel, died in 1860, aged eighty-two years; Francis, James and John at their deaths were aged 59, 69 and 88, respectively. Mathew Hamilton, born in 1787, died March 12, 1871, aged eighty-four years. Samuel died in 1887, aged eighty-seven. Isaac died aged eighty-three years.

David died aged seventy-two years. William, born 1797, died October 22, 1878, aged eighty-one. Alexander, born in 1800, died November 20, 1885, aged eighty-five. By the help and industry of this large family of boys Mr. McBride accumulated a large estate, about 1,100 acres, which he divided among his children. Alexander McBride was one of the elders chosen at the organization of the Robinson Associate Congregation.

Mathew Hamilton McBride was married March 12, 1834, to Mary Bavington, daughter of Capt. John and Ruth (McKinnon) Bavington, one of the pioneer and influential families of Smith Township. They then took up their home in North Strabane Township.

To Mathew H. and Mary (Bavington) McBride were born three children, viz.: James Hamilton, who died October 23, 1862, from wounds received while in the

military service of the State; John Bavington (our subject) and Samuel Bruce, graduated from Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pa., in 1862, and at the call of his country enlisted in Co. G, (Capt. Frazier) 140th Reg. Pa. Vol. He was severely wounded at Fredericksburg and was discharged from service on account of this disability. As soon as his health permitted, he resumed his theological studies and was licensed to preach by the Chartiers U. P. Presbytery.

Mr. and Mrs. McBride spent the whole of their married life upon this home farm, where they brought up their children to manhood. They were members of the Associate, (now United Presbyterian) Congregation of Chartiers, and enjoyed the ministrations for many years of that venerable and notable pastor, Dr. Ramsey.

Mr. McBride was an old line Democrat, but never made himself prominent in politics. In educational matters, however, and every other question claiming the consideration of thinking men, he took a deep interest. He served as school trustee in his district for many years. Having taught school in his young manhood, he was able to act efficiently for the uplift of the common schools of his day. He was a progressive farmer and a successful stock raiser, to which business the best days of his long life were given. Mathew H. McBride died September 12, 1871, aged eighty-four years. His wife died February 12, 1873, and they are buried in Oak Spring Cemetery.

After his parents' death, John B. McBride obtained full control of the farm. On May 1, 1873, he was married to Alice, daughter of Maj. James S. Scott, of Washington County, Pa. An interesting family of six children have come to brighten their home, viz.: James Scott, born November 23, 1874, graduated at Washington and Jefferson College in 1897, mechanical engineer; John Bavington, born September 8, 1876, graduated at Washington and Jefferson College in 1898, practicing law at Pittsburg, Pa.; Charles Cabbage, born September 17, 1878, graduate of Duff's College; Samuel Bruce, born June 2, 1880, graduate of Jefferson Academy, Canonsburg, Pa.; Mary Alice, born September 28, 1883, graduated at Washington Female Seminary, 1903; George Wallace, born November 17, 1884, graduate Washington and Jefferson College, 1906.

The mother of these children dying November 17, 1884, Mr. McBride wedded on June 28, 1887, Frances Emma Jones, of Canonsburg, Pa. By this union there is no issue. The family are members of and liberal contributors to the Chartiers United Presbyterian Congregation, Canonsburg, Pa., and enjoy the respect and esteem of the entire community. Mr. McBride is engaged in general farming and stock raising. He is noted as a thorough and successful farmer in a region celebrated for its good farms and its model farmers. Like



his father, he has devoted much of his income to the improvement and adornment of his farm, and as a result he has now one of the most desirable and best improved farms in this section of Washington County.

In all his undertakings he has met with well merited success, a success due to his perseverance, sound judgment and progressive spirit.

GEORGE W. DUVALL, general farmer and dairyman, residing on his excellent farm of eighty-four acres, which lies on the road running from California to the National turnpike, some two miles west of California, in East Pike Run Township, was born in West Pike Run Township, Washington County, Pa., January 5, 1852, and is a son of John and Mary (Yorty) Duvall.

Both parents of Mr. Duvall were born in Washington County, the father on the farm which George W. Duvall now owns. All of their seven children survive them: George W., Hannah, John L., Amanda, Lewis, Ellen and Lizzie. Amanda is the wife of William Hornbake, and Ellen is the widow of Frank Bake. Mr. Duvall also has three half-brothers: William, Robert and Frank, all living, and had one half-sister, Victoria, who is deceased. Both parents died in West Pike Run Township.

George W. Duvall attended the schools of West Pike Run Township and then assisted his father on the home farm until his marriage, February 22, 1877. On April 10, 1877, Mr. and Mrs. Duvall came to the present farm and they have resided here ever since. Mr. Duvall cultivates his land, raises some good stock and also is interested in dairying.

Mr. Duvall married Miss Maggie J. Marker, who was born in East Pike Run Township and her parents both died on that farm. They were Lewis and Eliza (Williams) Marker, the former of whom was born in Beaver County, Pa., and the latter in West Pike Run Township. They had five children: John, William, Maggie J., James and Charles, the last named being now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Duvall have three children: Charles; John Lewis, who married Pearl Myers, has three children—Naoma, Velma and Sarah Margaret; and Aaron McKinley. Mr. Duvall takes no very active interest in politics, but is always to be found lending his influence in public matters to the side of law and order.

BENJAMIN BEDELL LYTLE, one of Finleyville's representative business men, dealing in hardware, flour, feed and farm implements, has been a resident of this county all his life, and he was born on his grandfather's farm in Union Township, October 11, 1871. His parents were William Gaston and Amanda J. (Bedell) Lytle.

Few families in this section can more clearly trace their ancestry than the Lytles. The first of the name came from Ireland to Western Pennsylvania, settling

in what was a tangled wilderness, now Snowden Township, Allegheny County. They were killed by the Indians and the survivors were Robert Lytle and a sister. Robert lived on what is now the Sheplar farm, married and reared a family. One of his sons, Joseph Lytle, lived in Westmoreland County and followed farming there. One of his sons, Benjamin Lytle, the grandfather of Benjamin B. Lytle, settled at what is now Gastonville, at an early time, and ran a cooper shop there. He married Arsulla Farland, who survived him. They had nine children, as follows: William G.; Mary Jane, wife of William Bates; Joseph F.; Josephine, wife of Emmett Ross; Isaac; Anna S., wife of Elmer Murry; and James E., John H. and Theodosia.

William Gaston Lytle was born at Gastonville, Pa., July 30, 1839, spent his boyhood on the farm and was engaged in farming more or less all through his active life. He also learned the cooper trade and worked in his father's shop, usually occupying his winters at the trade. On February 14, 1869, he married Miss Amanda J. Bedell, a daughter of A. W. Bedell, of Jefferson Township, Allegheny County, Pa., and they had two children: Sarah and Benjamin B. The former is the wife of G. W. Dill.

Benjamin B. Lytle attended the Union Township schools and remained on the home farm until he was twenty-one years of age and then entered the employ of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and worked ten years as a fireman for that company. In 1894 he settled at Finleyville and became a merchant and has done a very prosperous business, being located on the corner of Washington avenue. In 1907 he put in a stock of five and ten-cent articles, thus adding a popular feature to his trade and this has been a very satisfactory venture.

Mr. Lytle was married in April, 1903, to Miss Julia Moore, who was born in the State of New York, a daughter of William Moore. They have three children: Romaine, William McBurney and Mary. The family residence is on Washington street.

In politics, Mr. Lytle is a Democrat. He is identified with several fraternal organizations, the B. P. O. E. No. 455 at Monongahela and Iron City Lodge, B. of L. F. & E., at Pittsburg, Pa.

ROBERT S. STEWART, M. D., one of Washington's best known men of medical science and for years a leading and useful citizen, is a representative of one of the oldest and most honorable families of Washington County. He was born in Canton Township, Washington County, June 23, 1837, his parents being John W. and Jane (McCall) Stewart.

John W. Stewart was born in 1806 in Chartiers Township and was a son of Thomas Stewart, whose father, in very early times, founded the family in this section.

John W. Stewart was a general farmer and raised much stock. He married Jane McCall, who was also born in Chartiers Township, and to them were born four sons and two daughters, the two surviving members of the family being, Dr. Robert S. and Anna M., the latter of whom is the wife of Samuel Wright, of Taylorstown, Pa.

Robert S. Stewart was reared on the home farm and in boyhood attended the district schools and later, as his plans for other than an agricultural life matured, he became a student at Buffalo Academy and Westminster College. Four years he taught school, during this period doing his early medical reading. He continued his study of medicine during one year in the medical department of the University of Michigan and later in the University of Pennsylvania, and was graduated from the latter institution in 1869. For two years thereafter he engaged in the practice of medicine at West Middletown, Washington County, and then moved to a point near McKeesport, Allegheny County, where he continued in active practice for twenty-two years. In 1893 he returned to Washington County and has been identified with the interests of Washington ever since. He is very closely associated with medical affairs in the county and was one of the incorporators of the City Hospital, of which Washington is justly proud. He is a member of its board of directors and is also on its medical staff. He is a valued member of both county and State medical societies and also of the American Medical Association. He has ever been an active citizen, deeming it the duty of every one who is in the enjoyment of the well ordered civic life which surrounds and protects him, to lend his influence to sustain and promote good government.

On May 1, 1870, Dr. Stewart was married to Miss Harriet A. Davis, of Washington County. They have an adopted daughter, Irene, who is now the wife of Ray G. Courson. Dr. and Mrs. Stewart are members of the United Presbyterian Church and he is a member of the Sessions. Politically he is a Republican.

ROBERT S. CALDWELL, a substantial and representative citizen of Mt. Pleasant Township, who resides on his well improved farm of 126 acres, lying one and one-quarter miles northeast of Hickory, Pa., was born in Mt. Pleasant Township, Washington County, February 26, 1875. His father and mother were James and Nancy (Smith) Caldwell.

William Caldwell, the grandfather, was probably born in Ireland and family records show that he came to Washington County in 1810 and settled in what is now Mt. Pleasant Township. His first marriage with a Miss Moore, resulted in the birth of two children: James and Isabel. The second marriage of William Caldwell was to Sarah French, and five children were born to that

union: Maria, David, Anna, Hattie and a babe that died in childhood. William Caldwell lived for two years at Raccoon and then returned to his farm, where the remainder of his life was spent. He was a Whig in politics. In him the Mt. Pleasant Hickory Church found an exemplary member and liberal supporter.

James Caldwell, father of Robert S., was born in Mt. Pleasant Township, in 1835. He attended school in a log building used for school purposes and continued to live on the home farm until within one year of his death, when he retired and removed to Hickory, where he passed away in 1905. His widow survives and still resides at Hickory, where she is highly esteemed by her circle of friends and church members. James Caldwell was active in church and Sunday-school work, serving as an elder in the Hickory Church and as superintendent of the school. He was a great advocate of temperance and was identified with the Prohibition party.

Robert S. Caldwell obtained his primary education in the Cockin District School, near his father's homestead, and later attended Hickory Academy for two years, after which he entered Ohio State University at Columbus, Ohio, with the intention of preparing for one of the professions. Sickness in the family at home, however, recalled him in his first term and as he found he was needed to take charge of the farm, he never returned to college. After his marriage he settled on his present farm, which his father had purchased from W. S. White, a good property at that time, but one which Mr. Caldwell saw that he could vastly improve both in appearance and productiveness. He has erected fine new buildings which can be seen from the public highway and has made many improvements all over the place. He cultivates the usual grains that do well in this section, tilling 120 acres, and has some thoroughbred Holstein cattle that he is justly proud of. He ships about 20,000 gallons of milk yearly. He is one of the stockholders of the Farmers National Bank of Hickory; of the Midway National Bank of Midway; and also of the Guardian Trust Company of Pittsburg. The coal under the farm has been sold to the Pittsburg Coal Company, but there are no banks open. Some tests have been made for oil and gas, but not enough to decide whether further operations would be profitable in that direction. In the meanwhile, Mr. Caldwell has one of the best farms in the township and under his capable management its pro rata production of grain to the acre, is yearly increasing.

On November 20, 1902, Mr. Caldwell was married to Miss Jane Timmons, a daughter of Joseph Timmons, and they have had four children: Robert Timmons, Jane E. and two infants, now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell attend the United Presbyterian Church. In politics, he is identified with the Republican party.



CHARLES F. FERGUSON, manager of the Canonsburg Opera House, at Canonsburg, Pa., is one of the borough's leading citizens and occupies a handsome residence at No. 252 North Central avenue. He was born at Coal Center, Washington County, Pa., June 1, 1879, and is a son of John and Annie Ferguson.

The parents of Mr. Ferguson spent many years of their lives at points along the Monongahela River, and the father died at Smithton, Pa., in August, 1903. He was a miner and became a contractor, his work being the sinking of shafts and putting in drifts in coal mines. His widow survives and resides with a daughter at Brownsville, Pa. The family consisted of three daughters and one son, the latter being Charles F. Ferguson, of Canonsburg.

Until he was twelve years old, Mr. Ferguson attended the Sisters' school at Irwin, Pa., and then became a miner and spent the greater part of three years underground, performing the lighter duties of the work, and was then given more responsibility, being made a driver and later a trip-rider and during this time learned enough about the management of the boilers to be made a stationary engineer. He earned further promotion through his carefulness and industry, becoming outside foreman at the Somers mine at Belle Vernon. He then became interested in the workings of the electrical machinery and shortly absorbed enough of the practical part of the work to gain his standing as a master mechanic and electrician. In that capacity he was with the Pittsburg Coal Company and the Dunkirk Coal Company and also the Monongahela Consolidated Coal and Coke Company, and in 1907 he passed the State examination as an electrical engineer. He also served as mine boss of the Prairie mine at Clarksburg, W. Va. Prior to coming to Canonsburg he was mine electrician at the Knobb and Baumont coal mines for the Monongahela Consolidated Coal and Coke Company for five years. Mr. Ferguson then retired from mine work and turned his attention to theatrical matters, opening the Canonsburg Opera House on February 1, 1909. He has prospered in this as in his other undertakings. He admits attractions of high moral tone only, giving two performances to the public nightly, the seating capacity of the building being 1,000, and has gained the confidence of the community by never advertising any feature he does not give, and its approval, by catering to a high class of patronage. He contemplates extending his business connections in this line of work, possibly in the future having a large circuit under his control. Mr. Ferguson deserves the name of self-made man, of which there can be no more honorable title given to an independent American citizen.

Mr. Ferguson was married October 14, 1902, to Miss Mary J. McCullough, of Smithton, Pa., a daughter of

Daniel McCullough, now a resident of South Canonsburg. They have three children: Irene, Charles and Daniel. Mr. Ferguson is identified with the Elks and the order of Moose.

THOMAS H. McNARY, one of the leading jewelers and opticians of Washington, Pa., was born in 1872, in Washington County, Pa., and is a son of J. D. McNary.

Thomas H. McNary received his educational training in the schools of Washington, and in 1891 entered the jewelry store of A. A. Pool, with whom he learned the trade and with whom he remained about four years. He then spent some years in the same business at Wilmington, Del., New York City and Washington, D. C., after which he returned to Washington, Pa., in 1901, and purchased his present jewelry store from his former employer, A. A. Pool, and has since been successfully engaged in that business. Mr. McNary has for three years been president of the Washington Board of Trade, to which office he has recently been re-elected. He is a member of the First United Presbyterian Church of Washington, in which he has served on the official board. In fraternal circles he is prominent in Masonry, in which he has attained the 32nd degree; is a member of the Blue Lodge, Chapter, Council and Commandery at Washington and the Consistory at Pittsburg. He was one of the organizers and charter member of the Bassett Club.

In 1902, Mr. McNary was joined in marriage with Susan G. Morrow, of Wilmington, Del., and they have two sons, Charles F. and Thomas W.

FRANK BEBOUT, one of the leading funeral directors and furniture dealers of Monongahela City, Pa., who has been a lifelong resident of Washington County, was born Dec. 28, 1865, at Canonsburg, Pa., a son of David R. and Dorothy (McMurry) Bebout. This branch of the Bebout family was established in Washington County, Pa., by John Bebout, who fought in the Revolutionary War, and at an early period came to this part of the State from New Jersey. He was the father of ten children: William; Sarah, who married a Mr. McLain; Susan (Mrs. Long); Israel; Peter, grandfather of subject; John; Mary (Mrs. John Haines); Israel; Elizabeth, (Mrs. Weaver); and Ira.

Peter Bebout, grandfather of subject, was born and reared on the home farm near Canonsburg, Pa., and served in the War of 1812, enlisting from Ohio. He was married in 1805 to Betsey Kinney, also a native of Washington County, Pa., and shortly afterward moved to Jefferson County, Ohio, where the following children were born: John, William, Peter, James, Israel, Sarah, Elias and Elizabeth, all now deceased. Betsey Bebout died in Jefferson County, Ohio, and Peter subsequently married Isabella Cooper, by whom he became



FRANK BEBOUT





the father of eleven children: Mary Jane, who married William Hays, both deceased; Susan, married William Bebout; Ira, deceased; Margaret, married Cephas Cochran, both are deceased; David R., the father of subject; Isabella, deceased wife of John Crouch, also deceased; Joshua; Stephen; Martha J., deceased; Caroline, deceased wife of Joseph Means, deceased; and Herman. Peter Bebout died on his farm near Canonsburg, Pa., Apr. 12, 1860.

David Bebout, father of subject, was born Sept. 3, 1832, on the home farm near Canonsburg, where he remained until 15 years of age, after which he spent five years learning the cabinet-maker's trade with Joseph Huston, of Canonsburg, and two years as a journeyman, and then conducted a cabinet shop and furniture store at Canonsburg for many years, and subsequently became the first station agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Canonsburg, resigning that position ten years later on account of ill health. Then he retired to his farm north of Canonsburg, but for some time has been a resident of Canonsburg, Pa. He was married to Dorothy McMurry, a native of Washington County, Pa., and a daughter of James McMurry, who came to the United States at the age of 6 weeks from County Tyrone, Ireland, with his widowed mother, who settled in Washington, Pa., and of their union were born the following children: Catherine, who is the wife of S. W. McNary; James C.; Mary Isabella, who is the wife of William Greer; Frank, the subject of this sketch; Martha, who married William McCorkle; Elizabeth, who married L. C. Fox; and Dorothy, who died in infancy. Dorothy (McMurry) Bebout died May 24, 1903.

Frank Bebout was reared at Canonsburg, Pa., where he attended the public schools and the Jefferson Academy and in 1889 came to Monongahela City, where he entered the employ of W. A. Patterson, a furniture dealer, with whom he continued until January, 1892, when he became a member of the firm, Patterson & Bebout, funeral directors and furniture dealers of Monongahela City. Mr. Patterson died in 1895 and the following year Mr. Bebout became sole owner of the establishment, which covers three floors of the main building, with two additional rooms. Mr. Bebout received a diploma from Clark's Embalming School of Pittsburg, Pa., and is recognized as one of the leading funeral directors and furniture dealers of the city. He was married Apr. 29, 1891, to Price Patterson, who is a daughter of Joseph Patterson, deceased, who was one of the pioneer grocers of Monongahela City, and of their union was born one daughter, Ruth.

Mr. Bebout is fraternally a member of the I. O. O. F., the Jr. O. U. A. M., and in politics is a Democrat. He is a member of the school board, a director of the City Library, president of the Y. M. C. A., and holds

membership with the Presbyterian Church, of which he is also an elder.

JOHN W. CLUTTER, one of East Finley Township's prominent and substantial men, secretary of the school board and road supervisor, owns a large amount of valuable land in this section, his home farm containing 125 acres. He was born in Amwell Township, near Point Lookout, Washington County, Pa., in 1852, and is a son of Christopher and Elizabeth (Sanders) Clutter.

The grandfather of Mr. Clutter was Isaac Clutter, who was of German parentage, but was born in Washington County, near Prosperity. He resided there for many years, but prior to his death purchased and moved to a farm in Greene County. His son Christopher and family accompanied him to Greene County. Christopher Clutter died in 1906 and his burial was at Claysville. He had survived his wife since 1884. They had the following children: John V.; Isaac P., who is now deceased; Annie Elizabeth, who married James Ely, of East Finley Township; Thomas P., who is deceased; George B., who resides at Pleasant Grove; Mary M., who died when aged fifteen years; Sadie, who married Henry Byers, of East Finley Township; and Christopher W., who is an engineer and is employed in that great undertaking, the building of the Panama Canal.

John W. Clutter obtained his education in the schools of Greene County as he was small when his parents moved there. When eighteen years old he began to devote all his time to farming and for three years carried it on quite successfully. In 1877 he opened up a country produce store on Diamond Square, Pittsburg, and continued in business there for eleven years and then sold out, determining to return to agricultural pursuits. He purchased that year one farm of ninety-five acres in East Finley Township and another farm of 108 acres adjoining his home farm of 125 acres. Mr. Clutter makes sheep raising a feature of his farming and is one of the large growers in East Finley Township. While he has been a remarkably successful man in his various undertakings, he owes his prosperity entirely to his own efforts and he has been heard to remark that the only money he has ever received beyond what he worked for, has been the income from a gas well on his place, which has already paid him \$3,300. A good business man is always valuable to his community in public office and Mr. Clutter has frequently been elected to responsible positions in East Finley Township. He has served continuously as secretary of the school board for the past five years, and during his present term as road supervisor, has rebuilt one mile of the public highway in the most substantial manner. He has also served as a director of the Claysville Cemetery Association since 1895. To all offices of a public character he gives



the same close and careful attention which he has bestowed on his own affairs. In politics he is a Democrat and in 1908 was sent as a delegate to the State Convention at Harrisburg.

Mr. Clutter was married (first) in 1880 to Miss Minnie E. Herzog, who died in 1895. She was a daughter of George and Barbara Herzog, of Smithport, McKean County, Pa. Two children were born to this union: Arthur and Harry T. Arthur conducts a milk business at his father's old stand in Pittsburg. He married Bernice Campbell of that city and they have one son, Merrill. Harry T. Clutter has recently bought a farm near Ashtabula, Ohio. He married Flossie Carroll, a daughter of Anderson and Annie Carroll, of East Finley Township, and they have one son, Christopher Carroll. In 1896, Mr. Clutter was married (second) to Mrs. Nettie A. (Dean) Rice, widow of Fred Rice, late of Roulette, Potter County, Pa. Mrs. Rice had one son, Fred E., who resides at home. Mr. and Mrs. Clutter have had two children: Grace M., who was born in 1898 and died in 1905, and Walter Dean, who was born in January, 1902. Mr. Clutter and family are members and liberal supporters of the Baptist Church at Claysville. Fraternally he is an Odd Fellow, being a member of Lodge No. 182 at Pittsburg and of Pittsburg Encampment No. 2.

ROBERT D. McCLEERY, who is a representative of one of the old Scotch-Irish pioneer families of Washington County, Pa., has been a resident of West Alexander, Pa., since 1902. He is a son of the late Alexander and Mary (Davidson) McCleery and was born in West Finley Township, Washington County, Pa., April 19, 1861.

Mr. McCleery's education was in the public schools of West Finley Township and Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio. On October 5, 1897, he was united in marriage to Mary E. Blayney, daughter of James and Linda (Gilfillan) Blayney, residents of West Alexander, Pa. He is a member of and active in the business affairs of the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. McCleery's main business in life has been along agricultural lines. He owns 382 acres of valuable farming and grazing land in Donegal and West Finley Townships, where he resided until removing to West Alexander. In politics he is a Republican. He is a director in the West Alexander National Bank and prominent in the business affairs of the town and community.

Alexander McCleery, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in West Finley Township, and died there November 11, 1897, after a long and useful career. He served two years as county commissioner and four terms, twenty years, as a justice of the peace. In his views on public questions he was clear-headed and broad-minded. In early years he was a Free-soiler, but later

became identified with the Republican party. He was a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church.

R. L. HETHERINGTON, who resides on his valuable, well improved farm of 218 acres, situated in Somerset Township, about three miles north of Bentleyville, was born near Jonestown, in Fallowfield Township, Washington County, Pa., April 1, 1848, and is a son of Abraham and Sarah (Hughes) Hetherington.

Abraham Hetherington was born in 1814, on what was then farming land in Somerset Township, but is now the site of the town or borough of Bentleyville. His father, Hughie Hetherington, was born in Ireland and came to Washington County as a young man, locating on the farm land above mentioned. The maternal grandfather was Remembrance Hughes, who was born in Greene County, Pa., but died in California. Mrs. Hetherington was born and reared in Greene County. After marriage, Abraham Hetherington and wife settled first in West Bethlehem Township, Washington County, but later moved to Iowa. The climate of that State did not agree with Mr. Hetherington, which caused him to return to Washington County and he spent the remainder of his life at Bentleyville, where he survived into old age, his death occurring March 30, 1904, when in his ninetieth year. His wife died in 1894. They were most worthy and respected people.

R. L. Hetherington grew to manhood on the farm near Bentleyville and has followed farming and stock raising ever since gaining an age to direct his own industries. He came to his present farm in 1875, where he makes growing grain and raising stock his specialties. His full name, which he shortens for convenience, is Remembrance Lindsay Hetherington, in memory of his maternal grandfather, a name that indicates Puritan ancestry.

Mr. Hetherington married Miss Mary Jane Myers, a daughter of Henry and Mary Ann (Myers) Myers, old residents of Somerset Township, where Mrs. Hetherington was born and reared. Five children have been born to the above marriage: Mary Capitola, wife of William M. Gault, of Charleroi; Guy M., who married Mary Cassandra Williams; Thomas, who resides in Monongahela City, married Mabel Bennett; Sallie Leota, who is the wife of Andrew Crouch, of Somerset Township; and one that died in infancy.

WILLIAM HOCKLEY, who has been a resident of Washington for over a quarter of a century, does an extensive business in stone contracting and house raising, his reliability in all this kind of work having long been established. He was born in England, May 28, 1844, and obtained his education in the schools of his native land.

Mr. Hockley has led an active and honorable life. For ten years he served in the Royal Engineer Corps in the English Army, after which he learned the trade of stone-mason, and from 1867 until 1870 he was employed at his trade working on the fortifications of mighty Gibraltar. He was thirty-four years old when he came to America and he located first at Pittsburg, where he found employment on a boat on the river and then he did construction work for two years on the Davis Island dam. Mr. Hockley came from there to Washington and for about 20 years followed contract bridge building, and fully 100 of the substantial bridges in different parts of Washington County were built by contract by Mr. Hockley. His work covers stone contracting, house moving, smoke-stack raising and bridge building, each line requiring that certain knowledge and exact calculation which Mr. Hockley has acquired through his many years of experience.

In December, 1883, Mr. Hockley was married to Miss Mary Lavinia Day, a daughter of John Nelson Day, an old family of property in Washington County, residents of Morris Township. Mrs. Hockley is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Their beautiful home is situated at No. 302 Duncan Ave., Washington.

SAMUEL MILLER DOWNER, a member of the well known real estate and insurance firm of Downer & Hamilton of Monongahela City, Pa., has practically been a lifelong resident of this city, but was born June 12, 1860, in Fayette City, Pa., and is a son of Eliphalet and Catherine (Procia) Downer.

Eliphalet Downer, who was a native of Elizabeth, Pa., spent his entire life along the Monongahela River, and was a tinner by trade. After learning his trade at Pittsburg, he returned to Elizabeth for a time, then removed to Fayette City, Pa., where he remained until 1860 working at his trade, and at that time came to Monongahela City, where his death occurred at the age of 66 years. He was married in Jefferson County, Pa., to Catherine Procia, who was of German extraction, and of their union were born the following children: William S.; Mary E., deceased; Samuel Miller; Jennie; Eve C., who is the wife of Prof. Edwin W. Chubb; James E.; Harry R.; and Charles D.

Samuel M. Downer was but three months old when his parents came to Monongahela City, where he was reared and attended the public schools. At the age of 15 years he took up the tin roofing trade with his father, and one year later began looking after his father's outside interests, and remained with him until about 1894, when he embarked in the real estate business in partnership with John M. Grable, of one of the old established real estate firms of Monongahela City. The business was conducted under the firm name of Grable & Downer until the death

of Mr. Grable in 1903, and in June, 1904, T. A. Hamilton became a member of the firm, which is now known as Downer & Hamilton, their offices being located at No. 305 Main Street, where they engage in large real estate operations. Mr. Downer is chairman of the Monongahela Chamber of Commerce, and was one of the organizers of the Monongahela City Gas Company, of which he has been president since its organization. He is identified with the Republican party in politics, has served on the city council, was city treasurer. In fraternal circles he holds membership with the Junior O. U. A. M., of which he is the oldest past counselor, and the B. P. O. E.

On Nov. 1, 1886, Mr. Downer was joined in marriage with Ella Kern, a daughter of Godfrey and Mary E. Kern of Monongahela City, and to them have been born the following children: Godfrey K., a student at Harvard University; Catherine; and Eliphalet. Mr. Downer resides in a comfortable home, located on the corner of Meade and Lincoln Streets.

JAMES MARTIN TEMPLETON, whose entire life has been spent at Canonsburg or in the vicinity of the borough, resides in one of the beautiful homes of the place, which is situated at No. 255 North Jefferson Avenue. He was born in Chartiers Township, Washington County, Pa., Oct. 26, 1856, and is a son of James M. and Elizabeth (McNary) Templeton.

The father of Mr. Templeton was born in North Strabane Township, Washington County, and was a son of David and Mary (Martin) Templeton. The latter was the first wife of David Templeton and they had three children: John, Margaret and James. For his second wife he married Jane McNary, and they had the following children: Matthew, Thomas, David, Anna and Joseph. James M. Templeton was married (first) to Elizabeth McNary, and they had three sons, namely: Joseph McNary, a resident of South Canonsburg, married a widow, Mrs. McDonough; David, who died at the age of nine years; and James Martin. The mother of the above children was born in Cecil Township, Washington County, in 1825, and died in 1859. Her father was Joseph McNary, one of the old settlers of the county. James M. Templeton was married (second) to Miss Mary McCoy, who still survives. There were two children born to that union: Martha Jane, who is the wife of Robert Hemphill, residing on Greenside avenue, Canonsburg; and William Hunter, who also resides at Canonsburg. James M. Templeton was born in 1828 and died in the summer of 1891. He was long a leading member of the United Presbyterian Church. Prior to moving to Canonsburg, in 1875, he was a farmer in Chartiers Township, but in later years his health failed and he lived retired. In politics he was a Republican.

James Martin Templeton attended the public schools



of Chartiers Township, after which he learned the painting trade, with L. D. Smith of Canonsburg, and has followed the same for thirty-three years. He is one of the borough's best-known and most highly respected citizens.

In 1883 Mr. Templeton was married to Miss Harriet B. Cochran, a daughter of Samuel and Matilda Cochran, of Canonsburg. They have two daughters and one son: Ethel Matilda, Mary Elizabeth and Paul Cochran, the latter of whom is in the office of the Fort Pitt Bridge Works. Mr. Templeton and family are members of the First Presbyterian Church of Canonsburg. In politics he is a Republican and for three years he served acceptably as a member of the Borough Council. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum.

ANDREW NICHOLS, who is a prosperous general farmer in South Strabane Township, Washington County, Pennsylvania, owns 126 acres of excellent land, situated within two and one-half miles of that city, and was born in Ireland and came to America in 1851.

On July 8, 1854, Mr. Nichols was married to Rachel Patterson, who died January 21, 1908. She was a daughter of William and Jane (Kennedy) Patterson. Mr. and Mrs. Nichols had the following children: Martha; Anna, who married Samuel P. Farley; Edward; Sarah J., who is deceased; James; John, who married Jennie Johnston; and Rachel, who is deceased.

After marriage Mr. Nichols resided in the city of Philadelphia for a short time and then came to a farm near Washington, later moving to the farm which he still owns. He had few improvements to make, as substantial buildings were on the place. Later he sold the coal. He carries on general farming and stock raising. In politics he is a Democrat. With his family he attends the Second United Presbyterian Church at Washington. He is one of South Strabane Township's most highly respected citizens.

HON. HUGH J. GILMORE, one of Washington's highly esteemed retired citizens, whose beautiful mansion is situated at No. 297 East Beau street, has passed almost a quarter of a century here and has been closely associated with business interests and public affairs. He was born in German Township, Fayette County, Pa., April 11, 1830, and remained there until he came to Washington.

For a number of years prior to taking up his residence in this city Mr. Gilmore engaged in farming in Fayette County. He had been active in politics since early manhood and was a leader in Democratic circles in Fayette County. Under the administration of the late ex-President Cleveland he was a gauger in the United States revenue service in charge of a number of distilleries along the Monongahela River and later was engaged in

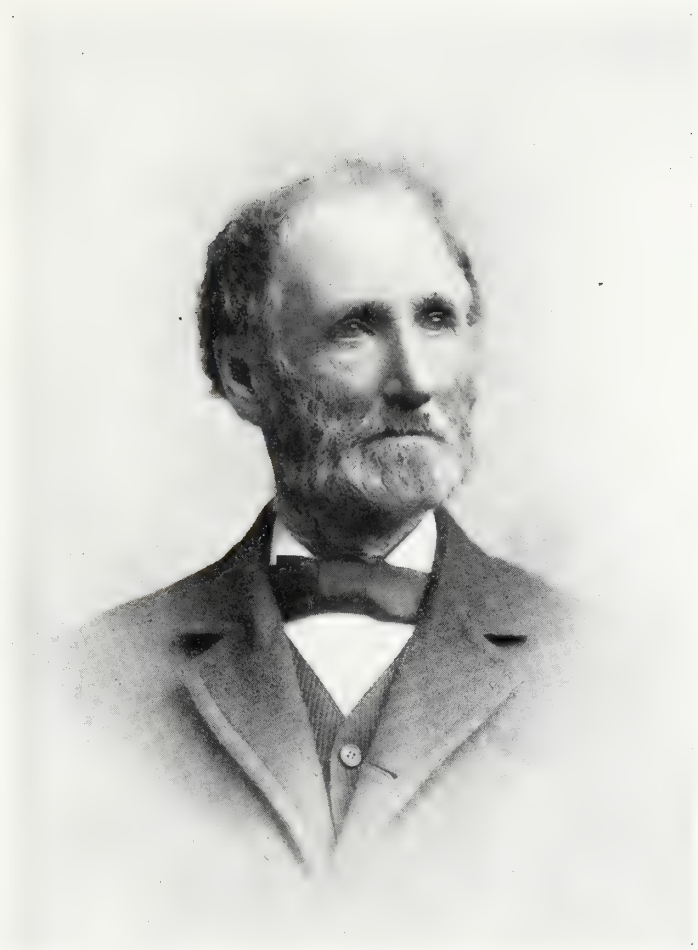
the grain business for some years prior to retirement. In the spring of 1883 Mr. Gilmore was elected to the State Legislature and served acceptably at Harrisburg and later filled many local offices at Washington with the greatest efficiency.

Mr. Gilmore was married October 3, 1867, to Miss Emily J. Weltner, and they have two daughters, Kate and Elizabeth S., both graduates of the Washington Seminary. The former is the wife of Frank E. Smith, who owns a large vineyard and farm in Washington County and is a dealer in mineral waters and resides on McKennan avenue, Washington. The younger daughter is the wife of Jacob U. Bumgarner, who is engaged in manufacturing in Washington, and they reside with Mr. and Mrs. Gilmore. Mr. Gilmore and family are members of the First Presbyterian Church at Washington.

JOHN M. McILVAINE, who owns 77 acres of valuable land in Mt. Pleasant Township, now lives retired after many years of successful agricultural labor, and has resided in the vicinity of Hickory since boyhood. He was born on Pigeon Creek, Somerset Township, Washington County, Pa., about two miles from Bentleyville, Apr. 15, 1821, and was baptized there by Dr. John McMillen, the first minister of Washington County. His parents were Garvin and Jane (Ferguson) McIlvaine.

The grandparents of Mr. McIlvaine were Greer and Elizabeth (Morrow) McIlvaine, both of whom were natives of Cumberland County, Pa. From there they came to Washington County and in 1780 settled in Somerset Township. They were the parents of 16 children. Both died in Somerset Township and were buried in the Pigeon Creek Cemetery. They were members of the Presbyterian Church.

Garvin McIlvaine was born and reared in Somerset Township and lived at home until his first marriage and then moved to a farm near Hickory which he bought, the farm now owned by Justus Giffin, in Mt. Pleasant Township, and lived here during the remainder of his life. He died late in the sixties and both he and his second wife were interred at Mt. Prospect Presbyterian Church. He was a Republican in his political views and served in several township offices. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. Garvin McIlvaine was married (first) to Jane Ferguson, a daughter of Robert Ferguson. She died in 1823 and was buried at Pigeon Creek, in Somerset Township. Four children survived her, namely: Lydia, who married John Phillips; William G., who married and moved to Memphis, Tenn., where he died; Robert F., who married a Miss Finley, of Westmoreland County; and John M. The second marriage of Garvin McIlvaine was to Jane Bratton and eight children were born to that union, as follows: Harvey, Anna



JOHN M. McILVAINE





Eliza, Joseph L., Isabel, Boyd, Mary Esther, James and Ellen.

John M. McIlvaine attended school both in Somerset and Mt. Pleasant Townships, these being mostly subscription schools. He remained at home helping his father, accompanying him when he moved to the different farms and finally becoming the owner of the present one, which he rented for a time before purchasing it. For many years he was a very active general farmer and dealer in sheep and wool and was considered an excellent judge of both land and cattle. On May 1, 1856, he married Margaret Ann Carter, who died Mar. 26, 1864, and was buried in the Hickory Cemetery. They had three children, namely: Anna Jane, who married William Small, of Washington, Pa.; Maria Belle, who is her father's loving companion and housekeeper; and William E., who married Anna Leech, who is a daughter of Pressly Leech, of Smith Township. Mr. McIlvaine is a valued member of the Presbyterian Church at Mt. Prospect. In former years he was quite active in public matters and at different times was elected to responsible township offices on the Republican ticket. The first improved road in the township extends the entire length of his farm. He has lived through many changes of all kinds and his memory goes back to many interesting events in the history of this section of the county, with a number of which he was personally concerned. He has a wide acquaintance and is universally held in esteem.

JOSEPH A. MATCHETT, a well-known general farmer and highly esteemed citizen of Robeson Township, Washington County, Pa., who resides on a tract of ninety-seven acres, which is owned by his father, also operates a coal bank which is on the farm, and during the autumn of each year also operates a threshing and corn-husking machine. He was born May 14, 1866, in Allegheny County, Pa., and is a son of Samuel G. and Sarah A. (McBride) Matchett, well-known farmers of Allegheny County, and the parents of the following children: Alexander Lee; Joseph A., our subject; Mary Louise, who is the wife of Dr. F. M. Cain of Brushton, Pa.; John Kennedy, deceased; and Zula Estella, deceased. The paternal grandparents of our subject were John W. and Mary Ann (Scantlon) Matchett, and the maternal grandparents were David and Eleanor (King) McBride.

Joseph A. Matchett was reared on the farm in Allegheny County, Pa., and subsequent to leaving school engaged for a time in teaming, but has followed general farming during the greater part of his life, and is one of the best-known citizens of Robeson Township. Politically Mr. Matchett is a Democrat, and is at present chairman of the board of road supervisors and also election judge. He is treasurer and a stockholder of the

Midwaay Mutual Telephone Company and auditor of the Oakdale Mutual Insurance Company.

In July, 1888, Mr. Matchett married Aldecenia Blanche Strous, a daughter of Josiah and Eleanor (Anderson) Strous, who were residents of Beaver County, Pa., and farmers by occupation. Mrs. Matchett has one sister, Emma J., who married J. Ray Reed, deceased; and one brother, Erret Delmar. To Mr. and Mrs. Matchett were born the following children: Zula Maude, who is a graduate of the Robeson Township High School; Neal Strous, who is pursuing a course of studies at the State Agricultural School; Eleanor Louise, who attends the Robeson Township High School; and Samuel D. C., who is attending the common schools of the township. Mr. Matchett and family attend the Presbyterian Church at Candor, Pa.

JOSHUA DICKERSON, justice of the peace in South Franklin Township, Washington County, Pa., is a prominent, representative and substantial citizen of this section. He is a large land owner, having a valuable farm of 200 acres in South Franklin Township and a second farm of ninety acres, in Canton Township. He was born in South Franklin Township, January 3, 1845, and is a son of John and Mary (Adams) Dickerson.

John Dickerson, father of Justice Dickerson, was born also in Washington County and was a son of Joshua and Margaret (McPherson) Dickerson, the latter of whom was a daughter of Alexander McPherson, a native of Ireland, who secured the patent from the government for a part of the land which is the family home in South Franklin Township. The paternal grandfather, Joshua Dickerson, was a prominent man in Washington County, serving in the State Legislature, also as clerk in the land office and, for a time was county surveyor. His father was Henry Dickerson, who was the founder of the family in Washington County and in all probability he was a Revolutionary soldier. The late John Dickerson spent his life in South Franklin Township. His occupation was farming. In politics a Republican, he frequently was elected by that organization to local offices, the duties of which he invariably discharged honestly. He married Mary Adams, who was born in Washington County and was reared on Brush Run in Hopewell Township. Her parents, Robert Adams and wife, came to this country from England, the voyage in a sailing vessel taking them six weeks. Of his children, one son, Joshua, alone resides in Washington County.

Joshua Dickerson grew to manhood on the old homestead and in the country schools he laid the foundation of an education which subsequent reading, study and experience have contributed to make an unusual one, fitting him not only for the ordinary duties of life but also for honorable public positions. His two large farms are devoted to general cultivation and stock raising.



Mr. Dickerson was married (first) to Miss Sarah Chambers, a daughter of the late Judge J. C. Chambers of Amwell Township, who was associate judge of Washington County, and to that union was born one son, Lewis B., who is a resident of South Franklin Township. Lewis B. Dickerson married Miss Elizabeth Sayres of Canton Township, her parents being natives of England. Judge Dickerson was married (second) to Miss Nancy J. Pipes, a daughter of Stephen Pipes of South Franklin Township. They are members of Bethel Presbyterian Church at Van Buren.

ALBERT S. JONES, a representative citizen of Somerset Township, Washington County, Pa., owns and operates in partnership with his brother, Frank A. Jones, a very valuable farm of 274 acres. The township line passes through the farm, making fifteen acres a part of Fallowfield Township. This land lies six miles southwest of Monongahela City and four miles north of Bentleyville.

Both Albert S. and Frank A. Jones were born on this farm, the former in 1854 and the latter in 1858. The parents were William McC. and Sarah (Fulmer) Jones, the birth of the father also being on this farm, where the grandfather, William Jones, had settled when he came to Washington County from Maryland, in 1790, three years after the first settlements had been made in the township. Grandfather Jones spent the rest of his life on this farm, dying in 1865, when within forty days of having lived out a century. He purchased the land from a Mr. Morrison, who had the original patent from the government. It is a matter of pride with the Jones family that this land has never been out of the family since.

William Mc. Jones was reared on this farm and resided here until five years before his death, when he moved to Monongahela City, where more comforts could be provided for him, then a very aged man, and there his life closed, in his ninety-second year. Other members of the family have also been distinguished for longevity, one of his sisters, Ruth Jones, living to the age of ninety-four years. The mother of Albert S. Jones was born in Allegheny County, Pa., where she was living at the time of her marriage. There were eleven children born to William Mc. Jones and wife, and eight of these are living. The mother of this family died at Monongahela City when aged 69 years.

Albert S. Jones and brother were reared on the home farm. The former lives in Union Independent School District, which he has served as a director for twenty years. The present board is made up of the following representative citizens: J. S. Gamble, president; W. L. McIlvanie, secretary; and Albert S. Jones, James Sumney, Joseph Kamerer and Melvin Oller. Mr. Jones was

married to Miss Frances Van Eman, and they have four children: Edith, Hazel, Mary and William. Mr. Jones has three brothers and four sisters, namely: Leonidas Fulmer, a soldier of the Civil War, who lives in the Soldiers' Home at Dayton, O.; William, who lives at Homestead, Pa.; Frank A., unmarried, who is associated with Albert S. in farming and stock raising; Mrs. Mary Patton, who lives at Homestead; Mrs. Margaret Grable, who resides at Monongahela City; Mrs. Kate McMillen, who lives at Washington; and Miss Flora, who lives at Monongahela City.

JOHN H. PICKETT, agent for the United States Express Company, located at No. 171 South Main street, Washington, Pa., has been identified with the express business almost from boyhood. He was born at Washington, Pa., in 1866, and is a son of John Pickett, a well-known resident of this city.

John H. Pickett was educated in the public schools of Washington and his first work was done on the platform, for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and after four years there he was promoted to be driver, when this road established their delivery system at Washington. Three years were passed in that capacity and he made an excellent record, never failing in the delivery of the large amount of express that came into his hands during that time. The United States Express Company then bought out the Baltimore & Ohio and Mr. Pickett was appointed agent for the new company and has continued such ever since, now rounding out his period of thirty years in the business, and not once during all that period has his name been off the pay roll. He has an able and trustworthy assistant in his sister, Miss Mary Pickett, who has been cashier for the company for twenty years. Mr. Pickett is interested in real estate in this section and also in the Hazel Atlas Glass Company. He takes an interest in local politics to some degree, but has never consented to hold any office himself. He is a popular official, possessing the affable manner that the public so often vainly looks for in railroad and other officers who have necessary relations with it. Mr. Pickett is a member of the Catholic Church.

MRS. SARAH J. POTTER, widow of James Potter, who resides on her well-improved farm of fifty acres, situated in South Strabane Township, Washington County, Pa., is one of the most highly esteemed residents of this section and the center of a large and prominent family. She was born in Ireland, in March, 1829, and is a daughter of William and Jane (Kennedy) Patterson.

Mrs. Potter came to America in 1850, when about twenty years of age and resided in the city of Philadelphia until her marriage to James Potter, which took place May 17, 1853. He was also born in Ireland and

was a son of Andrew Potter. By a previous marriage to Mary Milligan he had two children: Jane and Rachel, the latter of whom married George Long. To James and Sarah J. (Patterson) Potter the following children were born: Sarah, who married James Ferguson, of Philadelphia; Andrew; Mary Ann; Elizabeth, who married David Ross of South Strabane Township; Louisa, who married M. L. Crouch, lives in Chartiers Township; Nannie; Thomas; James; and William, who is deceased. Mrs. Potter has fifteen grandchildren and nine great-grandchildren.

While living in Philadelphia James Potter worked first as a weaver and later was employed in an oilcloth factory, after which he worked for eighteen years in a nursery. Then in 1863 he came to the present farm of fifty acres and immediately started to improve it. He built a new house and repaired all the buildings, made a comfortable home and provided a good living for his family. He was an enterprising and industrious man and was the first party who ever started to serve milk daily in the city of Washington. At first he carried the milk from his cows from house to house and at each door measured it out to the buyer. In this way he laid the foundation for a good trade which later was carried on with better accommodations. Mr. Potter's death occurred May 6, 1905. Mrs. Potter and family attend the United Presbyterian Church at Washington.

ROBERT VANCE STEWART, M. D., a prominent young physician of Monongahela City and a lifelong resident of Washington County, was born April 18, 1879, on a farm in Buffalo Township and is a son of John W. and Margaretta (Caldwell) Stewart.

John W. Stewart, who was born and reared on the old home farm in Buffalo Township, died in 1905, and was a son of John W. Stewart, Sr., who was one of the pioneer settlers of Washington County. He followed farming throughout his active career and married Margaretta Caldwell, a native of Washington County, who is still living on the home farm in Buffalo Township. They reared the following children: Robert Vance, the subject of this sketch; Irene, who married Charles Young; John Lloyd; and Edna.

Dr. Robert V. Stewart was reared on the farm in Buffalo Township, where he attended the district schools. He later attended a preparatory school at Washington, graduated from the Washington-Jefferson College in 1901 and subsequently entered the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1905. He then devoted eighteen months to hospital work, after which he engaged in the practice of his profession in Allegheny County for six months. In the spring of 1907 Dr. Stewart came to Monongahela City and opened an office in the Alexander Bank building, where he has since been located

and has acquired an extensive and lucrative practice. He is a member of the Pennsylvania State Medical Association and the Washington County Medical Society and is one of the staff of the Monongahela Memorial Hospital. He belongs to the B. P. O. E. of Monongahela City. In politics he is identified with the Republican party.

On July 7, 1909, Dr. Stewart was united in marriage with Amelia Ammon, who is a daughter of Cornelius and Amelia Ammon, and they reside in a comfortable home on Chess street. Dr. and Mrs. Stewart are members of the United Presbyterian Church.

DAVID E. SLOAN, M. D., one of the prominent physicians of Charleroi, who, in connection with his general practice, makes a specialty of the eye, ear, nose and throat, has been successfully engaged in the practice of his profession in this city since 1897, and his office and laboratory, which are located in the Masonic Temple, are equipped with the latest medical apparatus, including an X-ray machine. He was born on a farm in Salem Township, Westmoreland County, Pa., September 1, 1864, and is a son of John and Prudence (Bucannan) Sloan.

The Sloan family has been established in Westmoreland County, Pa., since the time of the Revolutionary War, the grandfather and father of our subject both having been born in Salem Township. John Sloan was born in 1828, a son of James Sloan, and was a farmer by occupation. His death occurred in June, 1909, and his wife passed away in 1904.

Dr. David E. Sloan spent his early boyhood days on the home farm, and the house in which he was born, built in 1804, is still standing, as is also the old barn, which was built in 1816. When about fifteen years old he entered the Academy at Delmont, Westmoreland County, and after completing his studies there taught for two years in Delmont. In 1882 he went to Colorado, returning to Westmoreland County in 1888, entering the medical department of the Western University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1903. He then spent one year in the St. Francis Hospital at Pittsburgh, after which he was assistant demonstrator of anatomy at the Western University of Pennsylvania for four years, during which time he was also engaged in general practice in the Twelfth ward of Pittsburgh, Pa. Dr. Sloan took a postgraduate course in the New York Post Graduate Medical College in 1904.

Dr. Sloan was united in marriage with Genevieve Alexander, and they have one daughter, Genevieve. Dr. Sloan resides in a comfortable and commodious residence at No. 601 Shady avenue.

J. F. BALDWIN, a representative business man of Washington, of which city he has been a resident for



twenty-two years, conducts a meat business at No. 98 North Main street and enjoys the distinction of being the oldest dealer in his line in this city and one of the leading ones. He was born on the old McClain farm in South Franklin Township, Washington County, Pa., in 1853, and is a son of Cephas D. and Martha Thompson (Jamison) Baldwin.

The grandfather, Francis Baldwin, was one of the early settlers in Washington County and his burial was the first in the old Bethel churchyard at Van Buren. Cephas D. Baldwin was born in South Franklin Township in 1833, followed farming all his life and died in 1885. He married a daughter of Francis Jamison and they had seven children born to them, the three survivors being: J. F.; T. H. B., who resides at Iowa City, Iowa; and Tacy, who is the wife of Philip Homer, of South Franklin Township.

J. F. Baldwin remained on the old home farm until he was thirty-five years old, coming to Washington in April, 1888, and immediately embarked in the meat business, which he has continued ever since. He has some other interests, one of these being dealing in high-class light harness horses.

On June 6, 1877, Mr. Baldwin was married to Miss Sarah Jane Myers, who was born in East Finley Township and is a daughter of W. B. Myers. They have two children: Alice Winona and Rachel Thompson. The former, who is a graduate of the Washington Seminary, is a popular teacher at Washington. The latter is the wife of Rev. J. C. Wilkinson, who is president of the Baptist College at Milltown, Ga. Mr. Baldwin has been an earnest and useful citizen and is widely known and universally esteemed.

JOSIAH Q. COOPER, farmer and blacksmith, whose valuable tract of twenty-one acres of land is situated in South Strabane Township, one and one-half miles north of Washington, was born at Washington, Pa., May 30, 1832, and is a son of John and Beulah (Fisher) Cooper.

John Cooper was probably born in the vicinity of Strasburg, Lancaster County, Pa., for he came from there to Washington, Pa., and for many years afterward conducted a blacksmith shop. Subsequently he acquired a farm of fifty-four acres, Mr. Cooper's twenty-one-acre tract being a part of the same. He was a strong Democrat in his political opinions and religiously was inclined to accept the doctrines advanced by that great religious leader, Alexander Campbell. His death occurred in 1884, when he was eighty-two years of age, and both he and his wife were buried in the Washington cemetery. She was a daughter of William T. Fisher of Philadelphia. They had six children, Josiah Q. being the oldest. The others were: Mary Ann and Eliza Jane, both now deceased; Margaret Ellen, who is the wife of John Mc-

Guffin, of Washington; Sophia H., who is the wife of Samuel Weaver, of Canonsburg; Emma K., who married (first) Enoch Young, and after his death P. O. Vaale, and they reside at Sheridan, Ore.

Josiah Q. Cooper attended the Dagg and other district schools in South Strabane Township. In 1849 he began to work at the blacksmith trade and also engaged in farming until he settled on his present farm, when he gave his entire attention to it for some seven years. When he built a shop on his own land it was more for the accommodation of his neighbors than a desire to return to his trade, but he still works at his forge with old-time vigor and exactness and has considerable custom. In addition to his farm he owns three lots and two houses in Washington, finding no trouble in renting this property. In politics he is a Democrat and several times has served as judge of elections and in the office of township assessor. He has been a member of the Mechanics' Institute since youth and belongs also to Lodge No. 81, Odd Fellows, at Washington. There have been military heroes among his kindred, his grandfather having been a veteran of the War of 1812 and relationship also existing with Gen. U. S. Grant, the great war President of the United States.

ROBERT CAIN, residing in his pleasant home, which is situated at No. 335 Ridge avenue, Canonsburg, Pa., for the past twenty-three years, has been superintendent of the gas business of Senator Budke, at this place. Mr. Cain is also an honored veteran of the Civil War. He was born at Canonsburg, May 31, 1846, and is a son of Matthew and Mary Cain.

Both parents of Mr. Cain were natives of Canonsburg and both died here, the father in 1899 and the mother in 1900, their age being about seventy-two years. There were five sons and one daughter in the family, namely: Robert; George, residing in Philadelphia; Thomas and Mathew, both residing at Houstonville; John, deceased; and Eleanor, wife of Charles Dickson, of East End, Pittsburg.

Robert Cain attended the public schools at Canonsburg and the old school on the Morganza farm and learned the carpenter trade, which was the one his father followed. In 1862 he enlisted for service in the Civil War, becoming a member of Co. L, 4th Pa. Vol. Cav., and saw hard service. He took part in many of the most serious engagements of the whole struggle, including Gettysburg, Spottsylvania Court House and the Wilderness, and remained until the final surrender of Gen. Lee, and he was honorably discharged and mustered out at Lynchburg, Va., after two years, nine months and eighteen days. On his return Mr. Cain engaged in farming in Cecil Township, near Canonsburg, for three years, after which he worked for five years at the carpenter trade

and then entered the employ of Senator Budke, in the gas business.

In 1872 Mr. Cain was married to Miss Maggie Mardath of Oakdale, Allegheny County, Pa., a daughter of John and Mary Ann Mardath. To this marriage the following children were born: Mary Ella, Clara Belle, Maud, Andrew Giffin and Della Marie. The two latter reside at home, the son being a mill man. The eldest daughter married William Collor and they reside at Williamstown, W. Va. They have four children: Florence June, Robert Giffin, Frank and Eddie. Clara Belle married Leonard Nead and they reside on Bessemer Terrace, East Pittsburgh, and have two children: Robert Kenneth and Margaret Kathryn. Maud married Edward Jones and they reside in the Fortieth ward, Pittsburgh. They have three children: Robert Craddock, Edward Sheldon and Arthur Charles. Mr. Cain and family are members of the Central Presbyterian Church. He is identified with Sergt. Thomas Paxton Post, G. A. R., at Canonsburg, and he belongs also to the order of Royal Arcanum.

ALEXANDER BURKETT, who conducts a blacksmith business at Midway, Pa., and owns valuable real estate in the borough, was born in Allegheny County, Pa., May 2, 1863, and is a son of Alexander and Mary (Churchfield) Burkett. The paternal grandparents of Mr. Burkett were Alexander and Margaret (Siegler) Burkett, and on the maternal side they were John and Sarah (Flaharty) Churchfield.

The parents of Mr. Burkett were farming people and were well known in the part of Allegheny County in which they resided. Their family consisted of the following children: Emma E., who married Burt Estep; Elizabeth, who is the widow of Thomas Gladden; William; Margaret, who is the wife of Edward Dillon; Mary Jane, who is the wife of Hugh Walker; Sophia, who is the wife of William Churchfield; Harriat, who is the wife of John Dewalt; Alexander, and two who died in infancy.

Alexander Burkett had only common school advantages. He helped his father on the farm from boyhood until he was eighteen years of age, when he learned the blacksmith trade and has followed it ever since, opening his shop in 1891, at Midway, where he also invested in real estate. He is a first-class workman and he enjoys about as much patronage as he can handle. His reputation is such that owners of fine horses feel that they can come to him in perfect confidence.

On June 30, 1892, Mr. Burkett was married to Miss Anna Shaffer. Her parents were George and Elizabeth (Semon) Shaffer. On the father's side the grandparents were Michael and Julia (Kress) Shaffer, and on the mother's side they were William and Catherine (Linns) Semon. The parents of Mrs. Burkett came to Pittsburgh

from Germany, and she was born at Pittsburg, June 17, 1870. While living in that city her father worked in the glass works. In 1871 her parents came to the neighborhood of Midway, where they have been engaged in farming and in the dairy business ever since. Mr. and Mrs. Shaffer had the following children: Lena, who married Elmer Love; Anna; Elizabeth, who married John Kress; Eva, who married John Kareer; Catherine, who married William Cummins; and Emma, Henry, George and John, all the unmarried children still residing at home.

Mr. and Mrs. Burkett have five children: William George, Elizabeth May, Mary Ellen, Alvin Alexander and Richard Henry. The family belongs to the United Presbyterian Church. Mr. Burkett is a representative citizen of his borough, interested in all measures that promise to be of permanent benefit and a liberal supporter of school and church. In politics he is a Republican.

GEORGE W. P. JONES, of the G. W. P. Jones Music Company, doing a large business in the line of music and musical instruments, at No. 41 North Main street, Washington, is one of the alert and active citizens of this busy borough. He was born in Greene County, Pa., just over the Washington County line, January 21, 1868, and is a son of John Jones, a prosperous farmer of that section, at that time.

G. W. P. Jones was mainly educated in the Washington schools and then engaged as a clerk with different business concerns, and for some years subsequently was a traveling salesman for the Standard Sewing Machine Company, after which he became a member of the firm of S. M. Jones & Bro., of Pittsburg. In April, 1904, he took advantage of favorable circumstances and established the G. W. P. Jones Music Company at Washington, which handles all kinds of musical instruments, including the Everett, Briggs, the Baker Bros. and other fine pianos. An extensive business is done throughout Washington and Greene Counties. Aside from this, Mr. Jones is additionally interested in the oil business in the Ohio fields.

In 1900 Mr. Jones was married to Miss Ella Murphy. He is identified with the Elks and the Masons, in the latter fraternity belonging to the Blue Lodge, Chapter, Council and Commandery, all at Washington.

ROBERT McKINNEY, who resides on Ridge avenue, Washington, Pa., occupies a very responsible position as superintendent of the Manifold coal mines, in South Strabane Township, and also has some coal interests of his own, in the vicinity of Pittsburg. Mr. McKinney was born in Scotland, December 11, 1869, and was one year old when his parents, Samuel and Grace (Walker) McKinney, brought him to America.



Robert McKinney was reared in Allegheny County and attended school at Noblestown. He has been more or less connected with the coal business all his life and has gradually made his way upward through years of hard work. He continued to live in Allegheny County until he accepted his present position, and assumed charge of the Manifold mines on May 18, 1904.

In September, 1896, Mr. McKinney was married to Miss Margaret Linden, a daughter of Bernard Linden, and they have four children: Helen, Grace, Mary and Alice. Mr. McKinney and family are members of the Catholic Church. He is a Republican, but has always led too busy a life to be able to consider the question of political office.

THOMAS CRAIGHEAD WEAVER, who is connected with the clerical department of the Standard Oil Company at Pittsburg, Pa., was born in Canonsburg, Pa., January 10, 1871, in the old family home on East Pike street. His parents were Dr. John and Belle A. (Boyce) Weaver.

Dr. John Weaver was born in Washington county in 1835. He was a man of high standing in the medical profession, for many years carrying on a large practice, first at Candor and later at Canonsburg, dying at the latter place in 1872. In his political views he was a stanch Democrat and was no less conscientious and loyal in his attachment to the Presbyterian Church. He married Belle A. Boyce, who was born October 31, 1837. Her father was John Boyce, a prosperous farmer in Chartiers Township. Five children were born to Dr. Weaver and wife, namely: Elizabeth B., residing in Canonsburg; Thomas McKeag, who died in infancy; Minnie J., deceased; and John Boyce and Thomas Craighead, twins, the former of whom died January 16, 1892.

Thomas C. Weaver was educated in the township schools and Jefferson Academy, leaving the latter in 1888; he completed a course at Duff's Business College, in Pittsburg, the following year. During the next two years he was employed in the office of William Smith & Son at Washington, Pa. Since October 1, 1891, he has been in the employ of the Standard Oil Company, with which he is still associated. On November 19, 1900, Mr. Weaver was married to Alice M. Vance, a daughter of William P. and Alice (McFarland) Vance, residents of Burgettstown, in which town Mr. Vance has been engaged in the hardware business for thirty years. His father, Allison Vance, was a member of one of the pioneer families. Mr. and Mrs. Weaver have one daughter, Alice Belle. They are active members of the Presbyterian Church of Canonsburg, and in politics Mr. Weaver votes independently.

SAMUEL J. T. HOUGH, a citizen of Washington, Pa., who is active both in business affairs and in church

circles and is a man of reliability of character, is proprietor of the Hough Hardware and Harness Company, doing business at Nos. 75-77-79 West Chestnut street. He was born in Westmoreland County, Pa., January 10, 1876, and was six years old when his parents moved to Washington County.

Mr. Hough was reared on a farm and continued to live on one until 1900, when he came to Washington, and after working for two years at the carpenter trade bought a hardware store from a Mr. Ashbrook and later bought a harness store and combined the two, doing business under the name of S. J. T. Hough, which continued for two years, when the present title was adopted, the Hough Hardware and Harness Company. Mr. Hough carries the largest stock of general hardware, stoves, ranges and harness in the city and does a large business throughout the county.

On July 5, 1897, Mr. Hough was married to Miss Anna A. McClay, a daughter of Robert H. McClay, who is one of the prominent citizens of Washington, and they have three children: Samuel Sheldon, William Robert and Margaret. Mr. Hough is a leading member of the Third United Presbyterian Church, serving on its board of trustees and being treasurer of the same; formerly was a member of the building committee and is the leader of the church choir. He is identified with the beneficiary order of Maccabees.

CHARLES TAYLOR GRAVES, M. D., who has been engaged in the practice of medicine at Monongahela City, Pa., since 1904, has been a lifelong resident of Washington County, and was born on a farm near Clover Hill, Pa., February 1, 1871. He is a son of Morris T. and Susan Crawford (Borom) Graves and a grandson of John Graves, who was of English descent and one of the early settlers of Washington County, coming from Delaware. The father of our subject was born on the old homestead, Clover Hill Farm, in West Pike Run Township, which he subsequently inherited from his father, and there he died in 1882 at the age of sixty-eight years. He married Susan Crawford Borom, who died in 1907, aged eighty-three years, and of their union were born five children: John B., who lives on the old home farm in West Pike Run Township; Mary (Mrs. Elmer Raley) of Ohio; Elmer H. of Georgia; Eleanor, wife of W. W. Lewis of Donora, Pa.; and Charles Taylor, the subject of this sketch.

Charles T. Graves spent his boyhood days on the farm and attended the district schools of that locality and the Normal School at California, Pa., afterward taught the district school of his native neighborhood a short time and was principal of the Bellsville public school for one year. He then entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, from which







JOHN WESLEY ELY, M. D.

he graduated in 1895, and first embarked in the practice of medicine at Centerville, Pa., where he remained about eight years, and in 1904 came to Monongahela City, where he has since been located on Fourth street, and has been highly successful. He is a Republican in politics and has been a member of the school board for the past three years, having been president of the board one year, and had the honor of officiating at the laying of the corner stone of the new school building in June, 1909. He is fraternally affiliated with the B. P. O. E. of Monongahela City. His religious connection is with the First Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is president of the board of trustees.

Dr. Graves was united in marriage June 1, 1889, with Edna E. McCracken, a daughter of M. L. A. McCracken, a retired attorney of Washington, Pa., and they have one daughter, Ruth McCracken Graves. Dr. Graves resides at 1010 Chess street.

SOLOMON C. SPEERS, proprietor of the Clipper Sand Works and owner of a thirty-acre tract of land at Speers, Pa., was born May 12, 1832, near Fredericktown, Pa., on a farm and is a son of Apollos and Elizabeth (Cooper) Speers and a grandson of Henry Speers, a native of Germany, who settled on land where Speers is now located some time between 1780 and 1790. Apollos Speers, father of our subject, who was born in 1801 at Speers, died in 1857 and was survived by his widow, who died in Iowa, until 1874. They were the parents of ten children, of whom six are still living: Mrs. Margaret Baker of Washington, Pa.; Mrs. Mary L. Johnson of Atkinson, Neb.; Mrs. Sarah R. Lucas, who died January 14, 1910; Solomon C., our subject; Henry B., who is a resident of Marshalltown, Iowa; and Mrs. Clara E. Walker of Wellington, Kas.

Solomon C. Speers was a lad of seven years when his parents removed from the farm near Fredericktown to Speers, where they lived in an old brick house, which is still standing. Here he was reared to manhood and later established the Clipper Sand Works, and was at one time the owner of a tract of 180 acres, of which he sold 150 acres. Mr. Speers was first united in marriage with Anna Eliza Walker, and they had the following children: Charles P., who is manager of the Clipper Sand Works; Albert C., who is a physician, resides at Pittsburg; Bessie, who is the wife of Dr. W. C. Arthur; and Jessie L. Speers. Mrs. Speers died in 1885 and Mr. Speers later married Mrs. Sarah A. (Winfield) Davis, a widow and a daughter of William and Mary (Harvey) Winfield, of Coal Center. Mrs. Speers comes of a family long established in this country, her father, William Winfield, who was born in 1802 in England, came to America about 1840 and first located in Zanesville, O. He later moved to Granville, near Coal Center, where for many years he

was engaged in operating a pottery. He was a man of public spirit and enterprise, and took an active interest in politics, always having been a prominent and enthusiastic worker in the interests of his party. His death occurred in 1866 and he was survived by his widow until the fall of 1881. Mr. Speers is one of the prominent and representative business men of Speers and enjoys the esteem and confidence of his friends and fellow citizens.

JOHN WESLEY ELY, M. D., physician and surgeon, who has been a resident of Washington for the past 12 years and resides at No. 8 West Wheeling street, has been a general practitioner since 1882 and for a number of years has been a specialist in the treatment and cure of cancer. He was born in Greene County, Pa., in 1855, and is a son of George and Mary (Warrick) Ely.

The late George Ely was one of the best known and highly esteemed men of Greene County, where, for a half century he engaged in farming. He was born in Washington County, Pa., one mile south of the borough of Washington, in 1817, and died in Greene County Oct. 8, 1898, having settled there in 1850. For 50 years he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a trustee of the same for 34 years and a class leader for 13 years. He was honorable and upright in all his dealings with his fellow men and it was a matter of satisfaction to him, near the close of his long life, that at no time had he ever been either a prosecutor or a defendant in a law suit. He married Miss Mary Warrick, who died in 1887. They were the parents of the following children: John Wesley; Jonas, who was also a physician, died in 1900; Tillie, who is the wife of Rev. James Hickling, resides in Illinois; Elizabeth, who is the wife of Rev. E. S. White, resides at Washington, Pa.; Euphen, who is the wife of J. S. Hoy, resides in Greene County; Caleb, who also resides in Greene County; and W. C., who is deceased.

John W. Ely prepared for teaching school in early manhood by attending the common schools and Waynesburg College, and during the three years which he spent as a teacher, he took advantage of all his leisure time for his preparatory studies in medicine. These studies he continued while conducting a mercantile business for two years, at Newton, in Greene County, after which he took a course in a medical college at Cincinnati, where he was graduated in 1882. Locating at Waynesburg he soon was in the enjoyment of a good practice there and remained in that pleasant college town for eight years. Dr. Ely then removed to Uniontown and during his residence of seven years at that place, was a very important factor in adding to its material prosperity. He became largely interested in



real estate and acquired large holdings, subsequently platting and selling 225 town lots. He was instrumental in laying out "The Mountain View Park" and the beautiful cemetery there, and to Dr. Ely Uniontown owes much, another of his successful and public spirited enterprises being the establishing of the street car line. From Uniontown Dr. Ely came to Washington and here, through professional ability has built up an extensive practice. He has made a special study of cancerous growths and through this has discovered a remedy, one which, as a mass of correspondence shows, has cured hundreds of sufferers and entirely without the use of a knife. He is perfectly familiar with all scientific discoveries and recent experiments, but his cure requires neither the treatment prescribed by Dr. Doyen, nor the use of the Finsen light, nor of radium. His grateful patients attest the value of his discovery. In addition to his profession, Dr. Ely is interested in oil production and owns a number of producing wells in this county. He is identified with the Odd Fellows.

In 1878, Dr. Ely was married to Miss Lucy Gordon of Waynesburg and they have one daughter, Mary Ruth. With his family he is affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

C. P. GEDDES, M. D., one of Washington's skilled physicians and surgeons, who has attained considerable prominence as a medical practitioner, has been a resident here for the past ten years. He was born in 1868, in New Bedford, Pa., and was reared there and at Youngstown, O. After attending the Grove City College and the Mount Union College, he taught for four years, during part of which time he was a teacher in the New Bedford High School. He graduated from the Cleveland University of Medicine and Surgery in 1897, after which he was assistant to Hamilton F. Biggar, one of the leading surgeons of Cleveland, and also acted as assistant for two years to J. Kent Saunders of Cleveland. In 1904 he took a post-graduate course in the New York Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital, having registered for practice in Hartford, Conn., in 1907, and after spending two years in traveling through the East and studying in the different colleges came to Washington, where he has made many personal and professional friends and has built up a lucrative practice. Dr. Geddes devotes his entire time to the practice of medicine and is a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy.

In 1895 Dr. Geddes was joined in marriage with Maud Alice Rood of Brooklyn, N. Y. He is a member of the Second United Presbyterian Church.

JAMES L. BRENNAN, M. D., physician and surgeon, at Manifold, Pa., to which place he came in 1907, was born at Williamsport, Pa., June 28, 1880, and is a son

of John and Elizabeth (Carroll) Brennan, who still reside at Williamsport.

Dr. Brennan attended the Williamsport schools and received his medical training at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. He later took a post-graduate course and then settled for practice at Bernice, Sullivan County, Pa., and served as coroner of that county for four years, and was also physician for the Williamsport branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad. He then came to Manifold and has built up a substantial practice here and has identified himself with the public interests of the place.

Dr. Brennan was married February 17, 1909, to Miss Alice Cunningham, a daughter of Mrs. Mary Cunningham, of Sullivan County. They are members of the Catholic Church at Washington. Politically Dr. Brennan is a Democrat. He is identified with the following fraternal organizations: The Elks, at Williamsport; the Eagles, at Washington; the Knights of Columbus, at Williamsport; and the Red Men, at Bernice, Sullivan County.

JOHN L. MACKEY, who is assistant superintendent of the Canonsburg Steel and Iron Company, of Canonsburg, Pa., is one of the competent and thoroughly trained men that modern business requires in important positions, where hundreds of men are employed and machinery to the value of many thousands of dollars is made use of. Mr. Mackey was born at McKeesport, Pa., June 4, 1865, and is a son of John and Susan (McMunn) Mackey.

The father of Mr. Mackey was born in Ireland and was three months old when his parents brought him to America. They located first in Ohio, but later moved to McKeesport, Pa., and there John Mackey remained through his subsequent life, his death occurring in 1897, when he was aged sixty-seven years. He married Susan McMunn, who was born at McMurraysville, Westmoreland County, Pa., and still survives, being now in her seventy-ninth year. She resides at McKeesport, where she has many friends. To the above marriage three sons and six daughters were born. Priscilla, who married Peter Whitehead, of McKeesport; Rachel, who married Knight Phillips, of the same place; Annie, who is now deceased, was the wife of William Ryan; Mary Ellen, who died when aged eighteen months; John L., the subject of this sketch; Margaret, who is the wife of John Taylor of McKeesport; Minerva, who is the wife of Thomas Morgan, of McKeesport; William H., who is an iron worker at McKeesport; and David A., who resides at McKeesport.

John L. Mackey, obtained a good, common school education before he went to work in a mill, when about seventeen years of age. After deciding on mill work he never changed his mind, as many young men do when confronted with long hours and hard labor, but kept right

on and through his industry and interest gained the knowledge that makes him a valued employe and has been the cause of his promotion from one position to another. He remained at McKeesport until 1895, when he came to Canonsburg, and, with the exception of eight months spent at Parkersburg, W. Va., has been a resident of this borough. He has prospered and has acquired property here, and in 1907 erected his fine home at No. 119 Richland avenue. He has been somewhat active in politics and is identified with the Republican party.

On May 27, 1901, Mr. Mackey was married to Miss Elizabeth West, a daughter of Thomas and Matilda (Williams) West. She was born at Canonsburg, but was reared at Carnegie. Mr. and Mrs. Mackey have two children: Walter Roy and John Herbert. Mr. and Mrs. Mackey are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

GEORGE M. SWINGLE, who has been identified with the oil industry almost from boyhood and is now operating in Greene County, Pa., for twenty-two years, has also been general agent at Washington for the St. Louis Lightning Rod Company. He was born in Wayne County, Pa., in November, 1859. Shortly before the Civil War his parents moved to Steuben County, N. Y., and there he attended school and there first entertained the idea of making a fortune in the oil fields. Then it was but a boy's dream, but it subsequently became a fact.

When Mr. Swingle went first to the Butler County oil fields he found plenty of employment, although the work was hard and the exposure such as he had never been accustomed to. From the Butler fields he went to Washington County, O., and he it was who drilled the great Mills & Mullin well, which was the first deep well drilled in the state that became a producer. From there he went to Lima, O., and then came to the Washington County fields and has operated extensively here and in Greene County. After taking up his residence at Washington he remodeled the old Bailey Hotel and called it the Allison, and later built the Swingle Hotel, on North Main street, which is now known as the Lewis Hotel. He has been an active and successful business man and as such stands high in the community. A stanch Democrat, he has taken a hearty interest in local politics and at times has been his party's candidate for county offices, his fellow citizens having the utmost confidence in his ability and discretion.

Mr. Swingle was married in June, 1887, to Miss Lydia Baker, who was born in Washington County, O., and to them have been born the following children: Mary, who is the wife of John Z. Bromley; Georgia, who is the wife of Edward Cron, of Pittsburg; Joseph F., who is a tool dresser in the oil fields; and Richard, Charles, Bryan, Morgan, John and Collins R., all at home. Mr. Swingle

and wife are members of the West Washington Methodist Episcopal Church. Fraternally he is identified with the Odd Fellows, lodge and Encampment, and the Knights of Maccabee and the American Mechanics.

BENNETT H. HODGE, a well-known dealer in hardware and a highly esteemed citizen of Donora, Pa., who has been a resident here since the founding of the town in 1900, was born March 23, 1879, on a farm in Westmoreland County, Pa., and is a son of David S. and Mary J. (Hough) Hodge.

David S. Hodge, who was born and reared in Westmoreland County, Pa., for the past thirty-five years, has worked at the carpenter trade. In 1900 he came to Donora, where he continued in that line of work until 1909, when he removed to a farm in his native county. He married Mary J. Hough, also a native of Westmoreland County, and of their union were born five children: Oscar L., Bennett H., Lloyd, Nannie and James.

Bennett H. Hodge spent his boyhood days on the farm in Westmoreland County, Pa., and attended the district schools of that section. He was married February 21, 1899, to Lillian May Menefee, of Dawson, Pa., and they have three children: Margaret, Mary and Paul. In 1900 Mr. Hodge came to Donora and engaged in the tinware business at his present location, and since 1905 has also dealt extensively in hardware. In 1900 Mr. Hodge and Dr. W. W. Insley opened, on Meldon avenue, the first garage established in Donora, and in 1904 our subject erected a fine business block on McKean avenue, in which he also has his residence.

Mr. Hodge is an adherent of the Republican party. He is identified with the Masonic fraternity and belongs also to the Royal Arcanum, both at Donora.

JAMES ALEXANDER McNALL, owner of a farm of 216 acres in Allegheny and Washington Counties, Pa., has been engaged in agricultural pursuits all his life, and was born on his present farm, which is known as the Jacobs Fancy farm, November 27, 1849, and is a son of James and Jane (Bell) McNall.

James McNall, who was born May, 1790, died in 1872, and was a farmer by occupation. He served in the War of 1812 and was first married to Mary Donehoo, who was born July 23, 1804, and of their union were born the following children: Eleanor, deceased, born May 27, 1823, and married John Burns; Nancy, deceased, born April 22, 1825, and became the wife of Henry Adams; Jane, deceased, born February 21, 1827, and was the wife of James Farrar; Eliza, born January 21, 1829, and died in 1837; Mary, born January 14, 1831; Isabell, born June 17, 1833; Martha, deceased, born July 16, 1835; Joseph, deceased, born June, 1838; and James, deceased, born July 2, 1841. The mother



of these children died and the father married Jane Bell, who was a daughter of Alexander and Martha (Kerr) Bell, and one son, James Alexander, our subject, was born of their union. Mrs. Jane (Bell) McNall died March 11, 1898.

James A. McNall was reared on the home farm and attended the common schools until sixteen years of age, when he began working on the farm and has followed farming continuously since that time. His farm, consisting of 216 acres, is thus divided, 108 acres, on which his residence is located, lies in Allegheny County, and the remaining 108 acres, on which the barns, milk houses, etc., are situated, is in Washington County, Robinson Township.

On October 1, 1879, Mr. McNall married Kate R. Christy, a daughter of John and Jane (Daugherty) Christy, deceased, who were farmers of Washington County, and the parents of the following children: Elizabeth, who first married Nathaniel Pollock, deceased, formed a second union with Pryor Mevey; Margaret, who is the wife of Thomas Donaldson; Hannah, who died young; Sarah, who is the wife of Charles Cuning; John, deceased; James, deceased; and Kate R., who is the wife of our subject. Mr. and Mrs. McNall are the parents of the following children: Gertrude; Martha, who married Holland Russell; Anna Elizabeth, who is the wife of Ross Winning; Sarah, who is deceased; and Isabel and James, both of whom attend the Washington County schools. Mr. McNall is a Democrat in politics, and the family attend the Presbyterian Church at Condor.

JOHN F. MCBURNEY, one of Washington's substantial and reliable citizens, who has greatly prospered through judicious investments in realty, was born at Washington, Washington County, Pa., in 1853, and is a son of Ebenezer McBurney, who was one of the well-known old settlers of this section.

When John F. McBurney was seven years of age, his parents moved to a farm not far distant from Washington, and there he was reared and obtained his education in the district schools. When his parents had both passed away, he purchased the old home place and continued agricultural operations there until 1903, when he took up his residence in his native city and built a beautiful home at No. 78 McKennan avenue. He then embarked in the real estate business, doing a large amount of buying and improving and subsequently selling and has handled some of the best property that has changed ownership within the past six years. He has always been more or less interested in local politics, has occasionally accepted office and at present is street commissioner of East Washington.

Mr. McBurney was married to Miss Roxie A. Luker

and they have three children: Shirley B., who is with the Citizens' Water Company; and Mary and Margaret, both of whom reside at home. Mr. McBurney and family are members of the Second United Presbyterian Church.

JAMES P. CASTNER, president of the Union Trust Company of Donora, Pa., has spent the greater part of his life in this community, and was born November 22, 1873, at Pittsburg, Pa., a son of Bertrand W. and Laura (Beazell) Castner.

Peter Castner, the great-great-grandfather, was of German extraction. In 1775 he came from Philadelphia to Washington County, and took out a patent, which our subject still has in his possession, for 320 acres of land, known as "Walnut Bottoms" in Carroll Township. Here he spent the remainder of his life, and with the assistance of his son John, the great-grandfather of our subject, cleared the land of the walnut timber and placed it in a state of cultivation. John Castner likewise spent his entire life on this farm engaged in agricultural pursuits. Daniel Castner, grandfather of James P. Castner, erected the old farm house on the place. He married Rebecca Miller, a native of Fayette County, and to their union were born the following children: Maria, deceased; James L.; John K.; Jesse, deceased; Silas W.; Bertrand W., father of our subject; and Josephine, deceased.

Bertrand W. Castner was born July 18, 1852, on the old Castner farm in Carroll Township, where he grew to maturity. Early in life he engaged in river boating and was a captain on the Ohio and Monongahela Rivers for fifteen years, during part of which time he was a resident of Pittsburg. He subsequently returned to the Castner farm, which, when the town of Donora was laid out in 1900, became the center of the town. That same year he and his son, James P. Castner, engaged in the real estate business at Donora, operating under the firm name of B. W. Castner & Son, and continued in that business until the time of his death, April 10, 1908. He was one of the organizers of the Union Trust Company, of which he was president at the time of his death, and was vice president of the First National Bank of Donora. He served six terms, a period of thirty years, as justice of the peace, and in politics was prominently identified with the Democratic party. His widow, Laura (Beazell) Castner, who was born and reared in Washington County, is still living on the old home place. They were the parents of one son, James P. Castner, the subject of this sketch, who became owner of his father's property and banking interests.

James P. Castner was quite young when his parents returned to the Castner homestead from Pittsburg. He was reared on the farm, attended the schools of Carroll Township and the Pittsburg High School, after which







MRS. MARY S. WILSON



JOHN WILSON

he spent three years at Washington and Jefferson College. After leaving school he spent four years in the mill at Homestead, Pa., and in 1900 came to Donora and entered the real estate business with his father. He inherited his father's banking interests, and is the present president of the Union Trust Company of Donora, Pa.

In November, 1898, Mr. Castner was united in marriage with Ella Tomer, a daughter of Jacob Tomer, of Webster, Pa., and they have four children: Rebecca Donora, who was born July 23, 1900, was the first child born in Donora, after its organization; Sarah L., James Bertrand and Lewis Tomer. Mr. Castner is a Republican in politics, and is serving his second term as a school director, and fraternally a Mason. He holds membership with the First Presbyterian Church. Mr. Castner and family reside in a comfortable home on Prospect avenue.

JOHN WILSON, superintendent of Oak Springs Cemetery, at Canonsburg, Pa., was born in County Antrim, Ireland, Feb. 1, 1851, and was two years old when his parents brought him to America.

Joseph Wilson, father of John Wilson, settled in Chartiers Township, Washington County, Pa. He was made sexton after the Chartiers Church was changed to the United Presbyterian and remained in charge until he entered the Federal Army as a soldier, being a member of Co. G, 140th Pa. Vol. Inf., and was wounded before Richmond, Va. He was confined in the hospital for nearly a year and was in active service more than three years. During his absence his son, John Wilson, performed the duties of sexton, which the father resumed after his return. He had leased a coal bank on the T. M. K. Wilson farm in Chartiers Township, prior to the Civil War, and for a number of years was in the coal business and at the time of his death, in April, 1908, was also engaged in the mercantile business. His burial was in Oak Springs Cemetery. He married Nancy Carr, who still survives at the age of 74 years. They had a family of seven sons and one daughter, namely: John; Joseph, who resides in North Strabane Township; Thomas, who resides at Canonsburg; David, who, for a number of years was street commissioner of Canonsburg; Matthew S., who formerly was a merchant at Canonsburg, now resides on his farm at Gamble's Station; Robert, who purchased the John Tohm farm at Gamble Station, was an undertaker for some years; and Mary, who resides with her mother. She has been a teacher in the public schools of Canonsburg for a number of years.

John Wilson attended the district schools in Chartiers Township during youth and afterward worked on a farm for some years and was then in the employ of

Craig Ritchie, of Washington, for five years. For the next seven years he worked for T. B. Robins, in the coal industry, at Midway, and from there went to Taylors-town and for five more years was with Lehman Crothers as a farmer. In 1886 he came to Canonsburg and was made superintendent of Oak Springs Cemetery and in the spring of 1909, was elected a member of the Board of Cemetery Trustees. For 23 years he has been in charge of this beautiful City of the Dead and to his care, industry, good taste and general efficiency, must be attributed the condition which makes this one of the most attractive burial spots in Washington County.

Mr. Wilson married Miss Mary Skiles, a daughter of William Skiles, of Canonsburg, and of their 12 children, eight survive: Susan married Charles Walton, formerly manager of the Notes office, now a resident of Cleveland, Ohio, and they have three children: Nannie J. died in 1891, aged 18 years; Joseph W. married Haddie Harvison and they reside in South Canonsburg, where he is superintendent of the William McNary Livery, and they have one child; Thomas married Ella Lane and they have one child; William married Margaret Hunter, a daughter of John Hunter, and he is a conductor on a Cleveland street car line; David resides at Steubenville, where he is a heater in a mill, married Susan Barr and has one child; Samuel E. is a heater in the Canonsburg Steel and Iron Company's works, married Mabel Sickles; Edna is a popular teacher in the public schools of South Canonsburg; and Hazel is yet a student. Mr. Wilson and family are members of the Chartiers United Presbyterian Church. In his sentiments on public questions, he is a Prohibitionist.

JAMES A. RIGGS, a well-known carpenter and building contractor of Speers, Pa., was born January 22, 1854, at Lucyville, Washington County, Pa., and is a son of John L. and Dorothy (Biles) Riggs. John L. Riggs, father of our subject, who followed farming throughout his active career, was born on the old Riggs homestead at Lucyville, as was his father, Nahlon Riggs, who was a son of William Riggs, a native of Maryland, who over 125 years ago came to Pennsylvania and entered land from the government. John L. Riggs, who died in 1902, is survived by his widow, who is now seventy-six years of age.

James A. Riggs was reared on the farm at Lucyville, where he learned the carpenter's trade at which he worked for many years, and in 1905 came to Speers, where he has continuously and successfully followed carpentering and general contracting since. He was united in marriage with May Grant, who was reared in Carroll Township, and is a daughter of Noah Grant. Mr. Riggs and his brother own a tract of 175 acres, and he also owns the adjoining tract of 175 acres, in part-



nership with Mrs. O. S. Riggs, his brother's widow, the entire 350 acres having been the property of his father, John L. Riggs. Mrs. Riggs graduated as a nurse from Hahnemann Hospital of Chicago, Ill., and it was through her vocation that she became acquainted with Mr. Riggs. Her father, Noah Grant, was a son of Robert Grant, and was born and reared in the Horseshoe Bottoms of Carroll Township, where he later followed agricultural pursuits. He also studied law, but never embarked in the practice of the profession, although he was considered an authority in his community and his advice was often sought by his neighbors and friends. Mr. Grant was united in marriage with Eliza J. Wickerham, who was born and reared on the old Wickerham farm in Carroll Township, and is a daughter of William Wickerham, whose farm adjoined the Grant homestead.

W. B. McBRIDE, deputy sheriff of Washington County, for the past twenty years has been in official life and is one of the widely known and popular men of the county. He was born in Buffalo Township, Washington County, Pa., October 16, 1858, and is a son of William John and Mary Jane (Watkins) McBride.

William John McBride, father of W. B., was born at East Pike Run, in 1821, and engaged in the butchering and meat business all his life. In politics he was a Democrat. His death occurred in 1867. Of his twelve children, the following five survive: Joseph and John, both of Washington; Nancy, wife of J. C. Williams, of Butler County, Pa.; Jennie, wife of George T. Hallam, of Washington; and W. B.

W. B. McBride has been a continuous resident of Washington for forty-four years and has taken an interest in politics and public affairs ever since he reached manhood. He has most acceptably filled many township offices and has done his part in keeping law and order in his community and in establishing a respect for the same all over the county.

On October 13, 1880, Mr. McBride was married to Miss Sue L. Burk, of Washington, and his happy family contains seven children and three grandchildren, the four younger children, R. Jack, Myrtle, Nellie and Jeanette, being at home. The other three are married and have domestic circles of their own. Lizzie is the wife of John C. Keeney, a contractor, residing in Cumberland. Nannie May is the wife of Newton C. Cupp, of Homestead, Pa. William J. married Vida Stoner and they live at Laboratory. Mr. McBride and family belong to the Christian Church.

ALEXANDER McCONNELL, general farmer and representative citizen of Cecil Township, Washington County, Pa., owns 109 acres of fine land, the old homestead on which he was born, November 16, 1840. It lies four

miles north of Canonsburg, in a very desirable section of Washington County. The father of Mr. McConnell was David and the grandfather was Alexander McConnell.

Grandfather McConnell was born at Charlotte, Va., and came from there after his marriage, to Cecil Township, Washington County, Pa., securing 140 acres adjoining the present farm and, according to his contract with the Government, had to clear all of the land that he obtained. He built a log cabin and in it his children were born, but later a better house was erected. He married Elizabeth McCrory and they had six children: Alexander, David, Matthew, Jane, Prudence and Nancy. The children attended both school and church in log structures long since passed away. At that time, the\* McConnells were members of the Robinson Run Union Church and their burial place was in the cemetery attached to this church.

David McConnell was born in Cecil Township and remained at home assisting his father until his marriage, when he settled on the farm now owned by his son, Alexander, which the first Alexander McConnell had bought when David was four years old. David McConnell had been reared a Democrat and a Presbyterian and he remained such all his life. He was a man of sterling traits of character and was useful in his day and generation. He honestly served his township in such offices as school trustee and road supervisor, and gave liberally to support the church and schools. He married Sarah Campbell, a daughter of John and Margaret Campbell, and nine children were born to them: Alexander, who is deceased; Mary Margaret, John C., David, Jane and Elizabeth, all of whom are deceased; Alexander (2); Isabel, who married John Skiles, resides in Iowa; David T.; and Sarah Agnes, who married Richard Gladden, resides at McDonald, Pa. The father of the above family died in 1876 and the mother in 1880, and both were laid to rest in the Venice Cemetery.

Alexander McConnell attended school in Cecil Township and afterward gave assistance to his father and continued to reside on the homestead after his marriage. When the property came into his possession he had little improving to do as the old buildings are all in good condition, showing how substantially they were built. The barn was erected by his grandfather, in 1794, and the comfortable stone residence was put up in 1805. Mr. McConnell cultivates all of his land except ten acres, which is still in timber. He is a stockholder in the First National Bank of Cecil, Pa.

Mr. McConnell was married February 3, 1881, to Miss Mary J. Matthews, who died March 23, 1899, and her burial was in the Venice Cemetery. She was a daughter of John and Mary Matthews, of Cecil Township, and the mother of three children: Esther Mary, who married James Friel, resides in East Pittsburg; Sarah Evalena;

and John Walter. The son and daughter attend the U. P. Church at Gladden. Mr. McConnell is a Democrat in his political views and has served as township supervisor.

JOHN M. CLARK, a farmer by occupation, was born in Mt. Pleasant Township, Washington County, Pa., June 17, 1858, and is a son of Robert C. and Matilda (McCall) Clark. The parents of Mr. Clark were well-known residents of Mt. Pleasant Township, members of the United Presbyterian Church. They have both passed out of life and rest in the cemetery at West Middletown. The following children survive them: J. V., residing at Washington; John M., residing at West Middletown; Miss Laura A. Clark, of West Middletown, and Rev. William H., residing at Rushville, Ind.

John M. Clark attended the West Middletown public schools and academy and the Iron City Business College at Pittsburg. In his political affiliation he has always been a Republican. In 1893, Mr. Clark was married to Miss Dora B. Scott, a daughter of James D. and Margaret Scott, of West Middletown, and they have had eight children, namely: Paul H., born March 6, 1894; Robert E., born June 11, 1895; James L., born July 19, 1897; Benjamin M., born January 22, 1899; William H., born December 13, 1901; John H., born May 14, 1904; David Chalmers, born in 1906; and W. L., born August 27, 1908. All survive except David Chalmers, who died May 9, 1909. Mr. Clark and family attend the United Presbyterian Church.

ALEXANDER M. BROWN, one of the representative business men of Washington, Pa., is at the head of one of the leading dry goods stores in this city and has had a very active and successful business career. He was born in Washington, Pa., in 1848 and is a son of James Brown, who came to this city at a very early period from Baltimore, Md., and worked for a number of years at his trade of reel making. James Brown took a prominent and active interest in the political affairs of the county, and served as recorder and prothonotary for fifteen years.

Alexander M. Brown was reared and educated in Washington and began his career in the business world in 1863 as a clerk for V. Harding, with whom he remained until 1865, then spent one year in the employ of Chambers & Matthews, and in 1866 became associated with William Smith & Son, and remained in active connection with that concern for fifteen years. In 1881 he embarked in the dry goods business for himself. He purchased his present modern building, which is opposite the Court House, occupying two floors of same, and has seventeen assistants in his employ. Mr. Brown is also identified with other leading business enterprises

of this city and is one of Washington's honored and highly esteemed citizens.

On October 14, 1869, Mr. Brown married Nellie Irene Decker. Mr. and Mrs. Brown attend the First Presbyterian Church of Washington.

MRS. MARY E. DYE, who resides in her comfortable residence which was erected by her husband, the late Enoch J. Dye, on their farm of five acres, situated one-half mile east of Washington, Pa., was born on North Main street, Washington, December 22, 1835. Her parents were Dr. David and Sarah (Hastings) Wishart.

Dr. David Wishart was born at Washington, Pa., February 6, 1816. He graduated from Washington and Jefferson College, and for many years was a prominent medical practitioner in Washington County. Shortly before his death he retired to Washington, where he died April 12, 1888. On March 12, 1835, he married Sarah Hastings, a daughter of Samuel and Eleanor Hastings. She was born February 16, 1814, and died January 2, 1890. The burial of both parents of Mrs. Dye was in the Washington Cemetery. She is the only survivor of their family of eight children.

Mary E. Wishart attended school at Washington and later entered Waynesburg Seminary, where she was graduated and for some eight years she engaged in teaching, mainly in Greene County. Her recollection of that period of her life is very pleasant as she had congenial work and gained many warm friends, some of whom she is still kindly interested in. On August 11, 1863, she married E. J. Dye, who was born on a farm on the Wheeling turnpike road, three miles west of Washington, and was a son of Daniel Dye. After marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Dye lived for a time in Washington and then Mr. Dye, who was a carpenter by trade, built the residence still occupied by his widow, to which they moved in 1874. To Mr. and Mrs. Dye two children were born: Juanita, who married A. H. Edgerton, resides at Ingram, near Pittsburg; Lorena, who married Edward W. Ryan, and they reside with Mrs. Dye. The death of E. J. Dye occurred on February 26, 1892, and his burial was in the Washington Cemetery. He was a member of the Second Presbyterian Church at Washington. He voted the Democratic ticket. He was a well known and highly respected citizen of South Strabane Township.

THEODORE WULF, vice president and treasurer of the River View Distillery Company, which is located on Mingo Creek at River View, Washington County, Pa., was born November 12, 1869, in Germany, and is one of eight children born to his parents, John and Henrietta Wulf.

Theodore Wulf grew to manhood in Germany, where



he learned brewing, and in 1889 came to the United States, located at Allegheny, Pa., where he worked for some time in a brewery, and in 1900 came to Monongahela City and opened a restaurant, which he continues to operate with success. He then ran a brewery for eighteen months, and since 1903 has been identified with the River View Distillery Company, which was organized that year, with Philip Christman, of Allegheny, as president; Theodore Wulf, vice president and treasurer; Max Srolovitz, of Pittsburg, secretary, and Peter Agostoni, manager. They distill an average of 144 gallons of whiskey per day, their product being known as River View Whiskey.

Mr. Wulf was married January 21, 1890, to Barbara Rauch, who was born in Germany, and they have two children: Margaret and Theodore, Jr. In politics, Mr. Wulf is an adherent of the Democratic party and has served one year as alderman, and he is fraternally a member of the F. O. E. No. 532 of Monongahela, of which he is president; the Turn Verein of Monongahela City and the German Beneficial Union of Donora. Mr. Wulf is a member and trustee of the Catholic Church.

WILLIAM JAMES MUNCE, a retired capitalist residing in a beautiful mansion situated at No. 223 Beau street, Washington, for many years, was one of Washington County's most extensive and successful farmers and stock raisers. He was born in South Strabane Township, Washington County, Pa., in February, 1819, and is a son of Robert Munce.

Robert Munce was born in County Down, Ireland, and after coming to America, took up his residence in Washington County, in 1803, and was one of the earliest settlers in South Strabane Township. He found the land heavily timbered and right in the forest he built his own log house. He overcame the hardships incident to pioneer life and resided on his farm until his death at the age of fifty-four years. He married Mary Quail in Ireland and she accompanied him to the home in the wilderness of Washington County. She was left a widow with eight little children: Thomas, William J., Robert, Sarah, Mary, Margaret, Jane and Catherine. There are but two survivors, William J. and Catherine, the latter of whom married John McClane and they live in Texas. The mother was a remarkable woman and in spite of her many cares, she survived into advanced age, her death occurring when she was in her seventy-second year.

William J. Munce was only a boy when his father died. He grew to manhood on the farm and, as opportunity presented, attended the country schools. He continued to reside on one of his farms until 1889, when he retired to Washington and took up his residence in his beautiful home there. He retains the ownership of three farms, all valuable, well improved property, and,

although now past four-score years and ten, he still takes great pleasure in driving into the country and watching the progress made in the operating of these farms and the increase in his cattle and stock.

In 1857, Mr. Munce was married to Miss Elizabeth Miller, who was born in Ireland and accompanied her parents to America in 1854. To them were born nine children, namely: Robert L. and Samuel, are both farmers in Washington County; Russell lives in Charleston, W. Va.; James is a farmer in South Strabane Township; Edward is in business at Harrisburg; Mary Elizabeth is the wife of Dr. Smith, of Uniontown, Pa.; and Miller, William and David, all three of whom are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Munce are members of the First Presbyterian Church of Washington.

CHARLES P. SPEERS, manager of the Clipper Sand Works, has been postmaster at Speers, Pa., since 1904 and was born Dec. 11, 1862, a son of Solomon and Anna Eliza (Walker) Speers. Solomon Speers, who founded and is the owner of the Clipper Sand Works, is one of the prominent and representative citizens of Speers. His grandfather settled on the present site of Speers between 1780-1790.

Charles P. Speers was reared at Speers, where he attended the local schools and since early boyhood has been identified with the Clipper Sand Works, of which he has for some years been the manager. Mr. Speers was united in marriage with Elizabeth Underwood, who is a daughter of Joseph Underwood, and they have three children: Ellen, Mary and Charles P., Jr. Mr. Speers is a 32nd degree Mason. He is a man of exemplary life and one who stands very high in his community, enjoying the sincere regard of all.

JOSEPH H. SEAMAN, member of the well-known firm, Joseph H. Seaman & Company, one of the leading florists of Washington, Pa., was born in 1881, at Washington, a son of H. U. Seaman, a prominent jeweler of Washington, who was also born in this city, and grandson of Thomas Seaman, who was for many years engaged in the grocery business here, but later removed to Wheeling, where he also conducted a grocery store.

Joseph H. Seaman obtained his educational training in the public schools of Washington, and early in life learned the florist business. In 1896 he engaged in business with I. Shelby Crall, of Monongahela City, for whom he was manager of the Washington store until 1901, at which time he bought out his employer, and continued the business under his own name until 1904. He then organized the Joseph H. Seaman Company, which is one of the leading florist establishments in Washington.



CHARLES P. SPEERS



CHARLES P. SPEERS, JR.





Mr. Seaman married in 1903, Francis Thompson, who was born in Meadville, Pa., a daughter of Sheldon E. Thompson, and they have two children: Homer T. and Joseph H., Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Seaman are members of the First Presbyterian Church. He belongs to the J. O. U. A. M., Improved Order of Red Men, fraternal order of Eagles and the Bassett Club of Washington.

J. W. MATHIAS, who is serving his first year as tax collector of the borough of Charleroi, Pa., has been a resident here for the past fifteen years, and was born August 4, 1874, a son of Thomas W. and Elizabeth (Clapp) Mathias.

J. W. Mathias was reared in Pittsburg, where early in life he began working in a glass factory. In 1894 he came to Charleroi and became a glass worker in the Macbeth Glass Works, with which concern he remained five years. He then conducted the Walfred Hotel for five years, and in the spring of 1909 was elected to succeed B. L. Parsons as tax collector of Charleroi, and assumed the responsibilities of that office on August 1, 1909. Mr. Mathias is a member of the fraternal orders of the Elks and Eagles and the Royal Arcanum.

Mr. Mathias married Pearl Geho, and they have three children: Thomas Walfred, William John and Jack.

THOMAS H. MYERS, of the firm of Haberlin & Myers, proprietors of a very large and complete hardware establishment at Bentleyville, occupying a commodious building which they completed Apr. 1, 1909, has been a resident of this place since early in 1908. He was born on the old homestead farm in Washington County, one and one-half miles south of Bentleyville, near Kammerer, the same on which his father was also born and reared, Apr. 20, 1882. His parents were J. A. and Harriet (Redd) Myers.

Both the Myers and Redd families were pioneer ones in Washington County and the latter at one time owned a large portion of the land on which Charleroi now stands. J. A. Myers sold his farm of 107½ acres in 1908, and then retired to Charleroi, his wife having died in 1906.

Thomas H. Myers attended the country schools and remained on the home farm until he came to Bentleyville. Here he entered into partnership with George Haberlin, a native of Butler County, and the firm has wonderfully prospered. They carry everything in the line of hardware, also buggies, wagons, harness and farm implements and also do a general plumbing business. They both are young and enterprising men and possess all the qualities necessary for continued prosperity.

Mr. Myers married Miss Anna Mary Edgar, whose

death occurred Nov. 29, 1909, and they had two children born to them: Mary and Harriet.

O. W. AKINS, who is an extensive operator in the oil and gas fields of Ohio and Pennsylvania, is one of Washington's leading citizens, and is financially interested in various other enterprises in this community. He was born in 1855, in Warren County, Pa., where he grew to maturity, and at the age of twenty years entered the oil fields of Butler County, Pa., and has been an operator in the oil fields of Lima, Ohio, and Butler County, Pa., continuously since that time. Mr. Akins has been a resident of Washington since early in 1893, and is at present more interested in the development of gas than oil. He is a member of the Ohio Fuel Company and is a stockholder in both the Washington Trust Company and the Union Trust Company.

Mr. Aikins, by his first marriage, had two children, namely: Carl C., who is employed by the government, and is now in Panama, was educated in the Washington and Jefferson Academy and the Washington Business College; and Juanita, who is a student at the Indiana State Normal School. In February, 1909, Mr. Akins married Sarah Jane Nutt, of Cleveland, Ohio.

Mr. Akins is a member of the Second Presbyterian Church of Washington.

HENRY MESTA, supervisor and one of the leading farmers of Union Township, Washington County, Pa., resides on a tract of 113 acres, where he carries on general farming in connection with dairying and fruit growing. He was born Dec. 4, 1854, on the south side of Pittsburg, which was then known as Old Birmingham, and is a son of Henry Mesta.

Henry Mesta, father of the subject, was born in Germany, where he became a pattern maker by trade, and was a son of Henry Mesta, a miner, who was killed in the mines in that country. The name Henry has been given to the eldest son of the family for the past six generations. The father of our subject, who was of the fourth generation, came to this country at the age of 18 years, and located at South Pittsburg, Pa., where he worked in the Novelty Works in Diamond Alley until about 1858, when he purchased a small tract of land at Summit Park, Old Snowden Township, Allegheny County, Pa. He erected a dwelling for the family, who cultivated the land, while he continued his work at Pittsburg until 1875, when he removed to Leechburg, Pa., where his son, George Mesta, opened a foundry, which was later consolidated with the Robinson & Ray Foundry, and is now located at West Homestead, where it is operated under the firm name of The Mesta Machine Company. The father later moved to Castle Shannon, Pa., where he



died Dec. 19, 1889, at the age of 63 years. He is survived by his widow, who is the mother of the following children: Henry, our subject; Mary, who died at the age of 18 years; Anna, who is the wife of A. Wahr; George; Arelia, who married W. Hirth; Matilda, who died aged 12 years; and Charles, Amanda, and Fred.

Henry Mesta was seven years old when his parents removed from Pittsburg to the farm in Old Snowden Township, Allegheny County, Pa., and was there reared and educated in the local schools. After his marriage he rented a farm in Allegheny County, then cultivated a tract of land which his father purchased at Library, for three years, and in 1885 bought and located on his present farm of 113 acres in Union Township, having purchased the same from the Salsbury estate. All of the buildings, with the exception of the house, which he repaired, were built by Mr. Mesta. For the first nine years after locating here he engaged extensively in dairying, shipping to Pittsburg, then for 15 years ran a dairy wagon to Finleyville, and since January, 1909, when he disposed of his route, has been shipping cream to Pittsburg. Mr. Mesta also makes a specialty of fruit growing in connection with his farming and dairy interests.

On Feb. 27, 1879, Mr. Mesta was married to Catherine Knoedler, a daughter of Jacob Knoedler of Allegheny County, Pa., and to them have been born: Henry; Jacob, who married Elsie Anderson and they have one son; Edward D.; and George, Rosina M., Anna C., Lewis W., and Frank A. Mr. Mesta is identified with the Republican party, and was elected supervisor of the township in 1906.

EDWARD VANCE KYLE, M. D., a prominent member of the medical profession of Washington, Pa., was born in Jefferson County, Pa., in 1869, and there was reared and obtained his education in the Corsica Academy. He taught school for five years, then entered the medical department of the Baltimore University, from which he graduated in 1896, after which he returned to Jefferson County, where he was successfully engaged in the practice of medicine for 12 years. He served seven years as coroner of Jefferson County, and had just completed the first year of his third term, when he came to Washington. He was largely instrumental in the election of the first Republican Mayor of Baltimore, Md., that had been elected in 35 years. He is a member of the Jefferson County Medical Society, of which he held office a number of years, and is also a member of the Washington County, the Washington Post-Graduate, and the Pennsylvania State Societies, and of the American Medical Association. Dr. Kyle is a member of the staff of the Washington City Hospital.

He belongs to the 1st United Presbyterian Church of

Washington, and is a member of its board of trustees. Socially he is affiliated with the Bassett Club of Washington.

In 1894, Dr. Kyle married Vesta Park of Washington, Pa., and they have one daughter, Lulu Temple Kyle.

JAMES H. HIGBE, postmaster and proprietor of a general store at Gastonville, Pa., has been a lifelong resident of Washington County, and was born Aug. 29, 1851, on a farm in Union Township, and is a son of Henry and Maria (Atcheson) Higbe.

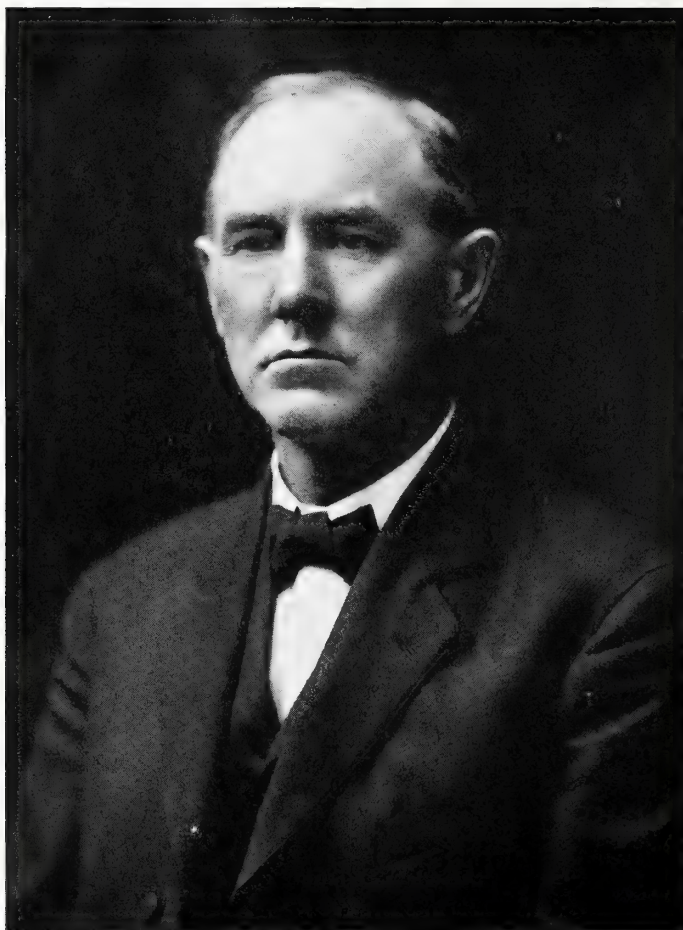
Henry Higbe was born in 1819, on a farm in Union Township, and inherited part of the same after the death of his father, Benjamin Higbe, who was one of the early settlers of the county and the owner of a large tract of land in Washington and Allegheny Counties. Henry Higbe, like his father, engaged in agricultural pursuits all his life on the home farm, where his death occurred in May, 1873. He was united in marriage with Maria Atcheson, who is still living, and to them were born the following children: James H.; Elizabeth, deceased; Susan C., deceased, was the wife of George Martin, deceased; Newton W., and Ethel B., who is the wife of Henry Sebolt.

James H. Higbe grew to manhood on the homestead farm, part of which he subsequently inherited, and in 1894 came to Gastonville, where for a short time he conducted a meat market, after which he opened his present general store, which he operates in connection with his duties as postmaster, which position he has filled since December 1, 1898. Mr. Higbe makes his home at Gastonville with his aged mother. He is a Republican in politics.

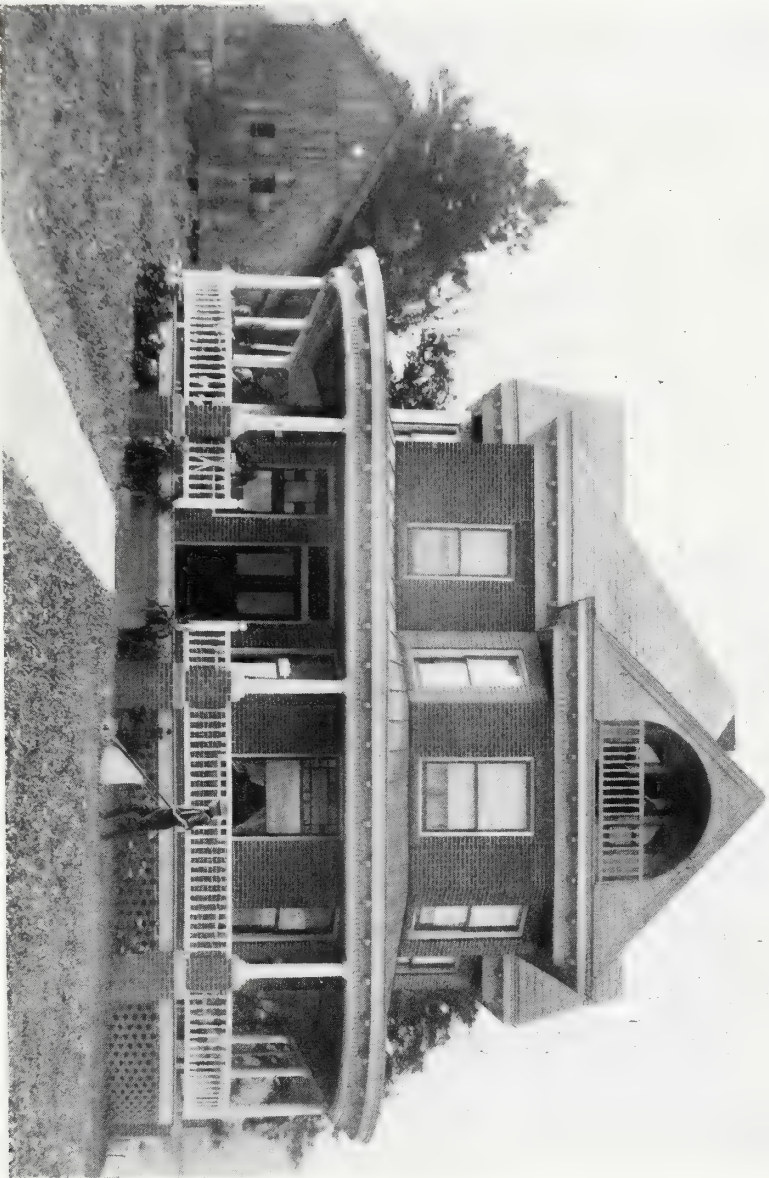
FRANK RIVA, who is the proprietor of the Frank Riva Clothing and Shoe Store located at 524 Fallowfield Avenue, Charleroi, Pa., where he also conducts a steamship agency, has been a resident of Charleroi since December 22, 1896, and is one of the wealthiest citizens of the city. He was born Feb. 8, 1871, in the northern part of Italy, and is a son of John Riva. He was reared in Italy, and at the age of 11 years began learning carpentering and cabinet-making, and when about 18 years of age went to London, England, where he worked for five years in a cabinet and piano factory. He then came to America, located at Philadelphia, and there entered a factory, and in 1895 came to Charleroi, where he was united in marriage with Josephine Brusa, a daughter of Angelo Brusa, who was one of the early settlers of Charleroi. After his marriage he returned to Philadelphia for about 18 months, and then came to Charleroi to remain permanently. He established the steamship agency, and subsequently opened the present shoe







HAMILTON R. POST



RESIDENCE OF HAMILTON R. POST, SOUTH FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP





and clothing store, later bought and rebuilt his present business block, and is recognized as one of the most successful business men of Charleroi.

Mr. and Mrs. Riva are the parents of the following children: Adelmina, Edmund, Caroline, Frank, Mary, Ena, Victor, and Dora, the last named dying during the summer of 1909, at the age of two years and six months.

HAMILTON R. POST, one of South Franklin Township's public-spirited men and reliable and substantial citizens, who is now serving in his second term as a member of the township school board, owns one of the fine farms of this section, which he devotes to general farming and stock raising. Mr. Post was born in South Franklin Township, Washington County, Pa., Mar. 23, 1856, and is a son of Stephen Post, a former resident of South Franklin Township, whose death occurred Aug. 31, 1909.

The late Stephen Post was born in what is now South Franklin Township, Washington County, Aug. 23, 1824, a son of Samuel and Nellie (Day) Post, both natives of Washington County. The Post family was established in Washington County by the father of Samuel Post, who probably was born in Ireland. Samuel Post died when his son Stephen was small, and the latter was reared by his mother and gained his education in the schools of Morris Township, afterward engaging in farming and stock raising, mainly in South Franklin Township. For many years he was a man of prominence here, taking an active part in the township's development and government, and served several terms in the office of road supervisor. He was one of the liberal supporters of the Upper Ten Mile Presbyterian Church at Prosperity, of which he was an elder for a half century. Stephen Post was married (first) Oct. 3, 1850, to Elizabeth Wier, daughter of Joseph Wier, of Washington County, and they had two children, both of whom are deceased. He was married (second) May 15, 1855, to Anna Ringland, daughter of Col. Thomas Ringland, and one of their children survives, Hamilton R., of South Franklin Township. His third marriage took place on Mar. 21, 1861, to Sarah Tucker, a daughter of John Tucker, and three children were born to that union, namely: John N., who resides in South Franklin Township; Frank B., who is in the hardware business at Washington and is a member of the firm of Paul and Post; and Mary I., who is the wife of A. L. Lindley, of South Franklin Township.

Hamilton R. Post was educated in the schools of South Franklin Township, and through life his main interests have been centered here. From boyhood he has been familiar with farming and stock raising and his long experience makes him very successful. He devotes quite a large amount of attention to growing wool

and has 500 sheep and also horses and cattle. He has 177 acres in the farm on which his son Homer S. Post lives, and Mrs. Post is the owner of the Demas Lindley farm of 272 acres, which was willed to her by her uncle, Demas Lindley, by whom she was reared, as she was but ten days old at her mother's death. In 1905, Mr. Post purchased a tract of 20 acres, on which formerly stood the blacksmith shop of William Manor, and here, in 1906, he erected a fine modern, two-story and a half brick residence, which is one of the most attractive rural homes in this part of the county.

On Oct. 16, 1879, Mr. Post was married to Miss Sarah A. Lindley, a daughter of the late Cephas Lindley, of South Franklin Township, and they have had five children: Demas L., Homer S., Grace L., Lovina A. and Frank W., the last named residing at home. Demas L. lives on the old home place. Homer S. resides in South Franklin Township. He married Miss Effie Pipes, a daughter of Thompson Pipes, and they have one son, Stephen Hubert Post. Grace L. married Martin Elliott, of South Franklin Township, and they have one son, Donald Post Elliott. Lovina A. married Bird Grey, of South Franklin Township, and they have one son, Ralph H. Grey. Mr. Post has the satisfaction of having his children all settled near him and thus is able to enjoy their companionship. For many years he has been a deacon in the Bethel Presbyterian Church at Van Buren, for a long time previously having been a member of the Upper Ten Mile Presbyterian Church. In politics he is identified with the Democratic party to a large extent, although his views on temperance lead him to also consider the claims of the Prohibition party.

ALEXANDER J. CULBERTSON, D. D. S., who has been a resident of Washington, Pa., for the past twenty-five years, during which time he has been successfully engaged in the practice of dental surgery, was born in Westmoreland County, Pa., where he was reared and educated. He graduated from the Pennsylvania College of Dentistry of Philadelphia, with the class of 1885, after which he immediately came to Washington, where he has since been established in the practice of dental surgery.

In 1891, Dr. Culbertson was united in marriage with Etta Ruple, who comes of one of the old established families of Washington County, and of their union have been born two sons, James B., who is a student at the Indiana State Normal, and Alexander J.

Dr. Culbertson is a member of the First Presbyterian Church. He belongs to the Improved Order of Heptasophs at Washington.

D. T. McCONNELL, a leading citizen of Cecil Township, whose valuable farm of 100 acres is situated one-



half mile southwest of Bishop, Pa., was born March 4, 1847, on this same farm, which has been in the McConnell name for some 115 years. His parents were David and Sarah (Campbell) McConnell.

Alexander McConnell, the grandfather, purchased the farm alluded to from a Mr. Black, during the whiskey insurrection, and in turn it became the property of David McConnell, father of D. T., whom it is believed was born after the family came to Cecil Township. David McConnell cultivated this land until his death, which occurred in June, 1873. He was a member of the United Presbyterian Church and was one of the founders of the church at Venice. He married Sarah Campbell, a daughter of John Campbell, residing near McDonald, and they had ten children: David, Alexander and Jane, all of whom are deceased; John; Margaret; Elizabeth; Isabella; Alexander, who still lives on the old place; David T. and Sarah. The mother of this family died in April, 1881, and both she and husband were interred in the church cemetery at Venice.

D. T. McConnell has been engaged in farming ever since his school days were over and the condition of his land testifies to his thoroughness as an agriculturist. He still has about ten acres in valuable timber. No tests have ever been made for oil or gas.

Mr. McConnell married Miss Ella Jane Wallace, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Craig) Wallace, natives of Ireland who came to America and lived in Allegheny County. Mr. and Mrs. McConnell have had seven children: Harry Alexander, Mary, Margaret, George E., Thomas C., Elizabeth, John F., and Ella Jane. George E. is deceased. The father of Mr. McConnell was long a member of the church at Robinson's Run, in Allegheny County, but the latter has always been connected with the United Presbyterian Church at Venice. He is a Democrat but has never sought nor desired public office of any kind.

WILLIAM SIMPSON, general merchant at Elrama, Pa., has been a resident of Washington County since 1866. He was born in Scotland, April 5, 1848, and is the only child of William and Margaret (Harper) Simpson, both of whom were born and reared in Airdrie, Lanarkshire, Scotland.

In 1866 the Simpsons came to America and settled in Washington County, Pa., at Limetown, now known as Shire Oaks. The father was a merchant and in search of a desirable location, shortly afterward moved to McKeesport, Pa., where his death soon occurred, following that of his wife.

After the death of his parents, William Simpson remained at McKeesport for ten years, during which period he operated a ferry, and then returned to Washington County and accepted the management of the Cliff

Mine Company store and served as ticket agent at White Mills for the P. V. & C. Railroad and later the Pennsylvania road which bought out the other line, and continued the store there until in November, 1906. He still has in his possession a pass issued by the old P. V. & C. R. R., one of the few probably preserved. In 1906 he embarked in his present business enterprises at Elrama, and in addition to carrying a full line of general merchandise, is agent for the leading steamship lines. He has the distinction of being the pioneer merchant of the place and retains customers who dealt with him as far back as 1876. He has been in business for himself since 1889.

In November, 1876, Mr. Simpson was married to Miss Sarah Greenhalgh, a daughter of Robert Greenhalgh, a well known coal operator of this section. Mrs. Simpson died in 1905, leaving two children: Sallie, who married Thomas A. Pritchard, has one child, Robert S. Pritchard; and John C., who married Nellie Campbell and has two children: William and Iva. Mr. Simpson has been a member of Advance Lodge of Odd Fellows since 1876 and for twenty-five years has been secretary of this body. In politics he is a Republican.

ALBERT E. THOMPSON, M. D., one of the representative physicians and leading citizens of Washington, Pa., was born November 16, 1873, in Washington, Pa., and is a son of Dr. William R. Thompson, one of the leading physicians of Washington.

Albert E. Thompson was reared in Washington, and after a preliminary education graduated from the Washington and Jefferson College with the class of 1895, after which he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, from which he graduated in 1898. He was then resident physician of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital of Pittsburg for one year, since which time he has been located in Washington, engaged in the practice of his profession, and is recognized as one of the rising young physicians of the city. He is treasurer of the Washington County Medical Society, is a member of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, also the College of Physicians of Pittsburg, and the Washington Post-Graduate Society, and is a member of the surgical staff of the City Hospital of Washington. Dr. Thompson has always taken an active interest in local politics, has served two years as physician of the Washington County Home, and two years as physician to the County Jail. Socially, he is a member and vice-president of the Bassett Club; fraternally, a member of the Eagles, of which he has served as physician; and religiously, a member and a deacon in the Second Presbyterian Church of Washington.

On October 11, 1900, Dr. Thompson was married to Lou H. Miller, a daughter of T. D. Miller, of Fayette

County, and they have one daughter, Helen Miller Thompson.

JOHN SIMMONS, who is a member of an old family of western Pennsylvania, and is one of the heirs of the large Simmons estate, in Union Township, Washington County, has made his home just across the line in Allegheny County, since 1903. He was born in Union Township, Washington County, Pa., August 18, 1857, a son of John and Rhoda (Higbee) Simmons.

Peter Simmons, the grandfather, brought his family and his household possessions to Allegheny County from New Jersey, at an early date. He owned a large farm on which was a stone house which was a landmark, just over the Washington County line, until within a few years since, when it was destroyed. The children of Peter Simmons and wife are all deceased.

John Simmons was the third born in a family of nine children and he was in early manhood when he accompanied the other members of the family here from New Jersey, making the most of the distance on foot, most likely driving cattle and stock. Later he purchased the Union Township farm in Washington County, owned by his heirs, and both he and wife died on the above farm. They had the following children born to them: Joseph H., deceased; William; Sarah and Margaret Ann, both deceased; Peter H.; John; and Philip N., who is deceased.

John Simmons obtained the usual country school education afforded to the children of farmers within a certain radius, but he, like others, had to go to work early on the farm. When he grew older and could decide his future for himself, he chose to learn the carpenter trade, which he followed for some twenty years, doing a large proportion of work in his line in his immediate neighborhood. He continued to live on the home farm until 1903, when he bought the place on which he resides, from Mrs. Mathias J. Guinn.

On June 23, 1903, Mr. Simmons was married to Miss Mary McQuisten, daughter of Samuel and Margaret Braden McQuisten, and they have four children: John A., Oliver P., Samuel M. and Rhoda May. Mr. Simmons and wife belong to the Baptist Church, in which he is a deacon. He is a Republican.

JOSEPH W. HUNTER, M. D., one of the leading physicians and surgeons of Charleroi, and vice-president of the Washington County Medical Society, has been identified with the medical profession of Charleroi since April 1, 1898. He was born October 8, 1865, on a farm near Buffalo, Hopewell Township, Washington County, Pa., and is a son of William W. and Elizabeth (Smiley) Hunter, prominent and highly esteemed citizens of the village of Buffalo.

Joseph Hunter was reared on his father's farm and after attending the district schools and taking an academic course at the Buffalo Academy, entered the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, from which he graduated with the class of 1893. He then spent one year in hospital work in Philadelphia, after which he embarked in the practice of medicine at Buena Vista, Allegheny County, Pa., where he continued with much success until 1898. He then came to Charleroi, where he has since been located at No. 406 Washington avenue. In December, 1908, he was elected vice-president of the Washington County Medical Association, of which he has been a member since coming to the county. Dr. Hunter is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and his religious connection is with the Presbyterian Church. In the fall of 1899, Dr. Hunter married Martha Jane Nicholas.

JAMES JUNK, who for many years was a leading farmer and stock raiser of Fayette County, Pa., and later an esteemed retired citizen of Washington, died in this city in 1902, leaving the clear record of a long, kindly and useful life. He was born in Fayette County in 1841 and continued to reside there during the whole of his active business life.

In early manhood Mr. Junk was married to Miss Louisa Wells, who was born in Fayette County, near Brownsville, a daughter of Joseph Wells and a member of one of the old and leading families of Fayette County. Mr. and Mrs. Junk had four children: Frances, who married Rev. C. L. McKee, of LeMoyne avenue, Washington; Anna Mary, who died aged ten months; Margaret, who is the wife of John W. McDowell, an attorney of Washington; and Ruth, who resides with her mother, in their beautiful home at No. 52 South Wade avenue. To the education of his daughters, the father gave close attention. The eldest daughter was a student at Westminster College and both Margaret and Ruth, at the Washington Seminary. They are all ladies of superior culture and many accomplishments. Mr. Junk was a member of the Second United Presbyterian Church and one of its board of trustees. He was an early member of the Prohibition party at Washington and was a strong advocate of temperance in all things.

WILLIAM JOHN MILLER, a prosperous agriculturist, residing two and one-half miles southeast of McDonald, Pa., owns a fine farm of 148 acres situated in Cecil Township, which he devotes largely to stock and dairy purposes, having high-grade cattle. He was born in Ireland, September 19, 1837, and is a son of Richard and Mary Ann (Ramsey) Miller.

The parents of Mr. Miller came to America with their family, in 1847, and settled in Washington County, Pa. They had the following children: James R., who re-



sides on the homestead in Cecil Township; Jane; Richard, who is deceased; Daniel, who is deceased; Elizabeth, who married Andrew Shane; and William John.

W. J. Miller was ten years old when his parents came to America and settled on the farm in Cecil Township, where he has lived ever since. He assisted in the erecting of the buildings now standing and has been the owner of the homestead for a number of years. He sold the coal deposits to W. P. Renn, who later disposed of them to the Pittsburg Coal Company and there are no open banks now on the farm. He has seven valuable oil and gas wells on the place. All the land has been cleared off except fifteen acres and this standing timber is considered very valuable.

On January 1, 1867, Mr. Miller was married to Miss Sarah E. McWhennie, a daughter of James McWhennie, of Cecil Township, and they have nine children: Richard R., who resides in Allegheny City; James M., who resides in the State of California; Thomas S.; Anna Gertrude Matilda, who resides in Allegheny City; and Mary Jane, Elizabeth, Sarah Wilhelmina, W. J., Jr., and Isabella English, all reside at home. Mr. Miller and family are members of the United Presbyterian Church of Robinson Run. Mr. Miller is a staunch Republican. He is one of the stockholders in the McDonald Trust Company.

CHARLES L. CRAWFORD, who has been a resident of Washington, Pa., since May 8, 1888, when he came as superintendent of the Northrop Shops, which position he still retains, was born in November, 1867, in Hazel Green, Wis. When very young Mr. Crawford was brought east by his parents and was reared and educated in Philadelphia, where he remained until about 21 years of age, when he came to Washington, Pa., where he began learning the machinist's trade with the Standard Machine Company. One year later this company discontinued business and he then entered the employ of B. D. Northrop, and with the exception of one year spent at the Allegheny shops, and one year at the Hazel Glass Company's No. 1 Machine Shop, he has been continuously in the employ of Mr. Northrop ever since, as superintendent of the shops, which covers a period of 15 years.

In September, 1894, Mr. Crawford was joined in marriage with Nora F. Weills, of Washington, and to them have been born: Charles L. and Marian Shirley Crawford. Mr. Crawford is a member of the Presbyterian Church, at Washington.

WILLIAM JAMES ELLIOTT, farmer, gardener and fruit grower, whose land is situated on the Elizabeth State road, about two miles east of Finleyville, in Union Township, Washington County, Pa., was born in this

township, March 20, 1860, and is a son of Thomas and Sarah (Lowers) Elliott.

Thomas Elliott was born in England, where his father died. In boyhood Thomas Elliott began work in the mines under hard conditions, the miners having to push the coal out by hand. He was eighteen years old when he accompanied his mother and three brothers to America and was the youngest of the family. The two older brothers are living—James, in Missouri; and Joseph, in Kansas; but the third, Ralph, is deceased. When the Elliott family reached America they settled first in Ohio and then came to Washington County and for many years afterward Thomas Elliott followed mining along the Monongahela River. He now lives retired at Charleroi, Pa. At Youngstown, Ohio, he married Sarah Lowers, who is a member of an old family of western Pennsylvania. Nine children were born to them: William James; Agnes, who is the wife of Rev. S. M. V. Hess; Joseph S.; Charles; Jennie; Robert F.; Ella, who is the wife of William Parks; John, and Elizabeth.

William James Elliott had few school advantages, attending a school at Coal Bluff for a short time, but by the time he was 11 years of age he was working as a miner along the Monongahela River and continued that hard life until 1897, when he bought his present farm from the Kerr and Beaty estate. He has done considerable improving and in 1907 erected the new residence. Mr. Elliott does truck farming and raises small fruits, having both a retail and wholesale market for his berries, which are unusually fine and abundant on account of the excellent care and cultivation he gives them.

In June, 1882, Mr. Elliott was married to Miss Ada Barkby, and they have had three children: Edith, who teaches school at Canonsburg; Norman J., who died in 1905, aged sixteen years; and Mary A. Mr. Elliott and family belong to the Methodist Protestant Church at Coal Bluff, of which he is a trustee and superintendent of the Sunday school. He occupies the same relation with the church at Gastonville. For the past twelve years he has acceptably filled the office of road supervisor, for six years served as township assessor and for one year was constable. He is a Republican.

EDWARD J. MURPHY, who for twenty years has been a resident of Washington and is successfully identified with oil production in this section, was born at Montreal, Can., in 1848, and is a son of Owen Murphy, a native of Ireland.

Edward J. Murphy was reared near Rome, N. Y., and in his earlier years followed farming. In 1864 he enlisted for service in the Civil War, entering Co. I, 15th N. Y. Eng. Corps, and remained in the army until the close of hostilities. He was attached to the Army of



CHARLES L. CRAWFORD





the Potomac and was stationed near City Point and Petersburg, Va. After his honorable discharge he returned to New York and resumed farming for a time and then decided to visit the Pennsylvania oil fields. From Titusville in Crawford County, he went to Venango County, and from there to the Clarion County fields and later worked in the fields of Butler, Westmoreland and Greene counties, reaching Washington County about 1889. He has prospered in the oil industry and now has valuable wells in Washington County, Pa., and in West Virginia and Ohio. He is a representative citizen of Washington, taking an interest and doing his part in public matters and at times has been a valuable member of the city council.

In 1890, Mr. Murphy was married to Pauline Houch, of Grapeville, Pa. He is a member of the Catholic Church, and is identified with the Knights of Columbus, with the Elks and the German Beneficial Union.

WILLIAM ALLEN KENNEDY, postmaster and general merchant at Courtney, Pa., has been a resident of Washington County all his life and was born in Union Township, January 7, 1850, a son of Thomas and Hannah E. (Roberts) Kennedy.

The Kennedy family was established in Washington County by the great-grandfather, James Kennedy, who came here from Ireland. Here his nine children were born and here he and wife died in old age. Thomas Kennedy was a son of Samuel Kennedy, a son of James Kennedy, and spent his life in Washington County, in early manhood marrying Hannah E. Roberts, also of Washington County. They had three children: John F., William Allen and Samuel, the latter of whom is deceased. Thomas Kennedy died in 1865, when aged thirty-nine years. His widow survived until 1894, dying when aged seventy-four years.

William Allen Kennedy grew to manhood on the home farm, went to the neighboring schools until he was seventeen years of age and then began to teach, and filled positions in both Union and Carroll Townships for about four years, after which he spent three years profitably in the oil fields. Mr. Kennedy then embarked in the mercantile business, opening a store at Houston's Run, in Union Township, but later removed to Courtney and has been postmaster of the town since 1905. For twelve years Mr. Kennedy was manager of the coal company which makes Courtney its headquarters. He has been a very active member of the Republican party and an important factor in directing its policies in this section. For three successive terms he served as auditor of Washington County, and for fifteen years has served on the school board.

In 1873, Mr. Kennedy was married (first) to Margaret Van Kirk, who died in 1901. To that marriage were

born the following children; Frank, who married Alice Brown, has three children—Mildred, Margaret and Gladys; Edith, a daughter, and Adna, a son, are both deceased; Samuel, who is a physician, married Gladys Emery and they have one child, William Finley. In 1904, Mr. Kennedy was married (second) to Laura Dias, and they have one daughter, Laura. Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy are member of the Presbyterian Church. He is identified with the Elks, Monongahela Lodge, No. 455.

W. M. HART, a pioneer merchant at California, Pa., is the senior member of the firm of W. M. Hart & Son, grocers, and has been continuously in this business and at the same stand, since the winter of 1874-5. It is one of the landmark points. Mr. Hart was born at Magnolia, Carroll County, Ohio, July 7, 1837, and is a son of William and Maria L. Hart.

The mother of Mr. Hart died in his infancy and his father, who was a merchant, in Ohio. The boy remained at home until he was nine years old and was then sent to Virginia, now West Virginia, and remained on a farm there until he was eighteen, when he became an employee of a canal company, and he drove a team on the Ohio Canal from Cleveland to Portsmouth, Ohio, for a year. He then went to railroading and was baggageman on the first express train that ran between Marietta and Cincinnati, Ohio, on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. He remained on the railroad for two years and then came back to West Virginia, locating opposite Wellsville, Ohio, taking charge of the ferry between Wellsville and Hamilton, W. Va. This was his business at the time of the outbreak of the Civil War. Although the greater part of his life had been spent in Virginia, he was loyal to the Union at heart, and one of his neighbors, James Steel, who had been a boyhood comrade, was equally so. Mr. Hart put out the first United States flag that floated to the breeze in West Virginia and Mr. Steel's sister and the daughters of William Hamilton, kept that flag floating at this point, all through the war. Thousands of United States soldiers had their hearts gladdened by the sight of it as they passed up and down the river, and cheered it to the echo. James Steel served all through the war and spent eighteen months in southern prisons, living through every kind of hardship only to return and meet death in an accident, drowning in ten inches of oil.

When the war broke out, Mr. Hart was one of the first to enlist in his section, entering Co. I, 1st Va. Inf., for three months, in April, 1861, and at the expiration of this time he re-enlisted in Co. F, 1st Va. Vol. Inf., contracting for three years. He served as corporal of his company until January 1, 1863, when he was appointed hospital steward of the regiment, and during the remainder of the time was mainly with the Army of



West Virginia. In the winter of 1864 he again re-enlisted, as a veteran. His regiment and the 4th W. Va., Inf. consolidated, forming the 2nd W. Va. Vet. Inf., and Mr. Hart was made hospital steward of this organization and served until the close of the war, being mustered out at Clarksburg, W. Va., August 1, 1865.

After this long continued period of military service, Mr. Hart returned to peaceful pursuits and as that was a time of great activity in the Pennsylvania oil regions, he went there and remained for several years, after which he returned to Hamilton, W. Va., and in the winter of 1873-4 entered into the grocery business at Pittsburg, in partnership with Samuel Steel under the firm name of Steel & Hart. One year later he came to California and has lived here ever since. His first location was on the corner of Union and Second streets, which is the present site of the Odd Fellows' building, but in 1877 he was burned out and when he resumed business it was at his present stand.

At California, in 1876, Mr. Hart was married to Miss Bessie Eberman, a daughter of George M. Eberman, a pioneer boat builder and one of the founders of California. They have one son and one daughter. William E. is associated with his father in business. Pearl is the wife of C. I. Lewis, of East Pittsburg, and they have two children: George William and Elizabeth.

Mr. Hart has ever been an active and useful citizen. For several years he served as president of the borough council and was also borough treasurer. He has given encouragement to the cause of education and has served on the school board, and has so carried on his business that he is respected and esteemed by his fellow citizens. He is identified with the Grand Army of the Republic, Post No. 168.

JOHN McKEOWN, deceased, formerly a highly respected resident of Washington, Pa., was one of the prominent and successful oil producers of Pennsylvania, and a strictly self-made man. He was born on a farm three miles from Newry, in the parish of Newtown Cloughage, County Armagh, Ireland, and was a son of Bernard and Margaret McKeown.

Coming from his native land to America, he landed at the port of New York, in April, 1865, on the day that its citizens were bowed down with grief and observing the obsequies of the martyred President, Abraham Lincoln, and his warm Irish heart was touched with sympathy for those with whom he expected to spend the remainder of his life. He was willing to work at anything that came to hand and his evident honesty procured him enough small jobs to keep him from want, but this class of work was not the kind he had crossed the ocean to find and when opportunities for better things were presented in the oil fields of Pennsylvania, he soon

was on the ground at Petroleum Center, in Venango County. From there he went to Parker's Landing, in Armstrong County, where he found an abundance of work at remunerative wages and it was there, while working by the day, that he determined to become a proprietor instead of a laborer. Economy was necessary for a time, but he gradually accumulated the funds that he used for his first venture in contracting and drilling which developed into producing.

Mr. McKeown's first marked success as an oil producer was in Bradford and Washington fields. In nearly all his early ventures he was alone, taking all the risks himself and avoiding business alliances, and no man ever worked harder or put in longer hours than he in order to gain a footing which he felt sure would end in fortune. There are those who remember him wrapped in a rubber coat and wearing a slouch hat, this garb making him a recognized figure, when he would ride his powerful horse knee deep in mud or snow, at all hours of the night, looking after his men and the work. He gave his personal attention to his wells, hired his own workers, negotiated for all materials without the aid of a middle man, and let no details, however small, escape his attention. In 1885 he moved his family to Washington, leased 1,000 acres of land and commenced operations for oil, and such was his success that at the height of the oil excitement in Washington County, his wells were producing 10,000 barrels a day. His business grew to such vast proportions that it would have strained the nerves of a half dozen ordinary men to merely supervise it; but with his constitution and well regulated business methods, he managed every detail. However this could not last, and at length Nature began to take toll. The hard work combined with the exposure began to tell on his unusually robust constitution, and his devoted wife vainly begged him to take a rest. He continued, however, until he broke completely down and at length was not able to arise from his bed. The eminent physicians summoned from Pittsburg and Philadelphia were not able, with all their medicaments and skill to restore his squandered vitality and this remarkable man passed out of life, while comparatively young. He was born April 4, 1839, and died February 8, 1891, his age being fifty-two years. His burial was in Calvary Catholic Cemetery at Pittsburg, in the presence of a great concourse who had come to pay their token of respect, among these being many who had been admiring competitors and hundreds of those who, in his employ, had received the justice which he had not only demanded at all times for himself, but never failed to give others. No matter how men had differed with him in opinion on many subjects, one and all they accorded their meed of praise for his courage, perseverance, energy and honesty.

Mr. McKeown was married at Petroleum Center to

Mrs. Sarah King who survives and resides in her handsome residence on the corner of Maiden and College streets, Washington. Five sons were born to them, all of whom reside at Washington: Arthur J., Byron D. J., James B., Scott Alexander and John Mc. Of the above sons, Scott A. McKeown was born at Parker's Landing, Pa., and has been identified with oil production during the whole of his mature life. In 1905 he was married to Miss Emily Quin, of Bradford, Pa., and they reside in the beautiful McKeown homestead at No. 106 Maiden street.

Although a member of the First Presbyterian Church at Washington, Mrs. McKeown, in desiring to honor her late husband, presented to the Catholic Church at Washington, which he attended, a most beautiful memorial window, which cost \$1,000. In Calvary Cemetery, in Pittsburg, she has had erected, under her own supervision, a fine Italian marble vault, with bronze doors which were made by Tiffany, New York. On the outside is pictured the derrick of the Martin oil well, No. 4, which was the source of Mr. McKeown's fortune to a large degree, one which, in its development, took so much of his energy and strength.

SAMUEL DICKSON, general farmer, residing on his valuable tract of forty acres of land, situated one mile north of Canonsburg, Pa., in Cecil Township, was born in Ireland, June 17, 1845, and is a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Dickson) Dickson.

The father of Mr. Dickson died when he was but two weeks old. The mother was left with two small sons: William and Samuel. William Dickson was the first of the family to come to America and he settled in Washington County nine years before his mother and Samuel joined him. William Dickson is a respected resident of South Canonsburg. He married Margaret Ferguson.

Samuel Dickson obtained all his schooling in his native land. In 1863 he accompanied his mother to America and they settled on the present site of the Reform School at Morgantown, where Samuel engaged in farming. Mrs. Dickson became well known and highly esteemed in the community. She survived into old age, her death occurring in 1899, in her ninety-third year. Her burial was in Oak Springs Cemetery. For many years she had been a member of the United Presbyterian Church.

In 1887, Mr. Dickson was married (first) to Miss Agnes Jane Allen, daughter of James Allen, of Ireland. She left no children. He was married (second) to Miss Sarah Valentine, a daughter of James Valentine, of Canonsburg. After his first marriage he resided for a time in Cecil Township and then moved to South Fayette Township, in Allegheny County, for a few years, but subsequently returned to Cecil Township and in 1895 bought his present farm. It was in good condition and required

no new buildings. Tests for oil and gas had already been made, but Mr. Dickson has had no drilling done since he came into possession. Both he and wife are members of the Center Presbyterian Church at Canonsburg. He votes with the Republican party.

WILLIAM B. McCHAIN, who resides on his farm of twenty-five acres, which lies in Union Township, Washington County, Pa., about one and one-half miles east of Finleyville, Pa., carries on general farming and also does butchering. He was born at the Twelve-Mile House, in Allegheny County, Pa., September 17, 1852, and is a son of James and Margaret (Kelley) McChain.

The parents of Mr. McChain were both natives of Ireland. The grandfather was Hugh McChain, who followed deep sea fishing and lived in a coast town, in County Down, Ireland. James McChain was born in 1812, in his father's house at Ballywalter, this town being sixteen miles distant from Belfast, Ireland. James became a sailor when young and later a pilot on boats passing up the dangerous channel. He learned shoemaking and also was in the limestone and coal business in County Down and owned two lime kilns there. During his life he crossed the Atlantic Ocean seven times, coming first to America in 1832. He visited New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and walked the whole distance from the latter city to Pittsburg. He left that place on Christmas Day and started back east, working his way until he reached St. John's New Brunswick, where he shipped as a sailor and in that way crossed to Ireland. He received a hearty welcome and was shortly afterward married to Margaret Kelley, who survived him, dying in Union Township, Washington County, many years later, aged eighty-six years. Her father had been an officer in the Dragoons, in the battle of Waterloo.

James McChain and wife remained in Ireland for a number of years after marriage, seven children having been born to them before they emigrated to America. These were, John, (deceased) Maria, Sarah, Margaret, Elizabeth, John and James. In 1846, when James, who is now deceased, was eight months old, James McChain and family took passage on the sailing vessel, Standard, which proved a seaworthy ship and after a voyage of four weeks' duration, they landed in the United States. They lived for a short time in Allegheny County and then moved to Nottingham Township, Washington County, where Mr. McChain followed shoemaking until 1855, when he removed to Finleyville. Two years later he moved from there to Twelve-Mile House, in Allegheny County, afterward buying a tract of eleven acres on Mingo Creek, in Carroll Township, which he sold in 1859 and then took his family back to Ireland. Mr. McChain evidently discovered that the United States offered a man with a large family better opportunities than an



old-world country, and in a few months he was back in America, shortly afterward buying a farm of ten acres in Union Township, Washington County, to which he later added 100 acres. He died on that farm at the age of seventy-one years. After coming to America the first time, Mr. and Mrs. McChain had five more children born to them, namely: Hugh, Edward, William, Rachel and Robert Campbell.

William McChain lived with his parents until he was married and helped clear up the home farm in Union Township. He had three months of schooling each winter for several years, but had no other educational advantages. On May 8, 1878, he was married to Miss Mary Finley, a daughter of John A. Finley, and they have six children: Edward, who resides with his father; William J., who married Nora De Vore; and James C., Mary, Margaret and Edith.

After he was married, Mr. McChain lived on the John Finley farm in Union Township for twelve years, then worked for two years in the coal mines at Twelve-Mile House. In 1893 he purchased his present farm from John Finley and ever since has made a specialty of dealing in cattle and horses and also butchering, operating a meat wagon that makes stated trips through the surrounding country.

Mr. McChain is an influential Democrat and has frequently been the choice of his party in the township for public office. He has never been anxious for political favors, however, and when elected road commissioner, resigned the office after serving for two years, and when elected constable, declined to serve at all.

WILLIAM M. IRWIN, proprietor of the Clover Leaf Dairy, with business location at No. 237 Addison street, West Washington, Pa., was born in Canton Township, Washington County, Pa., September 21, 1863, and is a son of William C. and Mary (Dye) Irwin, and a great-grandson of David Irwin, who was one of the pioneer settlers of Washington County. Tracing this family from its beginning to the present, it is found that it has contributed largely to the county's best citizenship.

William M. Irwin was reared in Canton Township, and remained on the home farm until his marriage, in the meanwhile obtaining his education in the old log pile school house in Canton Township. After marriage he moved to Washington, where he was engaged in the lumber and sawmill business for some seven years and spent about the same length of time in the coal and the butchering business, since when he has given his attention to the dairy business and the manufacturing of ice cream. He invested in realty in Washington and in association with his brother, Clifford T. Irwin, erected the substantial Irwin building on West Chestnut street. He has been

a very active citizen and has served three years as a member of the council of West Washington, being president of the body for two years, served also as tax collector for two years and as auditor for three years, this prominence fairly well indicating the esteem in which he is held by his fellow citizens.

In 1884, Mr. Irwin was married (first) to Miss Della M. Braden, a daughter of John Braden and a member of one of the old county families. Mrs. Irwin's death was from the result of an accident which shocked the whole city. With her helpless little son, Thomas Jefferson, in her arms, she was struck by a B. & O. Railroad train at Elwood crossing, death being instantaneous. Two other children survived: Reba, who died of diphtheria, aged ten years; and Grover C., who resides on a farm at Oak Grove, Washington County. Mr. Irwin was married (second) to Miss Blanche L. McClure, daughter of Joseph and Martha McClure, of Thomas Station, Washington County, and they have had five children: Orla Rea, who is a student at Grove City; and Donald J., Palmer, Trevor and Florence. Mr. Irwin is a member of the Musicians' Union and has a private orchestra which is made up of the members of his own family, all being very talented. He belongs also to the P. O. S. of A., the Jr. O. U. A. M., to the order of Ben Hur and the G. B. Union. For twenty years he has been affiliated with the Second Presbyterian Church at Washington.

DAVID HAMILTON FEE, president of The Notes Publishing and Printing Company, at Canonsburg, Pa., is widely known in this section of Western Pennsylvania, having been engaged in active newspaper work for a longer period than any other member of the profession in Washington County. In addition to championing various public interests for years, he has been a notable factor in temperance work, and takes justifiable pride in the fact that The Notes was the first newspaper in Washington County to advocate local option. He was born on the Fee homestead, in Chartiers Township, Washington County, Pa., July 9, 1853, and is a son of the late John and Hannah (Quinn) Fee.

The great-grandfather of Mr. Fee, Abraham Fee, emigrated to America from Ireland. He lived first in Maryland, but came to Washington County, Pa., about the year 1800. He was a tailor by trade, and died in Canonsburg about 1809. Another of Mr. Fee's ancestors was David Hamilton, who came from Franklin County, Pa., to the Rich Hills of South Strabane Township in 1780, having been a soldier in the Revolutionary War. He acquired a large tract of land on the Rich Hills, on which he continued to reside until his death in 1840. He was aged 90 years less ten days. His burial was in the burying ground near Cross Roads United Presby-



WILLIAM H. FEE



DAVID H. FEE





terian Church. He often told proudly of having seen his old commander, Gen. George Washington, when the latter visited his lands on Miller's Run in 1783.

William Fee, son of Abraham, was born in Maryland and came to Washington County with his father about the year 1800. He was a man of intelligence and considerable education, and served several terms as a justice of the peace in Chartiers Township. He was also one of the early and successful teachers in the schools of this section of Washington County. His wife was Elizabeth Hamilton, daughter of David Hamilton, the Rich Hill pioneer referred to above. Six children were born to them, namely: David Hamilton, Samuel, John, Wilman Gilman, Elizabeth and Harriet, who married William Harsha, of Chartiers Township. David and Samuel died in early manhood; William devoted himself to school teaching and served two terms as superintendent of the public schools of Washington County, 1869 to 1875. He spent the last 25 years of his life in Cherokee County, Iowa, where he died October 13, 1905.

John Fee, son of William Fee and father of David Hamilton Fee, was born in North Strabane Township, March 10, 1817, but lived the greater part of his life in Chartiers Township. Although the entire Fee family is identified with the United Presbyterian Church, John Fee, when an infant, was baptized by the noted John McMillan, D. D., long pastor of the Chartiers Presbyterian Church, locally known as the Hill Church. In early manhood Mr. Fee was united in marriage with Hannah Quinn, who was born in Washington, Pa., in 1827. Mrs. Fee's father was James Quinn. He was a native of Ireland, but came to America in his boyhood days, and died suddenly in Wheeling, while still a comparatively young man. He was a stonemason by trade. He was survived by his wife and four small children. Mrs. Fee, at the time of her father's death, was only 4 years of age. Her mother's maiden name was Mary Campbell, and her mother, again, was Frances McBride. Mr. Fee was a carpenter and builder by occupation, being a master mechanic, and helped construct the county court house erected at Washington in 1845-6, which structure preceded the present county building. He also did work on many of the better class of buildings and dwellings erected in Washington and surrounding country. He was interested in the cause of popular education, and served a number of terms as school director. Retiring from the building business he engaged in farming, and for many years and at the time of his death was the owner of the Fee homestead in Chartiers Township. He was an earnest Christian, and for many years was active in the affairs of the Cross Roads United Presbyterian Church. He was a man who stood for the best things in the community's social and political life. To Mr. and Mrs. Fee were born six sons and two

daughters: John Nesbit, Lyda A., who own and reside on the Fee homestead, Chartiers Township; Rebecca J. married Matthew A. Cain, of Canonsburg, Pa., died February, 1906; she was the mother of two daughters, Blanche (died August, 1901,) and Hazel; Samuel G., a carpenter by trade and resides in Chartiers Township, married Anna, daughter of Samuel McCoy; their children are Howard, Belle, Charles, Anna, Hilda, Hannah and John; Ellis Gray, living in Chartiers Township, who married Catherine Stewart, has children, Arthur, Elizabeth, Clair and Ellis Gray; Harry, a farmer in Chartiers Township, married Jennie McCarty, their children being Alvin Arthur, John Stanley, Walter Leslie, Harry Glenn, and Lois Elizabeth; and William H., of Canonsburg, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume.

John Fee died in Chartiers Township Dec. 13, 1895, and was followed June 30, 1901, by Mrs. Fee.

David Hamilton Fee was born in Chartiers Township July 9, 1853. He enjoyed educational advantages in the public schools, Jefferson Academy and local normal schools. At Jefferson Academy he was a student under the well-known Prof. William Ewing. Mr. Fee engaged in teaching school in 1881-2, and then purchased an interest in the Canonsburg Notes, and within a few months became sole proprietor and editor of the paper, then a weekly publication. He conducted the business on his own account for ten years, when he associated with him his brother, William H. Fee, who had come into the office in 1883. The publication of The Notes was carried on for the ensuing twelve years by this firm, under the name of D. H. and William H. Fee. On April 18, 1894, they took hazards in establishing a daily edition, at a time when Canonsburg was hardly more than a village. The paper, however, by careful attention, succeeded, and The Daily Notes soon became a permanent fixture. Today its circulation is more than 2,000 copies, being taken in practically every home in the community where a newspaper enters. So firmly fixed became the daily edition that the weekly, which had enjoyed a large circulation, was discontinued at the close of 1905, and all attention directed to the daily. When the present Notes Publishing and Printing Company was formed, in the autumn of 1904, Mr. Fee was elected president of the company, and this position he still holds. He is also the senior editor of the paper and directs its general policy. The Notes is known far and wide as a paper that stands for what is right, and is not afraid to speak its opinions. Mr. Fee is an independent Republican in politics, but no political alliances interfere with his support of measures which he feels will benefit Canonsburg. Mr. Fee is one who has always had a deep appreciation of the beautiful in Nature and in Art, and his time outside of his office hours is divided



between his flowers and fruits and his books. He also possesses some ability as a public speaker, and has delivered addresses on a considerable number of public occasions. He is a charter member of the Monday Night Club—Canonsburg's oldest and most important literary society—and is active in promoting its welfare. May 15, 1884, he was married to Miss Eva Lee Pattison, daughter of Thomas Pattison, of near West Alexander. They had one son, who died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Fee are members of the Chartiers United Presbyterian Church.

Thomas Pattison, whose father, the Rev. John Pattison, was a minister of the Reformed Dissenting Presbytery, was born on the Pattison homestead, near West Alexander, in 1802. In early manhood he was united in marriage with Jane Humphrey, daughter of John Humphrey, whose father, Robert Humphrey, was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and founder of the town of West Alexander. Mr. Humphrey took part in the battle of Brandywine, and when Gen. LaFayette fell from his horse wounded, he was one of the men who carried him from the field. In 1825, when LaFayette revisited this country, he passed through West Alexander and stopped at the Lawson House (now the LaFayette Inn) and there he and Robert Humphrey met and talked over the incidents which took place at Brandywine, nearly 50 years before. Robert Humphrey's remains rest in the old burying ground adjoining the West Alexander Cemetery. To Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Pattison were born the following children: Nancy Margaret, who died in Washington in 1905; John K., who is living at Port Orchard, in the State of Washington; Martha A., who is living in Canonsburg; Robert H., who died at Condon, Oregon, in 1909; Mary R., who married George W. Ramsey and is living in West Alexander; Rachel J., of Morganza, Pa.; Eva L., who married D. H. Fee, and resides in Canonsburg; and Samuel A., publisher and editor of the Central Point (Oregon) Herald.

WILLIAM HUSTON FEE, of Canonsburg, one of the editors of Canonsburg's only newspaper, The Daily Notes, has devoted nearly his entire life to that journal, having entered the office when a boy of 14. Born October 16, 1868, near McConnells Mills, Chartiers Township, the son of John and Hannah (Quinn) Fee, he spent the first 14 years of his life at the Fee homestead, "an old farm house with meadows wide." The youngest of eight children—six brothers and two sisters—he escaped lightly from farm tasks, the brunt of the work falling upon the older boys.

He went very irregularly to school, but early learned to read the weekly newspapers that were taken in the home, and learned more from these than from school

books. In February, 1883, when a little more than 14 years of age, he entered the office of the Canonsburg Notes, then a weekly paper, and passed through the "printer's devil" stage, learning to set type and do the other work of a country printing office of the early 80's, his brother, D. H. Fee, having a short time before this purchased an interest in the Notes. Ever since he has been actively engaged on the paper, and for some years has held the position of news editor. He obtained a half interest in the paper in 1892 from his brother, and is now one of the principal stockholders in The Notes Publishing and Printing Company, formed in 1904, and of which he is vice president. He does much of the writing on the paper, writing the heads and directing the general makeup of the news matter. About the office he is regarded as capable, but has always kept himself in the background, doing whatever he could to make the Notes, a daily paper since 1894, a newspaper better than the average small town journal. How well he and his associates have succeeded may be a matter of opinion, but this is true: they have seen all competition fall by the wayside, although Canonsburg has had as many as three newspapers at the same time.

Mr. Fee devotes his time entirely to the Notes and his home. He belongs to no society or lodge, believing that a newspaper editor should be as free as possible from alliances of any kind. Petty offices have never appealed to his taste. He owns a library in which the works of nearly all the standard authors may be found.

On October 28, 1891, Mr. Fee was united in marriage to Julia May Humphrey, of West Alexander, Pa., daughter of Robert Humphrey, of Ohio County, W. Va., a descendant of Robert Humphrey, a soldier of the Revolution and founder of the town of West Alexander. The maiden name of Mrs. Humphrey, Mrs. Fee's mother, was Harriet Tanner, and she was a native of Philadelphia. She died in 1899. The following children are living, 1910: Rachel, wife of M. M. Lewis, Gillespie, Ill.; Susan, wife of Henry Patterson, Kendall, Kan.; Robert F., living near West Alexander, Pa., and Martha, wife of M. H. Redwood, Wheeling, W. Va.

Mr. and Mrs. Fee's only son, Dwight Humphrey Fee, was born in Canonsburg, September 4, 1892, and is now (1910) a member of the senior class of the high school at Canonsburg. The family are members of the United Presbyterian Church.

W. E. McCracken, proprietor of the Courtney Pharmacy, at Courtney, Pa., and a representative citizen of that place, was born at Burnsville, West Finley Township, Washington County, Pa., April 10, 1866, and is a son of Dr. Silas and Henrietta (Grimm) McCracken.

Dr. Silas Clark McCracken was born in Greene County,

Pa., one of a family of four sons and three daughters and was the only one to remain on the home farm until he reached manhood. He then entered the office of an old medical practitioner, Dr. Grey, of Greene County, and there prepared for medical college, later graduating from the Western Reserve at Cleveland, Ohio. He entered upon practice at Burnsville, in Washington County, from there moved to Claysville, later to Wheeling, W. Va., then to Jacktown, in Greene County, later returned to Claysville, and in 1890 located in Washington, Pa., where his death occurred in May, 1907, at the age of sixty-seven years. His widow survives and resides with a daughter, at Washington. To Dr. Silas Clark and Henrietta McCracken the following children were born: William Emmett, James Linn, J. T., Robert C., George T., Etta, John, and two who died in infancy. Etta is the wife of F. B. Miller, of Washington, and the mother is a member of their household.

William Emmett McCracken attended the local schools until he was seventeen years of age and then entered the drug store of Dr. Minton at Claysville, with whom he remained for seven years. In 1888 he went to Washington and was employed in a drug store there for two years, and from there, in 1890, came to Courtney and entered the employ of Dr. Bellick, at his own present location. In 1894 he purchased the store from Dr. Billick and has continued in the drug business here ever since. He has real estate holdings both here and at Monongahela, and is a director of the Courtney Fire Brick Company, and is also a stockholder in the First National Bank at Monongahela and a director in the Monongahela Stone and Clay Manufacturing Company at Uniontown.

Mr. McCracken was married to Miss Maud Phillis, a daughter of Jacob and Martha Phillis, of Beaver County, Pa., and they have two children: Maxine and Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. McCracken are members of the Presbyterian Church, attending services at Monongahela. In politics, Mr. McCracken is a Democrat.

JACOB DIMIT, one of the substantial citizens of Jefferson Township, Washington County, who is cultivating an excellent 70-acre farm adjoining the town of Eldersville, Pa., was born March 15, 1846, in Brooke County, now West Virginia, and is a son of Benjamin and Sidney (Lée) Dimit, and a grandson of Jacob and Elizabeth Dimit.

Benjamin Dimit was a native of Virginia and his wife of Ohio. He was a lifelong agriculturist and they spent their last years on their farm in Washington County. They were members of the Methodist Protestant Church, and their burial was in Bethel Cemetery. To Benjamin and Sidney Dimit there were born the following children: Ehas, who was killed in the Civil War, when serving as a soldier; Rebecca Ann, who married John Virtue,

of Danbury, Iowa; Jacob; Mary Katherine, who married Frank Buxton, of Independence Township; Margaret Jane, who married James Martin, and they live near Fowlertown, W. Va.; Robert, deceased; Hugh Patterson, who lives at Danbury, Iowa; Benjamin, deceased; David, who lives in Independence Township; Addie, who married Andrew Farrer, of West Middletown; Sarah, who married Ambrose Pry, lives near Danbury, Iowa; Elizabeth, who married Abraham Pry, of Cross Creek Township; and Permelia, who married Edward Tangeman, of Danbury, Iowa.

Jacob Dimit attended the schools of Jefferson Township until seventeen years of age, when he went to Independence Township and for ten years rented a farm there, during which time he served as judge of election for one term, but refused re-election, preferring to give his whole time to his duties on the farm. His first farm in Jefferson Township consisted of 96 acres, which he bought from Henry Cooper, known as the McConnell farm, which he sold in 1907 and moved to his present property, which he bought in the spring of that year and he has since continued to cultivate with much success.

On February 22, 1874, Mr. Dimit was married to Amy Ann Allen, daughter of Samuel and Annie (Cole) Allen, farming people of Cross Creek Township, who are now both deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Allen were the parents of the following children: John, deceased; Susan, deceased, who was the wife of James Drake; Amy Ann; Martha Jane, who married Joseph Vance; and Sarah Agnes, who married Robert Dimit, a brother of Jacob. To Mr. and Mrs. Dimit have been born seven children, namely: John F., who married Anna Stevenson and has three sons,—Arthur, Ralph and Wilbur; Eliza and Samuel, both deceased; Jesse, who married Motlena Walker and has two children,—Wilma and Donald; Benjamin and Catherine, both deceased; and Anna, who married Bert Irwin and has one son, Kenneth.

Mr. Dimit was formerly a Republican in politics, but he now casts his vote with the Prohibition party. Fraternally, he is connected with the Odd Fellows, Lodge No. 805, at Eldersville. The family is connected with the Methodist Protestant Church at Bethel.

JOHN ALEXANDER LETHERMAN, M. D., a prominent physician and surgeon of California, Pa., president of the borough council, and a director of the First National Bank, has been identified with the medical profession of California since 1874, and was born February 28, 1848, on a farm in West Bethlehem Township, Washington County, Pa., a son of Demas McFarland and Jane (Munce) Letherman. The father of our subject was born and reared in Washington County, Pa., and was a son of John Letherman, who was of German ancestry, but a native of Maryland. The mother was also born



and reared near Washington and was a daughter of Joseph Munce, a native of Ireland, who lived to be more than 100 years of age.

Dr. Letherman was reared on the farm in West Bethlehem Township, and after a preliminary education in the district schools, attended Waynesburg College and the Normal School at California, after which he taught one term in Somerset Township, Washington County. He then began the study of medicine with Dr. James McDonough, of California, and in 1874 graduated from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York City, since which time he has been continuously and successfully engaged in the practice of his profession at California. Dr. Letherman has been a member of the council for the greater part of thirty years, and is the present president of that body. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum, and also of the Century Club, which is the leading literary club of the Upper Monongahela Valley, and is often called upon to prepare papers pertaining to his profession to be read before this club.

Dr. Letherman owns the building now occupied by the Arlington Hotel, and was formerly used by him as a dwelling and office.

Dr. Letherman was united in marriage with Alberta Ward, who was born in Washington County, a daughter of James Ward, and died in 1895. They have one son, Ralph, who was killed in a coasting accident, February 8, 1905, when fourteen years of age.

JOHN H. SIMPSON, who has been a resident of Washington, Pa., for twenty-one years, resides at No. 234 West Wheeling street and carries on a large business as a contracting painter. He was born in Fulton County, Pa., in 1845, and is a son of Samuel Simpson.

The Simpson family is of Irish extraction. When young men, Robert and Jacob Simpson, brothers, the former of whom became the grandfather of John H. Simpson, left Londonderry, Ireland, to seek their fortunes on the other side of the Atlantic Ocean. They landed in Chester County, Pa., in 1790, when they separated and it is doubtful if they ever met again. In those early days transportation was difficult and mails were uncertain, hence communication between the brothers was infrequent. Robert Simpson settled in Lancaster County, but hearing that his brother Jacob had moved to Bedford County, he also moved there in 1822, but only to find that Jacob had moved to Washington County in 1820. Perhaps at this time Robert Simpson was in failing health, as he died in 1824, at McConnellsburg, now the county seat of Fulton County, and possibly this was one reason that he sought to re-establish fraternal relations. Robert Simpson left descendants. Samuel, one of his sons, followed farming in Bedford, now Fulton County, from 1822 until his death in 1897.

John H. Simpson remained with his father through his school period and after that started west, as did his grandfather before him. He resided at different points, and at Burlington, Iowa, learned his trade, one which he has followed more or less continuously ever since. In 1889 he came to Washington and here has become a leading business man in his line and a substantial and useful citizen.

At Clarinda, Iowa, in 1884, Mr. Simpson was married to Miss Kate M. Kahl, who was born and reared in Washington County, Pa., and is a daughter of Jonathan Kahl. Mr. and Mrs. Simpson have one daughter, Lyda C., who is the wife of W. C. Radley, of Washington, Pa. Mr. Simpson is identified with the Odd Fellows, belonging to the lower branch and also to the Encampment.

THOMAS J. TOPE, general contractor, residing on his farm of fifty acres, situated in Cecil Township, Washington County, where he is engaged in raising thoroughbred horses, was born in Hancock County, W. Va., April 27, 1862, and is a son of Jacob J. and Louisa (Lankfoot) Tope.

Jacob J. Tope was born in Hancock County, W. Va., December 9, 1818, attended school in Holliday's Cove, in Brooke County, and as soon as old enough took charge of the farm of 270 acres, 100 of which he cleared from the forest. His father had died when he was only three years old and thus heavy responsibilities were placed on his shoulders when he was yet young. He married Louisa Lankfoot, a daughter of Obadiah Lankfoot. She died March 5, 1905, surviving her husband from August 5, 1891. They were buried at Fairview, W. Va.

They had the following children: Alice, who is now deceased, was the wife of Thomas Stephenson; Anna, who married James Gillon, of Frankfort Springs, Pa.; George T., who died from an accident when four years old; James B., who is engaged in farming on the old homestead, married Mary McCrea; William J., who died in 1882, was an attorney at Omaha, Neb.; Mary V., who is the wife of Joseph Peterson, at Toronto, Ohio; John McC., who is engaged in a livery and feed business at Toronto, married Lucy Taff; Thomas J.; Idella, who died aged five months; Frank, who is a mill worker, married Laura Hutzson; Charles W., who resides at Burgettstown, married Amanda Chambers; and Ella C., who married Clarence James, who is superintendent of the Kansas Oil and Gas Company, and they reside in East End, Pittsburg. This large family was reared on the homestead in West Virginia, where the parents spent their lives. They were worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The father was a Whig in politics.

Thomas J. Tope was educated in the schoolhouse that stood on his father's plantation. When he reached manhood he engaged in a livery business at New Cumberland

and from there went into the oil fields, first as a teamster and later became a contractor. In 1886 he married, and for two years afterward lived on a rented farm, then spent two years at New Cumberland as a livery man, lived one year at Scott's Siding, in Allegheny County, and from that time until the spring of 1897, he engaged in contracting at McDonald and other points. He still makes contracting a prominent business activity. He then purchased his present farm and has built up a reputation for the fine horses bred here, shipping them to many different parts of the country.

On May 5, 1886, Mr. Tope was married to Miss Florence B. Anderson, a daughter of John and Lydia Anderson, of Hancock County, W. Va., and they have one son, Edward C. The latter married Helen Williams, and they have two children: Donald J. and Stewart Edgar Tope. Mr. Tope and family belong to the Presbyterian Church at McDonald. He is identified with the Republican party and is serving acceptably in his second term as road supervisor of Cecil Township. He is a valued member of the Union Agricultural Association at Burgettstown.

JOHN A. RAY, president of the Washington National Bank of Burgettstown, Pa.; of the Farmers' National Bank of Hickory, Pa.; and Lincoln National Bank of Avella, Pa.; and vice-president of the First National Bank of Washington, Pa.; of the Farmers' and Miners' Bank of Marianna, Pa., and of the Dexter Coal Company, is one of the leading financiers of western Pennsylvania. Mr. Ray was born at Greensburg, Westmoreland County, Pa., June 2, 1865, and is a son of James and Elizabeth (Smith) Ray.

John A. Ray obtained his education in the public schools of Greensburg. Almost in boyhood he learned telegraphing and worked as a telegraph operator for seven years, and for eleven more years was connected with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, being train despatcher for seven years and chief train despatcher and division operator for four years of this time. For eight succeeding years he served in the capacity of real estate agent for the Pittsburg-Buffalo Company. Mr. Ray has been prominently identified with the banking interests of this section for a prolonged period and his careful, conservative management of large financial institutions, has secured to him the confidence of capitalists as well as the people of small means, who have given practical support to those institutions with which his name is associated.

Mr. Ray is affiliated with the Republican party. He was reared in the Episcopal Church.

CHARLES JOHN METZGER, deceased, was one of Union Township's most highly respected German-Amer-

ican citizens and was well and favorably known all through western Pennsylvania. He was born in Germany, November 13, 1852, and died on his farm in Union Township, Washington County, Pa., October 27, 1906.

The parents of Mr. Metzger were Frederick and Barbara Metzger, who lived on their own large farm near Wittenberg, Germany. After the mother died the father married again and to the two marriages he had twenty-two children born to him, the seven of the first union being: Michael, Fred, Charles, George, Rose, John and Caroline. Three of these came to America—Charles, Fred and Caroline. Fred died at Youngstown, Ohio. Caroline is the wife of Valentine Laubenheimer and lives at Pittsburg.

Charles J. Metzger lived to manhood in his own land. He attended school, helped his father on the home farm and also learned the butchering trade. When he came to America he located at Pittsburg, embarking in the meat business, and for eleven years operated a butcher shop on Penn avenue, near the union station in that city. For fifteen years afterward he was established in the meat business at Duquesne Heights, Pittsburg, after which he came to Washington County and bought 155 acres of good farm land from William Adams, in Union Township. This farm, with the exception of three acres subsequently sold, is still owned by his family. He was an excellent business man and he also had a wide circle of personal friends. He was identified with a number of fraternal organizations, including the Red Men, the Odd Fellows and the United Workmen, and was also a member of the German Beneficial Union. He was a Republican but never desired any political favors for himself.

Mr. Metzger was married September 20, 1876, to Ursina Punchera, and the following named children were born to them: Fred, who died at the age of twenty-seven years; Amelia, Charles, William, Lillie and Carrie. Mrs. Metzger was born on a farm in Switzerland and is a daughter of Adam P. and Amelia (Caspar) Puncher, both of whom were natives of Switzerland, in which country the mother died. Adam J. Punchera was a son of Jacob Punchera, the latter of whom was a preacher. Adam Punchera learned the trades of baker and confectioner and followed the same in different parts of the world. Although he spoke seven languages, he never learned English. The last twenty-one years of his life were spent in the home of his daughter, where he died aged seventy-six years. His six children were: Catherine, who married Peter Streamer, still lives in Switzerland; Ursina; Jacob, who lives in Louisiana; and three who died in infancy. Mrs. Metzger came to America all alone, when a girl of fifteen years. She found employment at Pittsburg, and lived six years with Mrs. James Klauss and then was with Mrs. Isaac Gooken-



heimer until she married Mr. Metzger. Mrs. Metzger is a highly esteemed lady, hospitable, kind hearted and very capable.

JOHN R. McNARY, carpenter of the Meadowlands Coal Company of Washington, Pa., was born in 1869, at Arden, South Strabane Township, Washington County, Pa., a son of J. D. McNary, and he was reared and educated in his native township.

In 1895 he came to Washington where he has since continued to reside. He was for some time engaged in the oil business, but for the last ten years has been associated with the Meadowlands Coal Company, of which he is at present carpenter.

Mr. McNary was married in June, 1892, to Hattie Morgan, who was born in Chartiers Township, a daughter of John and Sarah Jane (Martin) Morgan, and of their union were born two children; Ralph Edwin and Mary Eleanor.

John Morgan, who was born in 1821, in Washington County, and died in February, 1907, came of one of the prominent pioneer families of the county, and was, during his active career, engaged in agricultural pursuits and stock raising in Chartiers Township. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan were the parents of seven children: Hattie, the wife of our subject; Anne, married J. C. Barre, of Washington, Pa.; Belle, wife of George C. Patch, of Houston, Washington County; S. M. Morgan, of Washington; John, a resident of Washington; Ella, wife of Newton Carlisle, of New Hickory, Pa.; and Frank, who lives on the old homestead in Chartiers Township. Mr. and Mrs. McNary are members of the First United Presbyterian Church.

ROBERT EUGENE BYERS, vice president of the First National Bank of Monongahela City, Pa., and one of the leading druggists of the place, was born Aug. 15, 1848, at Fayette City, Pa., and is a son of Robert C. and Emily F. (Churchman) Byers.

Robert C. Byers, a native of Armstrong County, Pa., came to Washington County with his parents, who settled on land on Peters Creek, and when about 14 years of age, came to Monongahela City, where he engaged in tailoring, at which he worked for many years. He subsequently engaged in the drug business at Fayette City, Pa., from 1854 until 1860, when he removed to Belle Vernon, Pa., where he conducted a drug store until 1872, at which time he came to Monongahela City, and established himself in the drug business in partnership with his son, Robert E., the subject of this sketch. In 1882 he sold his interest to his son and lived in retirement at Monongahela City until the time of his death, Aug. 31, 1899, at the age of 80 years. He married Emily F. Churchman, a Quaker, and a native of Dela-

ware, who came to this county alone, and on horseback, and of their union were born the following children: Albert, deceased; Josephine, deceased wife of Isaac Bailey, also deceased; Emma, who is the wife of John Furnier; Robert Eugene, our subject; William C., a physician; Theodore M.; and Isaac E., deceased.

Robert Eugene Byers was reared at Fayette City, Pa., where he attended the common schools, and at the age of 13 years began working on a farm, for one dollar a week and his dinners. In 1860 he entered his father's store at Belle Vernon as a clerk, and in 1870 came to Monongahela City and embarked in the drug business in partnership with his father, who came here in 1872. The business was conducted under the firm name of R. C. Byers & Son, and in 1872 their store was destroyed by fire. That same year they erected the Byers block, which is located on the corner of Fourth and Main streets, and in 1882 our subject purchased his father's interest in the business, and has since been the sole owner. Mr. Byers was one of the organizers, and is the vice president of the First National Bank of Monongahela City, which was established in 1901; is president of the Bellwood and Monongahela City Gas Company, which he was instrumental in organizing in 1885, and is also president and one of the organizers of the West Monongahela Gas Company, which was established in 1894. Fraternally he is a Mason and is a charter member of the B. P. O. E., at Monongahela City. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he has been treasurer since 1879.

On Oct. 12, 1870, Mr. Byers was united in marriage with Josephine C. Camp, a native of New Jersey, who came to this county with her parents, Benjamin and Rachael Camp, who are still living in Monongahela City.

MELCHIOR FEHL, respected citizen and successful general farmer of Cecil Township, Washington County, Pa., resides on his valuable farm of ninety-seven acres, situated two and one-half miles northwest of Canonsburg. He was born in Germany, February 8, 1869, a son of Melchior J. and Mary (Jost) Fehl. His parents remained in Germany, where his father subsequently died.

In 1884, when sixteen years of age, Mr. Fehl came to the United States and located in Cecil Township, and his first work was done on the McDonald farm, on the Cecil Township line. Six years later he married and lived for seven months afterward on the Cook farm and then rented a farm near Noblestown, but later returned to Cecil Township and operated the Slater farm until he purchased his present place in 1903, of John R. Slater. He has a fine property although the coal had all been sold before he bought the farm. There has never been an oil or gas lease on the place. He has done a large amount



ROBERT EUGENE BYERS





of improving and some building, repairing the structures then standing and, in 1903, erecting his commodious barn, the dimensions of which are 36 by 48 feet. He keeps about fourteen milch cows and owns some thoroughbred cattle. Mr. Fehl is a very industrious, practical man and has great reason to feel proud of the advancement he has made since he came to America as a poor boy.

On February 4, 1890, Mr. Fehl was married to Miss Barbara Kress, a daughter of Christian and Catherine Kress, the former of whom died in Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Fehl have four children: Henry, Catherine, Carl and Harry. They are members of the German Reformed Church. Mr. Fehl casts his vote with the Republican party.

ELMORE A. WILLETS, who has been interested in oil development in Washington County from the time of the opening of the Smith Pool until the present, is financially identified with some of Washington's most important business enterprises and also with those at other points. He was born in Pennsylvania, and is a son of Isaac Willets, who was one of the pioneer oil operators in the Washington field.

Mr. Willets was graduated from Yale University, in the class of 1884, with the degree of Ph. B. In January, 1886, he came to Washington, giving his father assistance for a time and later succeeding to his interests and responsibilities. For twenty-three years he has been a stockholder in the Citizens' National Bank, and is a stockholder in the Washington Electric Light & Power Company, and a director in the Real Estate Trust Company, all at Washington. He is also president of the State Bank at Belmont, N. Y.; a director in the Citizens' National Bank of Wellsville, N. Y.; a director in the Buffalo Commercial Insurance Company, of Buffalo, N. Y., and in other lesser concerns. His club membership is also large and influential. He belongs to the University Club of New York City; the St. Anthony Club of New York City; the Pittsburg Club and the Pittsburg Country Club, both of Pittsburg.

HENRY C. SPHAR. No family in Allen Township, Washington County, Pa., is better known or more highly esteemed than that of Sphar, which was a pioneer one in this section. A representative of this well known family now residing at Roscoe is found in Henry C. Sphar, who was born on his father's farm, about three miles from his present home, February 4, 1844, and is a son of John and Lucy Ann (Scott) Sphar.

It was the grandfather, John Sphar, who came first to Allen Township and acquired the land which subsequently became so valuable. John Sphar the second, father of Henry C., was born on the old home farm and later

became the owner of 100 acres of fine land. In the course of time, owing to railroad extension and other developing causes, this land became particularly well adapted as the site of a town, and Henry C. Sphar gave the land on which the railroad built the first station, the nucleus of the present thriving place, and John Sphar named the hamlet Lucyville, in honor of his wife, Lucy Ann (Scott) Sphar, who was a native of Washington County. The station and hamlet grew into a village, and into a prosperous town, and in the course of time absorbed more and more of the Sphar farm, and when a postoffice was established the name of Roscoe was given it.

Henry C. Sphar owns forty acres of the old farm which lies in the Second Precinct, and he lives in a comfortable and commodious brick residence, which was erected by a Mr. Griffith, in 1804, on the farm, about two miles distant from the old farmhouse in which Mr. Sphar was born. He attended the district schools and followed farming for some years. In October, 1868, he was married to Miss Hannah R. McElhiney, who was born and reared in Armstrong County, Pa. In 1869, Mr. and Mrs. Sphar moved into their present residence and have lived here ever since. He devotes considerable time to the growing of fruit and has the reputation of raising the finest grapes produced in Washington County. He is a director in the First National Bank at Roscoe.

Mr. and Mrs. Sphar have seven children: Alberta, Edwin F., Sarah, Mary, Lucy, Robert Argyle and William. Alberta married Thomas Eagye, and they reside at Charleroi, Pa. Edwin F. has been a leading business man at Roscoe since 1897. He was born in the old brick residence mentioned above, February 18, 1871, was reared and educated at Roscoe and married Annie Anderson, who was born and reared at California, Pa. In 1897 he erected a large feed store and grain warehouse and also operates a grain elevator. Sarah, who is a graduate of the University of Chicago, is superintendent of the kindergarten department of the public schools of Rochester, N. Y. Mary married Joseph H. Underwood, Jr., of Roscoe. Lucy is a teacher in the Roscoe schools. Robert Argyle is a graduate of the Philadelphia School of Pharmacy and is a student in the class of 1910 at the Philadelphia Medical School. William resides at home and is a graduate of Duff's Commercial College of Pittsburg. Mr. Sphar and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Roscoe, in which he has been a steward and also a trustee for forty years.

WILLIAM J. DULANEY, chief of the police department of Washington, Pa., and part owner of the Gasten & Dulaney market and grocery on Highland avenue, has been a resident of Washington for the past twenty-three years. He was born in 1877, in Greene County, Pa., and was about nine years of age when his



parents came to Washington, where he was reared and learned the tinner's trade, at which he worked for about twelve years. In 1904 he became a member of the Washington police force and two years later succeeded Alexander Rankin as chief of that department, in which capacity he is still serving. In 1898, Chief Dulaney enlisted in Co. H, 10th Pa. Vol. Inf., and served with the company and regiment through their campaign in the Philippines. Upon his return from the Philippines, he re-enlisted in the company and has been promoted through the various offices of the company, serving as corporal, sergeant, second lieutenant, is the present first lieutenant, and at the last annual encampment of the company was acting captain, and on November 22, 1909, was elected captain. Chief Dulaney has always taken an active interest in local politics. He is a member of the Lutheran Church, and fraternally is affiliated with the Eagles, the Knights of Maccabees, and the Modern Maccabees.

In August, 1900, Mr. Dulaney was united in marriage with Isabelle Carter, and they have four children: Harry, Charles, Bertha, and Frances.

SAMUEL CONNER, a highly esteemed retired farmer of Cecil Township, who is the owner of a tract of 187 acres of fine farming land situated one and one-half miles north of Canonsburg, and a second property of eighty-seven acres northeast of Venice, was born near Primrose, in Cecil Township, Washington County, Pa., March 10, 1840, son of John and Margaret (Edgar) Conner.

Samuel Conner, the grandfather of Samuel Conner, came from Maryland to Pennsylvania at an early day, and settled in Washington County, where he spent the remainder of his life, dying in his sixty-fifth year, and being buried at Candor Cemetery, where his wife, who had died when their son John was but a small boy, was also laid to rest. They were members of the Presbyterian Church at Raceoon, in Smith Township. Mr. Conner was a Democrat in politics. He married a Miss Graham and they had three children who lived to maturity, namely: John, William and Sarah, and probably two or three who died in infancy.

John Conner, father of Samuel Conner, received his education in the schools of Cecil Township, where he was married to Margaret Edgar, daughter of Adam Edgar. They had a family of five children: Samuel, Sarah Jane, Abigail, Adam and John, of whom Samuel and John survive. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Conner resided for a time in Cecil Township near the homestead and then went to the farm near Primrose where their son Samuel was born. In April, 1844, he purchased the farm on which Samuel now lives, and lived here until his death. He was a carpenter by trade, and followed that occupation until he located on this place. They were

faithful members of the Greenside Avenue United Presbyterian Church at Canonsburg. In politics Mr. Conner was a Democrat. He died July 29, 1892, Mrs. Conner having passed away February 14, 1890, and both were buried at Spear Spring Cemetery.

Samuel Conner attended the Cecil Township common schools, after leaving which he commenced farming on the old homestead, to which the family had come when he was four years of age. He continued to operate this tract until 1905, when his sisters died and he retired from active pursuits. He has two oil wells in operation and others are being drilled, and he also sells coal from his property to the National Mining Company.

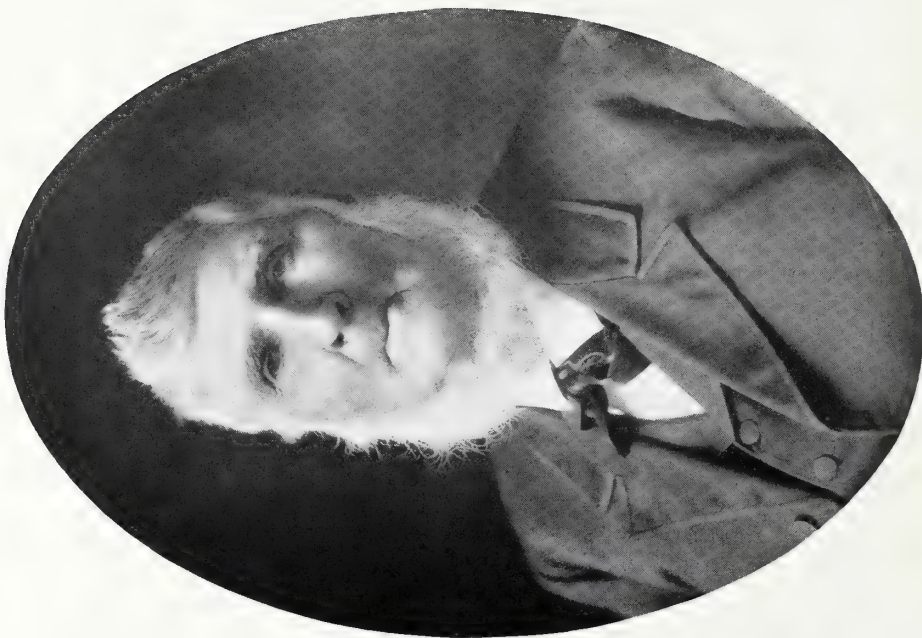
Mr. Conner is a member of the Chartier United Presbyterian Church. In political matters he is a Democrat, but he has never cared for public preferment, although he may always be found at the polls on election day, doing his full duty as a public-spirited citizen.

STEPHEN COLVIN RICHARDSON, deceased, who was long known in the vicinity of Clover Hill as a prosperous farmer and merchant, was born at Bentleyville, Washington County, Pa., in 1840, son of Shesh B. Richardson, who was a member of one of the oldest settled families in Washington County. Mr. Richardson received a practical education in the schools of his native county, and, as already intimated, his industrial career was one of activity along agricultural and mercantile lines, and was a successful one. He was a veteran of the Civil War, having served three years in Co. D, in the famous Pennsylvania regiment known as the Ringgold Cavalry. He settled at Clover Hill in 1867 before his marriage, and there the greater part of his life was spent. On his retirement from active business in 1901 he removed to Washington, where he passed his remaining years, his death taking place in 1906. He was an earnest member of the Jefferson Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, and served on its official board. Mr. Richardson was a citizen of sterling character, wise, just, kind and charitable. He was highly esteemed by those who knew him, and his death aroused sincere sorrow in many hearts.

Mr. Richardson was married in 1869 to Anna M. Britton, who was born in Philadelphia, a daughter of James and Matilda (Wallace) Britton. Her father, James Britton, who was born in Ireland, after coming to this country, resided for a while in Philadelphia, later coming to Washington County, with his family, at which time Mrs. Richardson was but a child. She was reared to womanhood on a farm known as the "Malden Farm," situated on the old National Turnpike Road, where her father, in addition to farming, was engaged in the raising of fine stock. He finally retired from active labor, and took up his residence in the borough of California,







MATTHEW BERRY



JOHN A. BERRY

this county, where his death occurred in 1895. His wife survived him about two years. They were the parents of three children: Anna M. (Mrs. Richardson); William R., who is now deceased; and Matilda, who is the wife of H. B. Baker, of Mt. Washington, Allegheny County.

E. IRVING BROWN, assistant superintendent of Plant No. 6, of the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company, located at Charleroi, Pa., was born June 25, 1877, in South Shields, a small seaport and glass manufacturing town in England, and is a son of Edmund and Laura Elizabeth (Davis) Brown. Edmund Brown is employed in the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company as assistant to the second vice-president.

E. Irving Brown was about fourteen years of age when his parents came to America, and his educational training was received chiefly at Smith Academy of Washington University, St. Louis, Mo. His parents located at Crystal City, Mo., where his father served as superintendent of the glass works, with E. Irving as assistant, until 1899. They then came to Charleroi, where they accepted positions respectively as superintendent and assistant superintendent of Plant No. 6 of the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company. In 1907 Edmund Brown was appointed general inspector of all of the plants of the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company, and the subject of this sketch transferred to the Allegheny River Plant at Tarentum, Pa., where he remained six years. Since 1896 he has been identified in an official capacity with the glass works of this county but has also served his time as a machinist.

Mr. Brown married Alice Fay Brant, a native of Missouri, and a daughter of John Brant, and they have two daughters, Marion Elizabeth and Mary Alice. Mr. Brown is a Mason and also belongs to the Elks.

N. C. HUNTER, general contractor, mainly in road building and railroad work, with offices in the Brown building, Washington, Pa., is one of the leading citizens of this place and has many important business interests. He was born in Brooke County, W. Va., in 1863.

Mr. Hunter attended school in his native section and later Knox College, at Galesburg, Ill., and for a few years engaged in farming. He then began contracting, in a small way at first, but increasing the importance of his contracts gradually and at the same time doing such excellent work as to establish a reputation for reliability and punctuality that has contributed to his reaching his present plane, being now one of the largest contractors in this section of the country. He has done much mason work and built innumerable roads all through Pennsylvania and West Virginia, and his highway and railroad road building has extended through Pennsylvania, Ohio and Maryland. He does business on a large scale. He

relies on his own judgment alone, never having admitted a partner. Mr. Hunter was the first contractor to start the building of the first Flynn road in Washington County, that being near Beallsville. Other large contracts may be mentioned and among these: the Franklin and Clearfield Railroad, where he put in 25,000 cubic yards of masonry; the masonry work on the Wabash Railroad, near Middletown, Pa., and Hopedale, Ohio; about twenty miles of roads in Washington County, and the building of the first Flinn road in Washington Road in Washington and Fayette Counties. Mr. Hunter is willing that his reputation should stand on the fine work he has done. He is president of the Smith-Hunter Oil and Gas Company and is a stockholder in several other prospering concerns.

In 1892, Mr. Hunter was married to Miss Olive Hatfield, a daughter of Rev. T. C. Hatfield, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. and Mrs. Hunter have five children, namely: John T., William E., Laura C., Harry B. and Virginia. Mr. Hunter and wife are members of the First Methodist Episcopal Church at Washington.

JOHN A. BERRY, vice president of the First National Bank of Houston, Pa., and president of the Board of County Commissioners of Washington County, was born in 1852, in Strabane Township, Washington County, Pa., and is a son of Matthew and a grandson of William Berry.

William Berry was one of the early pioneers in Strabane Township. There his son Matthew was born in 1822 and there he still resides, hale and hearty despite his weight of 87 years. Matthew Berry has been the largest breeder of the black top sheep in Washington County and was the pioneer in the introducing of this breed. He has always been a staunch Republican and never fails to cast his vote. He still continues to be interested in his business affairs and in all that concerns the younger generations of his family.

John A. Berry remained on the home farm until his marriage, when aged about 26 years, and then moved to Houston, which has been his continuous home for 31 years and during 20 of this period he was engaged in a general mercantile business. When the village was surveyed, he helped to carry the chain, and was one of those directly instrumental in having the place made a borough. For 16 years he served as postmaster and for nine years was a member of the borough Council. For the past 25 years Mr. Berry has taken an active part in politics. In principle, being a Republican, he has fought hard in the primaries for his friends, but when, occasionally they have failed to get nominations, he has heartily supported the other candidates, being a thoroughly loyal party man. He has considerable



capital invested here and was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Houston, has been a director since it began business and is now vice president. In 1889 he was elected mercantile appraiser of Washington County, and in the fall of 1908, was elected county commissioner. He is one of the representative citizens of the county.

In 1877, Mr. Berry was married to Miss Rachel McNutt, who was a daughter of William McNutt, neighbors in Strabane Township. Mrs. Berry died Feb. 18, 1909. Two daughters were born to Mr. and Mrs. Berry: Grace H., who died aged 8 years; and Ida May, who resides with her father. She is the widow of Smith McConnell, who died in less than a year of their marriage. The Berry home is one of the finest residences of Washington County. In religious faith, Mr. Berry is a United Presbyterian.

A. O. BEAUMARIAGE, postmaster at Bishop, Washington County, Pa., is one of the younger class of business men in Cecil Township, having been entrusted with the important position of general manager of the Federal Supply Company at this point, together with a responsible government office, at a time when many young men are still hesitating to embark in any enterprise. Mr. Beaumariage was born September 22, 1886. His parents are A. G. and Priscilla Beaumariage and they reside at Cecil.

On September 23, 1908, Mr. Beaumariage was married to Miss Sylvia Charles, and they have one son, Alexander S. Mr. Beaumariage is a Republican in his political affiliation.

NERI NEWCOMB, chief accountant of the Pittsburg Plate Glass Works of Charleroi, Pa., first came to Charleroi in June, 1890, when the Charleroi Plate Glass Company was established in this city. He was born June 20, 1848, on a farm in Geauga County, Ohio, and is a son of Otis B. and Mary A. (Wright) Newcomb. His boyhood days were spent on the farm, and his educational training was obtained in the district schools and later a select school. He was a clerk for some time in his uncle's store at Austinburg, Ashtabula County, Ohio, then went to Cleveland, Ohio, where he spent two years as cashier of the West Side Street Railway, after which he spent sixteen years at Akron, Ohio, where he was associated with Mr. Crouse in the Buckeye Mower and Reaper Machine Company. When the Charleroi Plate Glass Company was established, Mr. Newcomb came here as treasurer of that concern and served as same until the company sold out to the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company, who gave Mr. Newcomb charge of the Charleroi office, of which he is still chief accountant. The first officers of the Charleroi Plate Glass Company were: George W. Crouse, of Akron, Ohio, president; M. J. Alexander, of

Pittsburg, vice-president; the late William D. Hartuppee, superintendent and secretary, and Neri Newcomb, treasurer.

Mr. Newcomb was married to Anna Clark, of Haddam, Conn., and they have one daughter, Edith, who is the wife of William E. Barnes, of Creighton, Pa. They have two children: Hilda and Edith Barnes.

Mr. Newcomb affiliates with the Elks and belongs to the Royal Arcanum. He is a member of the Episcopal Church.

WAYNE J. PHILLIPS, who saw long and hard service in the Civil War, is one of Cecil Township's best known citizens and he resides on his well improved farm of twelve acres, which lies four miles north of Canonsburg. He was born in Cecil Township, Washington County, Pa., November 30, 1842, and is a son of Aaron and a grandson of John Phillips.

The great-grandfather of Mr. Phillips was the pioneer of the family in Cecil Township, where his son, John Phillips was subsequently born, married Mary Waits, and settled at a point known as Phillips' Rocks, where he had a summer resort of 380 acres of land. He was an elder in the Hill Church at Canonsburg and his dust rests in the old cemetery there. He was the father of fifteen children: James, Sarah (McConnell), John, Aaron, Moses, Elizabeth, Enoch, William, Amos, Sophia, Patty (Stevenson), Samuel, Joseph; Thomas, who died in infancy; and David.

Aaron Phillips, father of Wayne J., was born in Cecil Township and spent his life here, formerly owning the farm on which Campbell Wallace and J. W. Howe now reside. He married Agnes McKowen, a daughter of John McKowen, who owned over 500 acres of land in Allegheny County, and six children were born to them: David, who died in Oakland, Cal; Sarah, who married Rev. H. H. Fairall, of Iowa City, Iowa; Mary, who died at the age of fifty-six years; Wayne J.; Winfield Scott, who died aged thirty-two years; and DeKalb, who died in 1906. The parents of this family were valued members of the Miller Run Presbyterian Church, good and worthy people in every relation of life. The father died in October, 1880, and the mother survived until May 9, 1886.

Wayne J. Phillips attended the district schools and helped his father on the home farm until August 16, 1862, when he enlisted for service in the Civil War, entering Co. G, 140th Pa. Vol. Inf. At the battle of Gettysburg he suffered an injury to his right thumb which caused his being sent to the general hospital at Philadelphia, and resulted in the loss of this useful part of his hand. After that, on account of his disablement, he was detailed as a prison guard and was honorably discharged and mustered out, July 7, 1865. Mr. Phillips

then returned to Cecil Township and resumed farming. After his marriage he bought a farm of twenty-two acres and when he sold it returned to the homestead for seven years, after which he settled on his present place, on which he erected all the buildings now standing. In his political views he is a Republican and he has served in the office of township assessor.

On May 16, 1869, Mr. Phillips was married to Miss Anna Mary Cummins, a daughter of Joseph and Lavenia (Able) Cummins. The mother of Mrs. Phillips died when she was seven years old. Her father survived until January, 1879. He was born in Mt. Pleasant Township, where he lived for fourteen years. His family contained six children: John Cummins, who resides in Hickory; James, who lives at Library, Allegheny County; Anna Mary (Phillips); Sarah Jane, wife of James Speer, lives in Columbus, Ohio; William, who died at ten years; and Melissa, who is the widow of Henry Friend and resides in Washington, Pa. To Mr. and Mrs. Phillips the following children were born: Elizabeth, who married John Patterson, of Houstonville; Susan R., who married William B. Cowden, of Hickory; Laura, who died in infancy; Nancy, who married Darlington Johnson, Jr., of Mt. Pleasant Township; Gertrude, who married R. B. McCleary, of Clarion County; Scott, who married Blanche Fair, of McDonald; Alice, who married Thomas Smith, of McDonald; Emma, who married James Kerr, of Chartiers Township; and Joanna, who married Andrew Engle, of Mt. Pleasant Township. Mr. Phillips and family attend the United Presbyterian Church at Venice.

JOHN J. FOLEY, superintendent of the Manufacturers Light and Heat Company of Canonsburg, was born in Steuben County, N. Y., November 6, 1864, and is a son of Patrick and Margaret (Collins) Foley.

The parents of Mr. Foley were natives of County Carey, Ireland, came to America in 1846 and were married soon afterward. The father died at the age of seventy-two years and the mother when aged sixty-nine years. They were buried in a cemetery at Corning, N. Y. The family is one somewhat noted for longevity. The paternal grandfather, Patrick Foley, died in Ireland at the age of ninety-two years and the grandmother at the age of seventy-four years. One uncle of John J. Foley still survives, in County Carey, at the age of ninety-two years. To Patrick and Margaret Foley were born the following children: Kate, unmarried, resides in California; Michael, a supervisor on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, lives at Myersdale; William, lives at Prescott, Ariz.; Thomas, a driller engaged in the oil business, makes his home at Canonsburg; Josephine, residing with her brother, John J. Foley, is a

stenographer; and Mary, who still lives in the old home in New York.

John J. Foley attended school until he was about sixteen years of age and then entered the employ of the Standard Oil Company as an assistant in laying pipe lines from Olean, N. Y., to New York City, and worked in that capacity for four years. In 1884 he went to Pittsburg and began work there for the Carpenter Natural Gas Company, laying a gas line from Murraysville to Pittsburg, the promoters of this being later known as the Philadelphia Natural Gas Company, absorbing the Carpenter Company. Mr. Foley was with each company for one year. On October 7, 1886, he entered the employ of the Manufacturers Light and Heat Company as field foreman and he has been continuously in the employ of this company, advancing from one position to another until now he occupies one of great responsibility, being district field superintendent, his territory covering Washington, Beaver, Butler and Greene Counties, Pa., and a part of Ohio and of West Virginia. He has been a resident of Canonsburg since 1886.

In 1892, Mr. Foley was married to Miss Nora Houligan, who was born at Brady's Bend, on the Allegheny River, and is a daughter of Patrick and Nora Houligan. Mr. and Mrs. Foley have a family of interesting children, eight surviving and two dying in infancy. The former bear the following names: Margaret, William, Marie, John J., Jr., George Dewey, Catherine, Regis Canevin and Elizabeth. Mr. Foley and family are members of St. Patrick's Catholic Church at Canonsburg. Mr. Foley is interested in the Murray Hill Land Company and in other tracts and has devoted thirty years of his life to the oil industry. He is a man of fine address, bearing easily his weight of 200 pounds. In manner he is frank and friendly, but still impresses one with his executive ability. He has built up his own fortunes and takes justifiable pride in having done so.

LEVI WATT GIBSON, superintendent of the Franklin-Washington Gas Company, at Washington, Pa., is one of the representative business men of this city in which he has spent about a quarter of a century. He was born in 1854, in Armstrong County, Pa., where he was reared on a farm.

The opening of the Butler County oil fields attracted many young men from agricultural pursuits and among these was Mr. Gibson, who became a pumper first in the Butler fields and later became interested in the McKean County, the Cherry Grove and the Washington County fields and still later, in the same industry, visited the Oklahoma and Indian Territory fields. When he returned to Washington he was active in oil development and had charge of the drilling of the first successful



well, the Gordon well No. 1. He has valuable investments here and is one of the stockholders in the Manufacturers Light and Heat Company.

In 1879 Mr. Gibson was married to Miss Sarah M. Smith, who was born in Clarion County, Pa., and they have six children, namely: Roxy E., who is a teacher in the Washington public schools; Bertha May, who is the wife of Edward Anderson, of Sheriden, a suburb of Pittsburg; Etna G., who is also a teacher; Harry A., who resides at Washington; and Arthur Levi and Alford R. The family home is a handsome residence which Mr. Gibson erected on the corner of Jefferson and Wylie avenues. He has always been an active and public-spirited citizen, but has never accepted office except membership on the school board. With his family he belongs to the Jefferson Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is a trustee.

THOMAS C. RICHARDS, a prominent farmer and highly respected citizen of East Pike Run Township, who owns a farm of 200 acres, located in East Pike Run and West Pike Run Townships, has been a lifelong resident of Washington County, Pa., and was born July 28, 1833, in East Pike Run Township on a farm adjoining his present one, and is a son of John and Phoebe (Woodward) Richards.

John Richards, a native of Maryland, came to Washington County, Pa., during early manhood and settled in East Pike Run Township, where for many years he rented the Black Horse Tavern, which he subsequently purchased and continued to manage until the time of his death about 1856. He married Phoebe Woodward, who was a sister of Capt. Isaac W. Woodward, a well-known river captain, and nine children were born of their union, but two of whom are living, Thomas C., our subject, and John, of Coal Center.

Thomas C. Richards was reared in the old Black Horse Tavern, which was located on the farm now owned by the widow of Isaac Richards, who was a brother of our subject. Mr. Richards has always followed farming and with the exception of three years spent on a farm in Allen County, Pa., during his early manhood, has always been a resident of East Pike Run Township. In 1864 he purchased his farm of 200 acres, which is located in both East and West Pike Run Townships with the township line running near the house, and has one of the best improved farms in the township. The house, which is a large frame building, and the barns and all outbuildings were built by Mr. Richards, and while he continues to manage the farm, he has it cultivated on shares by Henry Hannen. Mr. Richards has always made a specialty of sheep raising. He is a director and one of the organizers of the Peoples Bank of California.

Mr. Richards was married February 19, 1874, to Ruth Hannen, a native of East Pike Run Township, and a daughter of Henry and Emily (Duvall) Hannen, and of their union were born two children, one who died in infancy, and John Henry, who died in January, 1907, aged thirty-one years. Mrs. Richards passed out of this life April 23, 1909. Mr. Richards is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

J. REED LYLE—Scattered all over Washington County are fine old estates which have descended from father to son, many of these having been originally secured by heroes of the Revolutionary War, after the termination of that great struggle. One of these, a beautiful farm of 184 acres, lying in Mt. Pleasant Township, is the property of J. Reed Lyle, now a retired farmer and stockman. Mr. Lyle was born on this farm, November 20, 1833, and is a son of Joseph, a grandson of John and a great-grandson of Robert Lyle.

The Lyle family is of Norman extraction, the original ancestor, Robert De Insula, from which the name Lyle has evolved, coming to England in the train of William the Conqueror. For bravery he was rewarded with large possessions in Wales. The family branched into Scotland and later, in the days of James Stuart, were established in Ireland and their enterprise eventually led them across the Atlantic Ocean. Not only did men of this name and family participate in the American Revolution, but it furnished the ancestry of six of the presidents of the United States, and "Stonewall" Jackson and Robert E. Lee were also of this family.

The founder of the Lyle family in America was Robert Lyle. He was born in County Antrim, Ireland, and was a son of Robert J. and Esther (Drummond) Lyle, and a grandson of John and Mary (Lyle) Lyle. His grandmother, Mary Lyle, was a daughter of James and Martha (Campbell) Lyle, and her father was born in Toreagh, County Antrim, Ireland, in 1645. Robert Lyle settled near New Brunswick, N. J., in 1742. After residing there for six years, he went to Northampton County, Pa., buying a farm in that rich agricultural region, and dying there in 1765. He was married in New Brunswick to Mary Gilleland and they reared a family of five sons and five daughters. All of the sons served in the Revolutionary War. The records show that he was a man of consequence, a justice of the peace, and an elder in the Presbyterian Church.

John Lyle, the grandfather, was born in Northampton County, Pa., in 1752, and was there married to Elizabeth Hays and they had seven children. In 1784, John Lyle came to Washington County and bought 400 acres of land, of which the farm of his grandson, J. Reed Lyle is a part. The name of the place, in the original land grant, is given as Hollywood Farm, and the grand-



J. REED LYLE





son has the old sheepskin deed recording the purchase and binding the bargain. John Lyle found that some squatter had started a few improvements, but the larger part of the clearing was done by himself and sons. Like his father he was a man of public importance, at one time serving as a county commissioner of Washington County. He was one of the leading members and supporters of the old Presbyterian Church at Cross Creek, deeming it a privilege to listen to the expounding of doctrine and religious exhortation although he had to ride many miles to attend the services. Undoubtedly he was a good and worthy man, one who set an example of righteous living to his family and community. His death occurred in April, 1826, and his burial was at Cross Creek. His widow survived until 1849, and her burial was in the Mt. Prospect Cemetery.

Joseph Lyle, father of J. Reed Lyle, was born on his father's farm in Mt. Pleasant Township, in January, 1798. His life was an agricultural one, he having inherited a part of the paternal estate. In his early years of maturity he was a Whig, but later identified himself with the Republican party. He served his township in public offices, being supervisor and school director, and he was also a worthy member and liberal supporter of the Presbyterian Church. His death occurred in 1881, and he was laid to rest by the side of his mother, in the Mt. Prospect Cemetery. He was married (first) to Janet McNary, a daughter of James McNary. She died in 1828 and was buried in the Hickory Cemetery. The four children born to that union were: John, Margaret, Elizabeth and Janet. In 1832 Joseph Lyle was married (second) to Mary Reed, a daughter of James Reed. She survived her husband for fourteen years, dying in 1895, and her burial was in the Mt. Prospect Cemetery. The children of the second marriage were: James Reed, Eleanor, Joseph, Eliza Jane, Pressly, and Mary Clementine.

J. Reed Lyle attended the district schools in Mt. Pleasant Township. He continued to live on the farm until 1866, when he moved to West Middletown, where he embarked in business as a merchant and continued until 1868, when he returned to the farm and has resided here ever since. During his active years he engaged extensively in farming and stock raising and these industries are continued, more or less under his supervision. About fifty head of sheep are kept on the farm through the winter, and cattle are raised mainly for dairy purposes, a large amount of butter being produced. At different times, Mr. Lyle has made substantial improvements on his farm and in 1908 completed the erection of what is probably the best barn in the township, it being a structure with dimensions of 36 by 56 feet. This new barn was utilized as a meeting place when the second family reunion occurred, June 16, 1909, the first

one having been held on this farm in 1884. Kindred to the number of 400 came from many sections, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Iowa, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois being represented. Hollywood Farm entertained them all and a delightful season was experienced by those in attendance.

Mr. Lyle was married June 12, 1862, to Miss Sarah Hartford, a daughter of John Hartford, and they have had eight children, namely: Mary, who died when aged one year; Elizabeth, who married William G. White, of Cross Creek Township; Lena C., who married H. S. Buchanan, of Mt. Pleasant Township; Maggie G. and Narcissa C., both of whom reside at home; James Edwin, who married Mary Neel, and lives on the home farm; Jennie R., who died in April, 1904; and a babe that died unnamed. Mr. Lyle and family are members of the Mt. Prospect Presbyterian Church in which he is an elder. In politics he is practically independent. He has served as a school director, but otherwise has not accepted any public office. He is a stockholder in the Farmers' National Bank at Hickory.

GEORGE W. COFFEY, one of Buffalo Township's most successful stockmen and a prosperous farmer of this section, owns 140 acres of very fine land at Coffey's Crossing, a settlement along the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad line which was named in honor of his father. He was born in Buffalo Township, Washington County, Pa., September 7, 1841, and is a son of George R. and Agnes (Dickey) Coffey.

The parents of Mr. Coffey were natives of Glasgow, Scotland, where they grew to maturity and married. With his wife and three children, George R. Coffey emigrated to America, landing at New York July 4, 1836. Coming on to Washington County, Pa., the family settled for a short time in the vicinity of Washington and for some years the father followed his trade of wagon making in that section. In 1848 he settled on the present site of Coffey's Crossing and acquired the farm which his son, George W., now owns. He continued to live on this land until within several years of his death, when he retired to Washington. He was a Presbyterian in his religious belief and a Democrat in politics. Of his children there are two survivors, Jennie D., who is the wife of Daniel A. Clemens, of West Washington, Pa., and George W.

George W. Coffey was a small boy when his parents settled on his present farm. He went to school in the neighborhood until old enough to perform farm duties and since then has given his time and attention to these. He raises a large amount of fine stock, having Poland China hogs and registered Shorthorn cattle. For two years he served as postmaster at Brenemen, the office at first being located at Coffey's Crossing, but for sev-



eral years the office has been discontinued, the introduction of the rural mail service making many of the old distributing places unnecessary.

On November 16, 1865, Mr. Coffey was married to Miss Narcissa A. McCoy, who was born in West Virginia, but was a resident of Washington at the time of her marriage. Her father was the late William McCoy. To Mr. and Mrs. Coffey seven children were born, namely: George R., Martha R., Ernest Lester, Clark M., Grace, Bessie E., and Chester W. Their record in brief is as follows: George R., who lives in Buffalo Township, married Jennie McKnight and they are the parents of six children—Mary N., Margaret E., George C., Ralph M., Willis D. and Belle Mildred. Martha R. is the wife of Walter Thomas, of Indianapolis, Ind., and has a daughter, Narcissa Ethel. Ernest Lester resides at Toronto, Ohio. He married Sarah Wallace and his children are Lucile, Nannie G., Margaret, Narcissa and Ernest. Clark M., who lives in Steubenville, Ohio, married Jessie Pennell and they have a daughter, Martha Ruth. Grace resides in Buffalo Township. Bessie E. is the wife of Forrest Chetwyn McElwain, of Canton Township, and has two children—Elsie Alberta and Martha Grace. Mr. Coffey is an independent voter, doing his own thinking and casting his ballot according to his own judgment. He enjoys the confidence of his fellow citizens in Buffalo Township, who have frequently elected him to office. He has served as road supervisor and for six years was a member of the township school board and during a part of the time was president of that body.

S. R. COLLINS, manager of the Collins Wall Paper Company, of Charleroi, Pa., was born near West Newton, Westmoreland County, Pa., May 31, 1875, and is a son of O. C. Collins.

S. R. Collins lived in Westmoreland County until 1891, attending school there until he was seventeen years of age, coming then to Charleroi, where his two brothers, M. G. Collins and C. G. Collins, had organized the present business. They began on McKean avenue, in 1891, and continued there until 1904, when they moved to their present commodious quarters at No. 419 Fallowfield avenue, and in that year S. R. Collins became a member of the firm and assumed management. The business has developed into a large and important one. Wall paper, paints, oils, picture frames, etc., are handled and their patronage comes from a large territory. Mr. Collins has never been in any other business, but has proved his ability in this one.

Mr. Collins married Miss Neva Greenwood, in 1901, and they have one son, Wilbert. Mr. Collins is not active in politics, taking more interest in business affairs than in public matters.

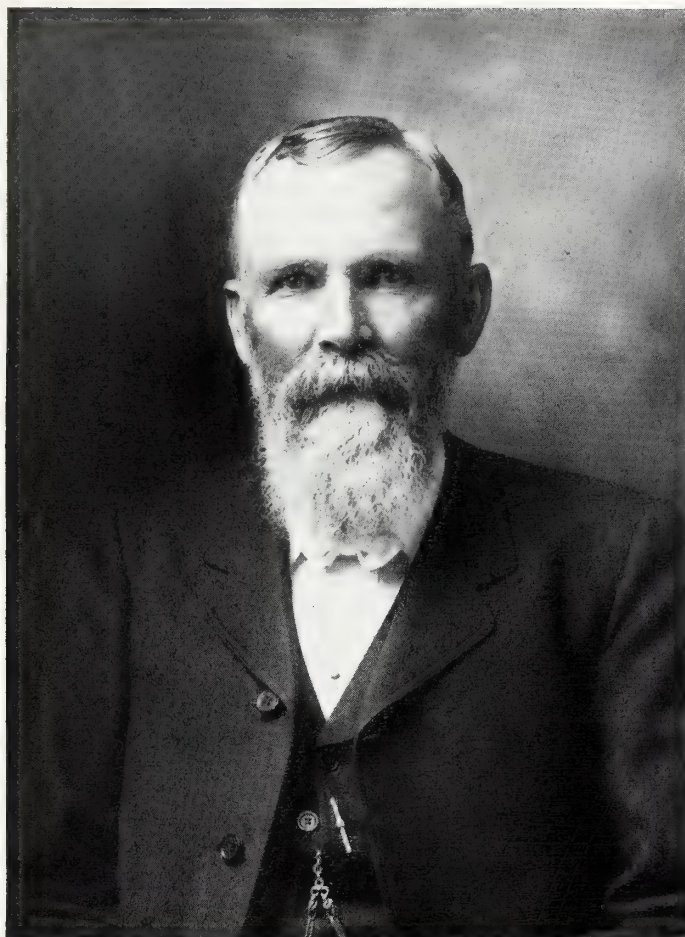
JOHN M. BERRY, a prominent farmer and owner of 187 acres of fine farm land in North Strabane Township, Washington County, Pa., was born in 1839, in Cecil Township, Washington County, and is a son of John and Jane (Eagleton) Berry.

John Berry, great-grandfather of John M. Berry, and a native of Ireland, came to America at the beginning of the Revolutionary War and settled in Lancaster County, Pa., where he married Elizabeth Gilmore, who came to America on the same vessel with the Berry family. Upon reaching this country, before either marrying or settling, John Berry enlisted in the Continental Army, for five years, and was with the forces under Gen. Washington, during the winter at Valley Forge. In 1796 he came to Washington County and purchased a tract of the George Washington land, in Mt. Pleasant Township, where he resided until his death. He was the father of three sons: William G., John and James.

William G. Berry, grandfather of John M. Berry, was born December 2, 1781, in Lancaster County, Pa., and was twelve years old when his parents came to Washington County and settled on land in Mt. Pleasant Township. He married Jane McConnell and lived in Mt. Pleasant, Cecil and North Strabane Townships until his death, on October 26, 1866.

John Berry, son of William G. and father of John M. Berry, moved to North Strabane Township after his first marriage, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred June 8, 1881. He was married (first) to Jane Eagleton, who died in 1844. There were seven children born to that union: a babe that died unnamed; Jane and Rachel, both of whom are deceased; William, who died in North Strabane Township; John M., subject of this sketch; David W., who was wounded at the battle of Cold Harbor, died in a hospital, July 4, 1864; and Matthew C., who resides in South Strabane Township. John Berry was married (second) to Mary Barr, a daughter of Col. Joseph Barr, of Peters Township. She died in 1864, their one son, Joseph Barr Berry, surviving until twenty-three years of age. Mr. Berry's third marriage was with Sarah J. Logan, who died in 1877.

John M. Berry grew to maturity on his father's farm in North Strabane Township, attended the district schools of that locality, and has always followed farming, now owning 187 acres of land, including the original homestead. He has taken an active part in the sheep industry and has for ten years been president of the "Black Top Spanish Merino Breeders' Publishing Association," of Washington County, of which he has been an active member since its organization in 1883, and president of the Pennsylvania Wool Growers' Association. He has been a member of the Washington County Agricultural Association and the Canonsburg Association during



JOHN M. BERRY





their entire existence, and is at present crop reporter for the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C. He served as a private in Co. G, 140th Reg. Pa. Vol. Inf., in the Civil War in the three-year service, and participated in all the battles of his regiment. He was wounded at the battle of Spottsylvania, in the bayonet charge at the "bloody angle" and was the first man over the works. After his recovery he was assigned to the Vet. Res. Corps and served until the end of the war, receiving his discharge June 28, 1865. He returned to North Strabane Township after his military service and engaged in agricultural pursuits. Mr. Berry is a Republican in politics and has served his township on the board of assessors, was a member of the Republican County Committee nine years, and was justice of the peace eighteen years, resigning that position when elected to the Legislature, from Washington County in 1902, and was re-elected in 1904, when he received the largest vote and largest majority any candidate for this office ever received in the county, before or since that time. He served in the sessions of 1903 and 1905 and in the special session of 1906. He was on the committee on appropriations, agriculture, geological survey and congressional apportionment.

In 1870 Mr. Berry was joined in marriage with Mary J. Weir, a daughter of Samuel Weir of Somerset Township, and of their union were born the following children: Samuel, who died aged one year; three that died in infancy; Minnie Jane, residing at home; John Lawrence Weir, also at home; and William Eagleton, residing in North Strabane Township, who married Elsie M. Weir, of Carroll County, Ohio, and has one son, Robert McConnell. The Berry family are members of the United Presbyterian Church at Pigeon Creek. Mr. Berry has been a member of the session of this church for twenty years.

GEORGE S. HORNBAKE, junior member of the well-known firm of Hornbake Brothers, lumber dealers and building contractors at Coal Center, Pa., was born March 1, 1857, in Greenfield, now Coal Center, Pa., and is a son of George W. and Hannah (Rothwell) Hornbake. His father was one of the pioneer merchants of Coal Center, but during his later life, ran a saw-mill and built coal boats. He assisted in laying out the towns of Coal Center and California, and died at the latter place in 1872.

George S. Hornbake was reared in Coal Center and since leaving school has been engaged continuously in the lumber and contracting business, this having been originally established in 1878 by O. O. Hornbake, Isaac J. and George S. Hornbake. Ten years later, Isaac J. sold his interest in the business to his brothers and has since been located at Martinsburg, W. Va. The Horn-

bake Brothers carry on an extensive business in Coal Center and employ from five to twelve men in their lumber yards, and formerly operated a planing mill, which was struck by lightning June 24, 1884, was completely destroyed and has never been rebuilt. Mr. Hornbake is a director in the Peoples' Bank of California, and is a trustee of the S. W. State Normal School.

Mr. Hornbake was joined in marriage with Theresa McCue and they have two children: George S., Jr., and Mary E.

G. S. PATE, general farmer, who owns 166 acres of very valuable land situated in Smith Township, was born in England, December 30, 1856, and is a son of William and Selina Pate. The parents had five children: Julia A., who married John Falconer; G. S.; W. B.; Emma S., who married Joseph McElhainey; and F. W.

G. S. Pate lived in England until he was twelve years of age, obtaining his education there, and then accompanied his parents to America, locating with them at Carrick, near Pittsburg, Pa., they later settling at Midway. On June 23, 1891, Mr. Pate was married to Miss Mary Rabb, a daughter of George Rabb, and they have had three children: Wylie G., Myrtie B. and Anna M., the latter of whom is deceased.

After marriage, Mr. Pate lived in Cherry Valley until he purchased this farm on which he lives, buying it from James Scott. All the buildings were here when he took possession. The coal has been sold to the Erie Coal Company; he has twelve oil wells. He carries on general farming and does a large dairy business, shipping an average of forty gallons of milk daily to Pittsburg.

Mr. Pate and wife are members of the First Presbyterian Church at Burgettstown. He casts his political vote with the Republican party. He is one of Smith Township's reliable and representative men.

LEWIS D. PIPER, proprietor of Piper's Drug Store, at California, Pa., is a leading citizen of this borough and served as its chief burgess from March, 1906, until March, 1909. He was born at Coal Center, Washington County, Pa., June 13, 1880, and is a son of Lewis D. and Mary M. (Hornbake) Piper.

The father of Mr. Piper was a boatbuilder by trade and he followed the same at California for a number of years. He died at Coal Center, Pa., April 6, 1907, where both he and wife were born when it was known as Greenfield. They had three children: William, Nellie R. and Lewis D., the two older ones passing away in childhood. The mother survives and is a beloved and honored member of her son's household.

Lewis D. Piper was reared at Coal Center and California and after completing the public school course



attended the State Normal School at California and then entered the University of Pittsburg, where he was graduated in pharmacy, in 1901. Prior to entering the university he had three years of experience in the drug business with his uncles, the Piper Bros., at Coal Center. After graduating he returned to the same firm and became their prescription clerk until March 20, 1904, when he opened his own business at California. He had prepared for the same by erecting his handsome two-story brick block and occupies the ground floor and rents the upper story to a dentist. He has always been identified with the Republican party and has constantly taken a good citizen's interest in public affairs, and in 1906 was elected chief burgess of his native borough, succeeding Hon. R. Kirk Richardson, and served with the greatest usefulness and efficiency until 1909, since when he has given all of his attention to his own expanding business.

Mr. Piper was married to Miss Maud L. Hague, who was born in Fayette County, Pa., and is a daughter of J. E. Hague. Dr. and Mrs. Piper have had one child: Mary M., who lived but five short years, her birth taking place June 10, 1904, and her death occurring November 16, 1909. Mr. and Mrs. Piper are members of the Presbyterian Church. He is identified with Monongahela Valley Lodge No. 461, F. & A. M.

AARON L. JOHNSTON, a prominent citizen of Cross Creek Township, Washington County, Pa., where for thirty years he has continuously held the office of constable, was born near Washington, Pa., April 8, 1838, and is a son of Henry and Catherine (Lanam) Johnston. He was the second in order of birth of his parents' family of eight children, the others being: John, deceased; Catherine, deceased; Henry, a resident of Missouri; Margaret, of Washington; Joseph and Robert, both deceased; Harriet, of Washington, Pa., and Nathan, living in the west.

Mr. Johnston attended the district schools in his boyhood and when eighteen years of age started to learn the carpenter trade and continued to work at the same until a few years since. His father had conducted a cooper shop and there is little connected with work in lumber that Mr. Johnston does not understand. While engaged at his trade in various sections he became well and favorably known and since 1880 he has been elected to office by his fellow citizens, serving full thirty years as constable, assessor and tax collector, also as road supervisor and in every position has been a very satisfactory officer.

Mr. Johnston was married (first) in 1864 to Mary Jerome and they had one child, William, who resides in Cross Creek village. In 1873, Mr. Johnston was married a second time, to Phebe E. Reed, who left two children:

Harriet E., of Cross Creek Village, and Thomas L., of Smith Township. The latter is a member of the order of Knights of Pythias. Mr. Johnston was married to his present wife, whose maiden name was Caroline Curry, on May 5, 1880. Her parents were Robert and Sarah (Stewart) Curry. Mr. and Mrs. Johnston have one son, Edwin, who was born August 18, 1881, and resides at home. He belongs to the I. O. O. F. and to the Knights of Pythias. Mr. Johnston and all of his children are members of the Presbyterian Church at Cross Creek Village. For thirty years he has been identified with the Masonic lodge at Burgettstown, Pa. In politics he has been a lifelong Democrat.

ISAAC WOODWARD RICHARDS, who passed out of this life July 16, 1908, was the owner of a fine farm of nearly 100 acres in East Pike Run Township, and was born on this farm in what was then the old Black Horse Tavern, October 2, 1842, and was a son of John and Phoebe (Woodward) Richards, and a brother of Thomas C. Richards.

Isaac Woodward Richards was reared and practically spent his entire life engaged in agricultural pursuits on the farm where he was born, and which is now owned by his widow, who in maiden life was Margaret Duvall, a native of East Pike Run Township and a daughter of Alexander and Jemima (Hannen) Duvall. The Duvalls, who are of French extraction, and the Hannens, both came from Maryland at an early period and settled in East Pike Run Township, Washington County, Pa. Isaac W. Richards and Margaret Duvall were united in marriage in 1866 and to them were born the following children: Hattie, married Eli Lilley, a farmer of Portage County, Ohio, and they have had two children, Glenn and Dale; Mina, married Robert Gibson, of Fallowfield Township, and they have one son, Kenneth; Nellie, who is the wife of Clyde Morris, of Carroll Township, has two children, Helen and Clyde Kerfoot; Elsie, who is an instructor in the Granville schools, is a graduate of the Southwestern State Normal at California; and Luretta and Violetta, both deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Richards have also reared Charles Hines, who is now twenty-one years of age, and whose mother was a Richards. All of the improvements on the farm, including the fine frame residence, barns and outbuildings were made by Mr. Richards. He served as a school director of the township for over twenty years, and in politics was an active worker in the interests of the Republican party. He held membership with the Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Coal Center, Pa.

JAMES B. WILSON, residing at San Diego, Cal., is a descendant of one of the oldest families of Washington

County. He was born in 1839, at Washington, Pa., and is a son of Hugh W. and Frances Emma (Barlow) Wilson.

The Wilson family can be traced back to the days when James Wilson and his wife, Margaret, were the first white settlers in what is now Washington. They were on very friendly terms with the noted Indian, Chief Cat Fish or Tingooqua. Great-grandfather James Wilson owned the property in Washington recently occupied by the subject of this sketch (this having been inherited by Hugh Wilson, the grandfather). James Wilson had four sons, James, Thomas, John and Hugh. The three elder sons sold out their interests in the homestead to their youngest brother, Hugh, and they are supposed to have started for South America, but all trace of them was lost.

Hugh Wilson, the grandfather, was born in Washington, in 1763, and was one of the pioneer merchants and the owner of large properties in and adjoining the town. Hugh W. Wilson, the father of James B., was born in Washington in 1812. He was a successful nurseryman, farmer and sheep grower. One of Washington's prominent citizens, he was a liberal supporter of Washington College in the days of its need and was interested and contributed liberally to the success of the Washington Female Seminary, of which he was a stockholder and trustee until his death. He was one of the first to express abolition views in this part of the county and was very active in promoting the "Underground" Railroad. He was an original stockholder in the Hempfield Railroad, now the B. & O.; also one of the original stockholders in the old Franklin Bank of Washington, now the First National Bank, one of the few banks that never suspended payment of gold. He married Miss Frances Emma Barlow, who was born in France, but was of English parentage. Her mother was a niece of Commodore Edward Preble and Mr. J. B. Wilson has in his possession a bronze copy of the medal that was awarded that gallant officer for bravery before Tripoli. His great-great-uncle, Joel Barlow, author of "The Columbiad," and Robert Fulton's most intimate friend, was Minister to France from this country and afterward was private secretary to Napoleon during the Russian campaign and was present at the burning of Moscow, and he died from exposure during this campaign. Mrs. J. D. Chambers, Mr. Wilson's maternal aunt, still survives, at the age of eighty-eight years and resides at Washington, Pa.

To Hugh W. Wilson and wife were born three children, namely: Edward Preble, who resides near Cincinnati, who was very prominent in railroad circles for years and now lives in comfortable retirement near Cincinnati; James Blaine, of San Diego, Cal., the subject of this sketch; Clara W., who is the widow of A. T. Baird and resides at Washington. Hugh W. Wilson

married (second) Miss Sarah Neville, of Pittsburg, daughter of Gen. Presley Neville, noted at the time of the Whiskey Insurrection, and a granddaughter of Gen. Daniel Morgan. Two children, Neville Craig and Rebecca Blaine, were born of this marriage, both of whom are now deceased.

James B. Wilson was married in 1862 to Miss Mary Leet, who was born in Washington, a daughter of Isaac Leet, a member of one of the prominent old county families. Isaac Leet was a leader at the Washington County bar and was also prominent in public life, being State Senator in 1834, afterwards serving as a member of Congress until his death in 1844. He married Margaret Swearingen Cook, daughter of John Cook and granddaughter of Andrew Swearingen. Mrs. Wilson's paternal grandfather accompanied Gen. Washington when he was a surveyor, before the need of his country brought him to command her armies. To Mr. and Mrs. Wilson were born four children, namely: Hugh, temporarily residing in Wyoming, for a number of years a resident of England, a trusted employee of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company; H. L., who resides in Washington; Emma W. (Speer), who resides at Washington and has charge of the probation work for the Juvenile Court of Washington County; and Frederick Barlow, who is a resident of San Diego, Cal. During the Civil War, Mr. Wilson testified to the loyal principles in which he had been reared by enlisting for service. He was called home before three months expired, however, by the sudden death of his father, whose responsibilities he then assumed. The Wilson family has been closely identified with the development of Washington and Washington County and her varied interests during all their history. The name is one which has always carried with it a sense of stability, its members uniformly having been worthy both as private and public citizens.

EMERY G. COULSON, whose valuable farm of 135 acres lying in Buffalo Township, Washington County, Pa., is devoted to agriculture and stock raising, was born on this farm, October 4, 1853, and is a son of Elijah E. and Charlotte (Warriek) Coulson.

Elijah E. Coulson was also born on the above mentioned farm in Buffalo Township and was a son of John Coulson, who was born in Amwell Township, Washington County, the latter being a son of Samuel Coulson, who was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, all being farmers, and John Coulson being also a blacksmith, starting his first shop and setting up his anvil in the woods, on land that is now the richly cultivated farm of his grandson, Emery G. Coulson. This was one of the first blacksmith shops on the old National road; in fact, it lay directly in the surveyed path, Mr. Coulson having to move it several



feet back. John Coulson died in Washington, where he had settled but a short time previously. He was a man of powerful frame and weighed 240 pounds. Elijah E. Coulson died on the homestead in 1889 and two children survive him, Emery G. and Walter J., the latter being a resident of Washington. He was a worthy member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church at Washington and was a man well known and much respected all over the county.

Emery G. Coulson attended the public schools near his home. His main interests have always been centered in his farm, to which he has devoted years of close attention, in this way making the tilling of the soil a very profitable business. He has also taken much interest in his stock and each year has a large number of fine cattle to dispose of, but has made a specialty of raising the Black Top sheep and keeps a flock of some 150 of high grade. His reasons for preferring this variety are founded on practical experiment.

Mr. Coulson was married to Miss Clara B. Noble, who was born in what is now Blaine Township, Washington County, a daughter of James Noble. They have a bright little son, James E., who was born May 2, 1902. Mr. and Mrs. Coulson are members of the East Buffalo Presbyterian Church, of which he is a trustee. In politics he is a Republican. He is one of the representative men of Buffalo Township.

HARRY MILLS, president and manager of the California Provision Company of California, Pa., has been identified with the business interests here since 1892, and was born April 29, 1863, at Clifton, which is located on the banks of the Ohio River in West Virginia, and is a son of Luke and Ann (Auld) Mills.

Harry Mills was practically reared in Mason County, W. Va., where his father worked some time in the mine, but when a small boy his parents removed to Kansas, where the father owned a farm, which forms a part of the present site of Kansas City and after a few years the family returned to Mason County, W. Va., where Mr. Mills later began working in a nail factory. In 1892 Mr. Mills came to California, where he has since been engaged in operating a meat market and a slaughter house, which he for some time owned in partnership with G. T. Wilkinson, whose interest in the business he subsequently purchased. In 1907 he organized the California Provision Company, of which he has been president and manager since its organization, and of which W. A. Roberts is vice president and G. T. Wilkinson, secretary and treasurer. Their plant, which is located just outside the borough limits, and their three markets, which are all in the vicinity of California, give employment to fifteen men. Mr. Mills is a self-made man in every sense of the word and is recognized as one of Cali-

fornia's most successful business men and is widely known throughout Southwestern Pennsylvania as a cattle buyer. He owns considerable real estate in California, having six dwellings, and his own residence is located on Third street near the new park. He has been a member of the Council since his election in 1907, and is a member and trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is fraternally a member of the Elks and the I. O. O. F. and the Royal Arcanum.

Mr. Mills was married in Mason County, W. Va., in 1882 to Mary Ellen Aston, who is a daughter of Thomas and Hannah Jones (Utley) Aston, and they have reared eight children: Harry Willard, who resides at Grove City, Pa.; Hannah Jones, who attends the State Normal School at California; Gladys, who also attends the Normal School at California, Pa.; Hilda and Marie, twins, who also attend the Normal School; George W. Kepler Mills; Alberta Virginia; and James Mark.

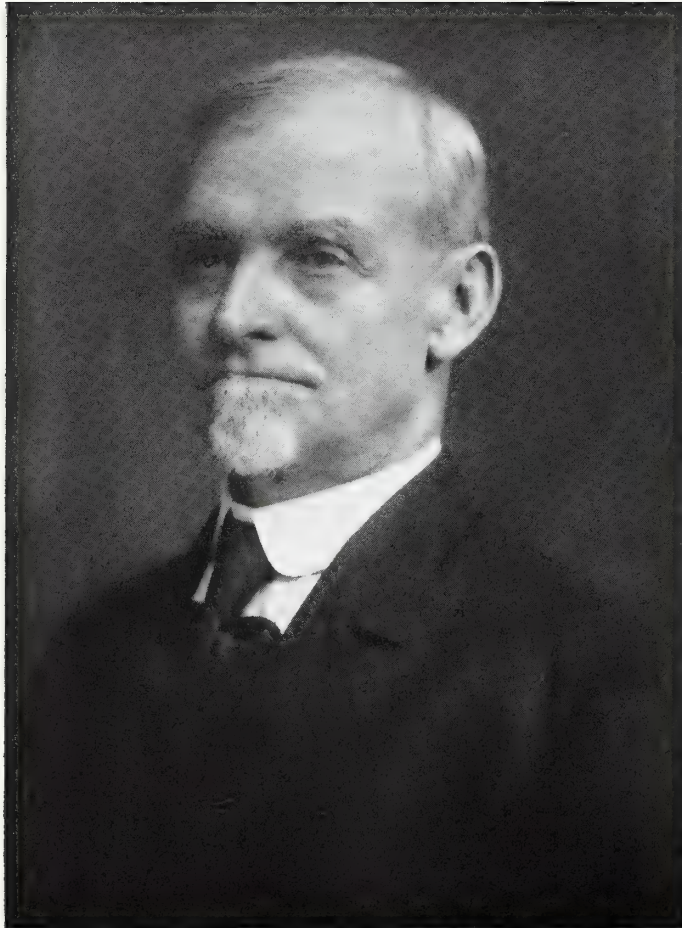
VIRGIL M. McDOWELL, who owns fifty-five acres of very valuable land on the Midway Borough line, and also operates a coal mine which belongs to the Pittsburg Coal Company, is a member of an old Mercer County family that came to Washington County in 1877. He was born at Sharon, Mercer County, Pa., February 11, 1861, and is a son of Jonathan and Nancy W. (Page) McDowell.

The father of Mr. McDowell died when the latter was three years old. In early manhood he followed the cabinetmaking trade, but later engaged in farming in Mercer County. He left three children: J. B., Sarah and Virgil M. Mrs. McDowell remained a widow for some time and then married Rev. John Moses, formerly of Sharon, Pa., but later a highly esteemed resident of Midway. He was the organizer of the First Baptist Church at Midway and was its pastor for twenty-five years. Both he and wife are now deceased and sleep in the Center Cemetery at Midway. To the second marriage of the mother of Mr. McDowell three children were born, namely: Charles S.; Carrie N., who is the wife of Charles Zeigler; and Margaret, who is the wife of Dr. J. M. Moore, of Midway, Pa. To Rev. Moses by a previous marriage, the following children were born: Elizabeth, who married Andrew Spears; Agnes, who married Wesley W. Kennedy; Anna, who married James Baker; Jane, who married Wills Collins; and Catherine, who married Jacob Spachman.

Virgil M. McDowell was educated in the public schools of his native place, of Hubbard, Ohio, and of Midway, and also attended the High School at Sharon. He is known as an excellent business man at Midway, and here the larger part of his interests are centered. In April, 1882, he married Miss Anna Eva Eathorne, a daughter of William and Anna Eathorne. Mrs. Mc-







JOSEPH UNDERWOOD, SR.

Dowell had one brother, William J., and a sister, Jennie, the latter of whom, who is now deceased, was the wife of Willis T. Hamilton. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Eathorne was married to Mrs. Caroline (Carter) Roberts, and they now reside at Carnegie. To the second marriage the following children were born: Thomas; Minnie, who is the wife of John Barnhart; Carrie, who is the wife of Albert Rimby; Lieve, who is the wife of Walter Douglass; and Albert, Bessie and Grace. Mr. and Mrs. McDowell have had six children, namely: Cora Edna, who is the wife of James Russell; and William W., John M., Rose, Clarence E. and Charles, the last named being now deceased. Mr. McDowell and family attend the Baptist Church at Midway. He is identified with the order of Odd Fellows, belonging to Midway Valley Lodge No. 888.

JOSEPH UNDERWOOD, Sr., residing at Roscoe, Washington County, Pa., is one of the best known men in the Monongahela Valley, where he has been connected with the coal industry for many years and has large financial interests in at least a dozen representative banks. He was born in England, June 18, 1834, and is a son of Joseph and Jane (Whatmugh) Underwood.

The story of Mr. Underwood's life is interesting and in many details unusual. He was born in the shadow of a coal mine and his entire childhood and boyhood were spent in the same environment. It was as a helper to his mother, who worked in the mines, that he started to earn a little to go to his support, and worked until the passage of the law refusing to allow women to work in mines. His mother died in 1856. He remained in England until 1863 and then came to America. The Civil War was then in progress and the first job of work he contracted to do was to help dig trenches around Pittsburg as the Confederates had invaded Pennsylvania. The battle of Gettysburg, however, was fought and the Pittsburg trenches were not required. At that time it probably made little difference to Mr. Underwood, his main business being to secure employment, but he was a skilled and experienced miner and easily found work at mining, at Buena Vista, in Allegheny County and remained there from June until September, when he went to Illinois and in St. Clair County fell in with a party of from eight to ten venturesome men who decided to go to Colorado. On account of the ill feeling engendered by the Civil War and the consequent lawlessness on the frontiers of civilization at that time, the party gave up the project at that time and he went to work as a miner in St. Clair County, where he remained until March, 1864, when he returned to Buena Vista and remained there until July 9, 1864, going then to Old Eagle, in Allegheny County, where he mined coal and then went into the coal business with a partner, having saved enough to purchase suffi-

cient coal to load two small boats. These the partners started to float down the river but they met with disaster, the boats striking the bridge at Steubenville, Ohio, and sinking. Mr. Underwood not only lost all he possessed in worldly goods, but almost lost his life.

This deplorable accident happened in September, 1866. He then moved across the river into Washington County, in 1867, opposite Monongahela City, and for a time resumed coal digging and continued later at Sunnyside, in Allegheny County, and here was made mine foreman and served as such for eight years. Afterward he served as mine foreman for one and one-half years, at Webster, in Westmoreland County, and then bought an old mine in Fayette County, across the river from California, Pa., and moved to California. He operated that mine for two years and then went into partnership with Joseph Coatsworth and Joseph Good and they bought the old Alps mine in Fayette County, directly across from the old wharf, in California. Then John W. Ailes, now of Donora, Pa., a Mr. Miller and a Mr. Elliot bought out Coatsworth and Good, brought in more capital and with Mr. Underwood formed the Old Alps Coal Company. Later this company sold out and opened the Snow Hill coal mines in Fayette County across the river from Roscoe. They also opened a small mine on the Jacobs' estate in Fayette County, which they later sold to James Black but they continued to run the Snow Hill mine and did a thriving business, buying steamboats and barges and sending their coal down the river as far as New Orleans. They also opened the two mines, the Vigilant and Crescent, at California, Pa. The stockholders—Joseph Underwood, John W. Ailes, John W. Dorinan, S. A. Taylor, W. I. Berymenn, and Henry Kinlock—formed a new company and secured a charter for that under the name of the California Coal Company. In 1900 after many prosperous years, they sold all their mines, boats and barges to the River Coal Company. Mr. Underwood still of the Crescent Coal Company, in Allegheny County, has large coal interests however, being one of the owners of the Crescent Coal Company. In spite of early hardships and later disasters, Mr. Underwood has been a remarkably successful business man. He possesses the sound business judgment which regulates the success or failure of an undertaking almost from the beginning, and since he has had the capital to make use of, it has been carefully and remuneratively invested. He is a director in the Charleroi Savings and Trust Company; in the Donora Savings & Trust Company; in the Farmers' and Miners' National Bank of Bentleyville; in the First National Bank of Roscoe; in the People's National Bank of California, Pa.; and in the First National Bank of Canonsburg, and a stockholder in all of these.

Mr. Underwood was married in England to Miss Ellen



Roseoe, and in her honor the village of Roseoe was given its name. Five children were born to them, namely: Mrs. Nannie Darrah, residing at Monessen, Pa.; Thomas J., residing at California, Pa., cashier of the People's Bank; Mrs. Jane Laur, of Pittsburg; Mrs. Elizabeth Speer, of West Belle Vernon; and Joseph H., Jr., cashier of the First National Bank of Roseoe. Mr. Underwood has been a continuous resident of Roseoe since 1881. He has never taken any very active part in politics. Fraternally he is an Odd Fellow.

SAMUEL MCFARLAND, born in Smith Township, June 11, 1812, died June 29, 1889. He was a son of Samuel McFarland and Jane Fulton, who immigrated to America about 1793, and after a brief residence in or near Philadelphia, Pa., settled in Smith Township about the year 1800. His children were William, John, Joseph, Samuel, Andrew, David, Thomas, Catherine, wife of Thomas Farrar; Jane, wife of James Farrar, and Mary, who never married. All of these are now dead. The life of Samuel McFarland was spent in farming, sheep breeding and dairying in Smith and Robinson Townships, except the year 1872 spent in Allegheny City and the remainder of his life in Burgettstown. May 25, 1837, he united in marriage with Jane, daughter of William and Mary (Logan) Van Emen, of Smith Township. Their children were Margaret, (intermarried with Thomas Donaldson, of Candor, now deceased), residing in McDonald, Pa.; William Van Emen, (intermarried with Jane Dunbar, now deceased), residing at Sumner, Washington; Sarah Caroline, (intermarried with W. Clark Aiken, of Bulger, both of whom are now dead, leaving to survive them Joseph M. Aiken, of Bulger); Mary Catherine, intermarried with James P. McCalmont, residing in Hanover Township; John Wiley, a missionary and teacher, who died at Juneau, Alaska, intermarried with Margaret Dunbar; and Joseph Fulton, a member of the Washington Bar, intermarried with Mary Agnes Rankin, daughter of Rev. James Rankin, former pastor of Robinson U. P. Church, Robinson Township, and Catherine (Pollock) Rankin.

Mrs. Jane Van Emen McFarland died August 24, 1853. Samuel McFarland, united in marriage with Matilda Duncan, May 22, 1861, who was killed by a runaway team near Raccoon Church April 23, 1865. On December 25, 1866, Samuel McFarland was united in marriage with Miss Margaret Bingham and to them was born one son, Albert Agnew, January 6, 1872. During the last sixteen years of his life, Samuel McFarland was a constant sufferer. He had been a member of the Presbyterian Church from early manhood. Politically he was a party Democrat, but sought no office or preferences in either party or church.

ALEXANDER BAILEY DUVALL, who at the time of his death was president of the Peoples Bank of California, Pa., resided on a fine farm of 210 acres in East Pike Run Township, and was also the owner of another tract of seventy-one acres in East Pike Run Township, Washington County, Pa. He was born March 19, 1825, in East Pike Run Township, a son of David and Mary (Bailey) Duvall, and died on his farm in this township August 12, 1907.

The Duvall family is of French extraction and was founded in Washington County at a very early period by Alexander and Elizabeth Duvall, natives of Maryland, who later in life removed to a farm near Brownsville, Fayette County, Pa., where they both died. David Duvall, father of our subject, was born in East Pike Run Township, Washington County, April 7, 1785, and died August 24, 1865. He married Mary Bailey, who was born in East Pike Run Township in 1782 and died here in 1862.

Alexander B. Duvall spent his youth on the farm, attended the subscription schools of the township and later worked the home farm on shares. He became a man of affluence and his farm consisting of 210 acres is one of the finest in the township, and in 1875 he erected a fine two-story residence, which stands on a slight elevation and commands a fine view of the surrounding country for many miles.

Mr. Duvall was the father of fifteen children, one daughter being born to his first marriage, Mrs. Nora Hormell. In 1870 he was married (second) to Josephine Pester, a native of Washington County, Pa., and a daughter of Moses and Elizabeth (Smith) Pester, the former a cabinetmaker of Granville, Pa. To Mr. and Mrs. Duvall were born the following children: Emma (Mrs. Jones); David R., a resident of Charleroi, Pa.; Mrs. Nellie S. Ailes; Mrs. Carrollus Deems, who is the owner of the farm of seventy-one acres in East Pike Run Township; Anna (Mrs. John A. Williams); Chauncey S.; John Shanton, a resident of Monessen, Pa., married Lulu Melick; Flora G. (Mrs. Nelms); Mrs. Belva L. Carson; Pierre L., who married Harriet Pollock; Alexander V., who resides on the home farm; Cassius A.; Jessie H., and Mary Josephine. Mrs. Duvall died May 10, 1895. Mr. Duvall was fraternally affiliated with the F. & A. M. of Coal Center.

Chauncey Slocum Duvall, the seventh oldest child of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Duvall, was born and reared on his father's farm in East Pike Run Township, and since 1904 has been actively engaged in the insurance business at Monessen, Pa. After the death of his father he was elected one of the directors of the Peoples Bank of California, his father having been president of same at the time of his death, and although successfully en-

gaged in business at Monessen, still takes an interest in the affairs of his native township, and devotes his leisure time to assisting his brothers and sisters in the management of the farm inherited from the father. Mr. Duvall married Agnes Gregg, and they have had one child, Albert.

THOMAS MARSHALL BERRYHILL, vice president of the Farmers' National Bank of Hickory, Pa., has resided in the village of Hickory since 1901, retiring at that time from active agricultural work, although he still retains his valuable farm of 163 acres, which is situated in Mt. Pleasant Township, Washington County. He was born in Smith Township, Washington County, Pa., September 19, 1834, and is a son of William M. and Maria (Marshall) Berryhill.

William Berryhill, the great-grandfather of T. M. Berryhill, was a native of Virginia and he served with the rank of captain in the Revolutionary War. After its close he settled at Greencastle, Pa., where he followed the blacksmith trade. In politics he was a Federalist and in religion he was a Presbyterian. William Berryhill married Ruth Steele, who was born in Ireland and was brought to America by her parents in infancy. Six children were born to this marriage: Ruth, William, Samuel, Elias, Isabella and Alexander, the latter being the eldest.

Alexander Berryhill, the grandfather of T. M. Berryhill, was born in Lancaster County, Pa., and from there went to Uniontown, where he married Mary Linn, after which they moved to what now is West Virginia, where he became a business man, for a time conducting a tannery and store at West Liberty. Later he became a river man and for a number of years carried produce and cotton between West Liberty and Nashville, Tenn., on the Cumberland River, and also on the Ohio, and while on one of his trips, he met the first steamboat ever seen on the latter great waterway. Although the sight must have excited wonder and admiration, it certainly did not frighten him as the record tells that he issued a challenge to the steamboat crew for a race to Short Creek, and this he won with his little produce vessel. After leaving the water he bought a small tract of land in Cross Creek Township, Washington County, Pa., on which he conducted a tannery many years. He lived there until the close of his life. He was a sound Presbyterian in religious doctrine. First a Whig in politics, he later identified himself with the Democratic party. He had eight children: William M., Moses L., Alexander S., Maria I. (McKinley), John, James, Samuel and Martha.

William M. Berryhill, father of T. M. Berryhill, was born in what is now West Virginia, while his parents lived at West Liberty, in 1802, and accompanied them

to Cross Creek Township, Washington County. He was a school-teacher and resided in different parts of Washington County until 1841, when he moved to Knox County, Ill., from there to Richland County, Ohio, and then to Knox County, Ohio, following farming and teaching school in the latter county. In 1848 he returned with his family to Washington County, settling in Cross Creek village, where he died June 30, 1848. He was a member of the Union Church at Mt. Vernon, Ohio. On December 8, 1831, he married Maria Marshall, who was born in Venango County, Pa., in 1803, and was brought by her parents to North Strabane Township, where she grew to womanhood. Mrs. Berryhill died within a few days of her husband, early in July, 1848. The following children were born to them: Alexander, who is now deceased, was a resident of Mt. Vernon, Ohio; Thomas Marshall; Abner, who died in Armstrong County, Pa., in 1858; Moses Linn, who died when aged two years; Arabella, who died in Allegheny County, Pa.; and James, who met an accidental death near Burgettstown, Pa.

Thomas Marshall Berryhill attended school in Knox County, Ohio, and also in Cross Creek village, after which he learned the blacksmith trade at Hickory, and for some ten years worked at the same as a journeyman, between Pennsylvania and Iowa. In 1859 he returned to Hickory and continued in the blacksmith business until 1863, when he bought a farm in Jefferson County, Ohio, on which he resided until 1867, when he moved to his present farm in Mt. Pleasant Township, which he continued to cultivate until he came to Hickory, in 1901. One period of his life has not been mentioned and it is one of which he has reason to be proud, it being when he was a soldier in the Civil War. He was working at Hickory when the battle of Antietam was fought, and his enlistment followed. He was a member of Co. K, which was organized at Hickory and served as State militia.

Mr. Berryhill was married March 21, 1861, to Miss Jane Griffith, who died May 30, 1901, and was interred in the Hickory Cemetery. Her father was Isaac Griffith, who was a lifelong resident of Mt. Pleasant Township and lived on the farm now owned by Mr. Berryhill. His grandfather, John Griffith, was born in Wales and married Letitia Blackburn. They came to America and the family was established in Maryland as early as 1765. Their son, John Griffith, father of Isaac, came to Mt. Pleasant Township, Washington County, and settled on what became the old Griffith homestead, which now is the property of T. M. Berryhill, who holds the original patent. Isaac Griffith was born on this place in 1800 and lived on it all his life, dying in 1867. He married Elizabeth Esler, a native of Mt. Pleasant Township, whose death occurred in 1857.



Mr. and Mrs. Berryhill had the following children born to them: Nettie A., widow of Robert Russell, lives in Washington, Pa.; William G., who married Della McCarrell, is a physician at South Sharon, Mercer County, Pa.; Blanche, who is the wife of Harry A. Smith, residing at Portland, Ore.; Charles, who operates the home farm, married Eva Denny; and Lulu A., who resides with her father.

In politics, Mr. Berryhill is a Republican. He served in all the elective offices in the part of the township in which his farm is situated, a part of which is now included in the village of Hickory, 100 lots being known as the T. M. Berryhill addition. He is a stockholder in the Guardian Trust Company of Pittsburg, and for two years has been vice president of the Farmers' National Bank, of which he is a charter director and large stockholder. He is a member of the United Presbyterian Church at Hickory.

WALTER BYERLY, vice president and general manager of the Charleroi Lumber Company, building contractors at Charleroi, Pa., and president of the Westmoreland Lumber Company, at Monessen, Pa., is one of the progressive and enterprising business men of Western Pennsylvania. He was born at Pennsville, Fayette County, Pa., December 18, 1862, and is a son of Levi and Susan (Shellenberger) Byerly.

Walter Byerly was reared in Fayette County and attended school there. In 1880 he accompanied his parents to Kansas and assisted his father on a farm for five years, when he came to Washington County, where he soon secured work as a teamster, driving for C. R. Thompson, who ran a lumber yard where the present plant of the Charleroi Lumber Company now stands.

The Charleroi Lumber Company was organized in 1898, with a capital stock of \$5,000, which has been increased to \$100,000. The original officers were: F. C. Jones and other Pittsburg capitalists, who operated the plant until 1903, when it was purchased by C. S. McCloskey, who died in April, 1904. Mr. Byerly had located at Donora, Pa.; in 1900 and after the death of Mr. McCloskey, he, with C. W. Lynn and J. O. Smith bought the interests of Mr. McCloskey, he assuming the management. The present officers are: Jesse O. Smith, who was elected president in 1904; Walter Byerly, vice president and general manager; C. W. Lynn, secretary, and S. K. Long, treasurer. The Westmoreland Lumber Company at Monessen is an allied concern. When running on full time, employment is afforded from 100 to 125 men by this company, a large amount of building and contracting being done all through this section. The Charleroi Lumber Company furnished the material and built many of the finest residences and most substantial business structures that have been put up in

Washington County in the past ten years. Among these may be mentioned the fine brick residence of Thomas L. Daly, of Lock No. 4; that of Kerfort W. Daly, of Charleroi; and an equally fine one at Bentleyville, which is the home of J. E. Richardson, with two new bank buildings at that point and many others all over the county. In addition to his lumber interests, Mr. Byerly is otherwise concerned as a business man and is treasurer of the Charleroi Telephone Company.

Mr. Byerly married Miss Victoria Daniels, of Somerset County, Pa. He is identified with the order of Odd Fellows.

WILLIAM HAZEN, residing on his farm of 144 acres, situated in Hopewell Township, Washington County, Pa., is engaged in farming and stock raising and being fond of horses breeds and raises quite a few, keeping a fine saddle and driving stallion for breeding purposes. Mr. Hazen is of English descent on the paternal side. He was born in Fayette County, Pa., in 1875, and is a son of Benjamin W. and Edith (Peirsol) Hazen.

Benjamin W. Hazen bought the present farm in 1901. It is land that has an interesting history. The first record of its purchase was when Rev. Joseph Smith took out a warrant on September 30, 1785, for a tract of land on the waters of Cross Creek, this tract being called "Welcome" and containing about 363 acres. About eighty-four acres of Mr. Hazen's present farm were included in that purchase. This eighty-four-acre tract was conveyed by Joseph Smith and wife to Thomas Pollock by their deed dated May 3, 1786, and Thomas Pollock and wife by deed dated May 6, 1787, conveyed the said eighty-four acres to Robert Fulton, the man of steamboat fame, whose anniversary has been recently celebrated. Mr. Fulton's father, mother and three sisters occupied this farm and it was here his father and mother died. It was long known as the old Fulton farm.

James Maxwell moved on this tract about 1830 and later more land was added to the purchase. It continued in his possession and in that of his son, James B. Maxwell, until 1901, when Benjamin W. Hazen, father of the subject of this sketch, bought it. Benjamin W. Hazen died on the old Hazen farm in Fayette County, Pa., in 1904, and his wife passed away at Uniontown in 1909. They were survived by the following children: James P., residing on the home farm in Fayette County; Annette, widow of E. L. Phillips, of Fayette County; Ella, wife of Fredrick O. Shearer, residing in Eighty-Four, Washington County; William; and Leora, the wife of W. L. Dunn, residing in Uniontown.

William Hazen attended the public schools near his

home and his first and only business has been farming and stock raising. He assisted his father as long as the latter lived and then received the present farm by his father's will. He has made many improvements on the place and has a very comfortable and attractive residence. The visitor immediately notes the heads of deer and moose which adorn its walls, and other trophies, and learns that they were secured by Mr. Hazen himself in the woods of Northern Maine. He is very fond of hunting and has spent much of his spare time in his favorite pursuit over the mountains and in different sections of his own State. He inherits this love of the sport, the family records showing that his ancestors were skilled hunters in their days, when the forests of Pennsylvania supplied plenty of game.

On August 11, 1897, Mr. Hazen was married to Miss Minnie Cooper, a daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Dunn) Cooper, and they have one son, George Custer Hazen, who was born March 22, 1903. Mr. Hazen, who very early united with the Flatwoods Baptist Church, of Fayette County, still gives it his support. In politics, like all the members of the Hazen family, he is a Democrat and cast his first presidential vote for William J. Bryan in 1896. In 1909 he was elected a delegate to the Democratic State Convention. He is one of the reliable younger citizens of Hopewell Township.

WILLIAM H. DAVIS was born in 1865 on the old Davis homestead, which is located in South Strabane Township, about three and a half miles east of Washington, Pa., and is a son of William and Mary (Kerr) Davis.

William Davis, great-grandfather of our subject, and a native of Scotland, emigrated to this country at an early period and located in Washington County, Pa., where he passed the remainder of his life engaged in farming. He was the father of the following children: Elizabeth, Thomas, Sarah, William, Samuel, Joshua and Rezin. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church and in politics a Whig of the old school. Joshua Davis, grandfather of subject, was born October 6, 1787, in West Bethlehem Township, Washington County, and obtained his education in the subscription schools of the neighborhood. He married Mary McNeelance and to them were born the following children: William, Lucinda, George, Eliza and Margaret. After his marriage Joshua Davis made his home for some time in West Bethlehem Township, subsequently moving to Buffalo Township, where he resided until late in life, when he went to live with his son William, where he died October 10, 1864. He was survived by his widow until June 6, 1871, and both were interred in the Washington Cemetery. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church.

In politics he was originally a Whig, and later a staunch Republican.

William Davis, father of our subject, was born October 6, 1810, in West Bethlehem Township, where, during his boyhood days he attended the schools of the neighborhood. Early in life he began working on his father's farm in North Strabane Township, continuing there until 1847, when he purchased a farm of his own in South Strabane Township, where he devoted his time to agricultural pursuits and the growing of Saxony sheep. He was very successful in both these industries, his flock of sheep numbering at one time 1,100 head, and he accumulated over 500 acres of fine farming land. Mr. Davis was a member and for many years elder in the Presbyterian Church of Pigeon Creek, and during the later years of his life was an elder in the First Presbyterian Church of Washington, Pa. For several years he was a director of the First National Bank of Washington and for a period of nine years a member of the Washington County Poor Board, and held various other township offices. Mr. Davis was married (first) on January 28, 1836, to Juliet Palmer, who died October 11, 1841, and by whom he was the father of three children: George, Joan K., and Mary Elizabeth. On September 23, 1853, he was united in marriage with Mary Kerr, who was born in Finleyville, a daughter of David Kerr and a granddaughter of James Kerr, a native of Chester County, Pa., and a descendant of stalwart Scotch-Irish ancestors. To them was born a son, William H., who is the subject of this sketch.

William H. Davis was reared on the old Davis homestead which has been in the family for over 60 years and obtained his education in the public schools and Washington and Jefferson College, where he attended two years. Upon leaving college he returned to the farm where he has been very successful, owning the Littleton Stock Farm as well as two other tracts of land. From 1889 to 1893 he was also engaged in the wholesale and retail lumber business in Washington. In addition to general farming he is interested in coal lands and the development of oil, and for 20 years has been breeding high class light weight harness horses, having purchased in New York in 1902 the famous stallion "Moquette," who trotted to a record of 2:10 in 1892, which was at that time a record for four-year olds. This animal is one of the best known horses of his age, having a world-wide reputation.

Mr. Davis was married in 1894 to Annie Mowell, a daughter of Solomon Mowell and Permelia (Ross) Mowell. Solomon Mowell was a grandson of Peter Mowell (or Mowl) who immigrated from Germany and after a brief residence in Maryland came west to his final location in West Bethlehem Township. Peter's son Abram,



who died at the ancestral home in 1861, was the grandfather of Mrs. Davis. Her father, Solomon Mowell, died in 1889, widely known and highly respected in the community where he had spent his long life.

Mr. and Mrs. Davis have retired from the farm and are comfortably located at their home, No. 51 South Wade Ave., Washington.

WILLIAM A. WRIGHT, a leading business man and substantial citizen of McDonald, Pa., proprietor of a tea store and the owner of at least four other properties in this borough, was born at Eldersville, Washington County, Pa., Dec. 6, 1868. His parents were William C. and Amanda (Wiley) Wright, and his grandfather was David Wright.

The father of Mr. Wright died Oct. 6, 1909, having been an invalid for the last 31 years of his life. The mother is in business at Midway, Pa., where she conducts a notion store. There were two sons in the family: William A. and L. E.

William A. Wright enjoyed no educational advantages beyond those offered in the public schools of Washington County, and he was not very far advanced in age when he became self supporting, entering the employ of J. S. McCarty & Brother, who were in the lumber and hardware business at Midway. In 1898 he embarked in the tea business for himself in McDonald, later associating F. L. Descutner with him, and the partnership continued for seven years. After it was dissolved, Mr. Wright opened his tea store at McDonald and is doing a thriving business.

On Sept. 22, 1890, Mr. Wright was married to Miss Elizabeth Herdman, a daughter of William and Elizabeth Herdman, of Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Herdman had eight children, namely: Elizabeth, Lilly, George, Alexander, Margaret, Jesse, William and Nellie. Mr. and Mrs. Wright have three children: Frederick Allison, Ruth Amanda and Harry L. Mr. Wright and wife belong to the First United Presbyterian Church at McDonald and he takes a deep interest in the work of the Sabbath-school and has been officiating as its superintendent since early in 1909. He is a Prohibitionist in his views on public questions.

JAMES T. HEFFRAN, who was elected to the important office of coroner of Washington County, Pa., in November, 1908, and assumed the duties of the position on January 4, 1909, is a representative citizen who is widely known and held in general esteem. He was born in England, in 1873, and came to America when twelve years of age.

Mr. Heffran had attended school in his native land and completed his education in the schools of Shire Oaks,

Washington County, after which he engaged in mining, making work in the mines his main employment, working continuously in that line until he was elected to his present office, with the exception of two years, during which he was employed by the General Assembly at Harrisburg. Mr. Heffran is an active and successful worker in the ranks of the Republican party and also in the miners' organizations. He is a member of the U. M. W. of A., of the Sons of St. George, and of the Odd Fellows, belonging to the lodge and Encampment.

In 1895, Mr. Heffran was married to Miss Hettie Beazelle, who is a member of one of the prominent old pioneer families of the southeastern section of Washington County. Mr. and Mrs. Heffran have three children: Harold, Hazel and Lillian. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Speers, where he has resided for the past fifteen years. He is a member of the official board of this church and conducts the Bible class in the Sunday school.

DANIEL GOTTHELD, senuor member of the well known business firm of Gottheld Bros., at Charleroi, proprietors of the New York Grocery, located at Nos. 613-615 Fallowfield Avenue, was born at Sharon, Pa., May 13, 1873, and is a son of Daniel and Catherine (Beshman) Gottheld.

The parents of Mr. Gottheld moved to McDonald, Washington County, in 1880. The father worked for many years in the coal mines in this county, and when Daniel was old enough, he also was put to work in the mines. Knowing that it was his duty to obey his father and to assist in his own support, the youth worked hard and saved his money and in this way was able in the winter of 1897-8 to take a commercial course at a college, at Scio, Ohio, and thus was able to prepare himself for a more congenial occupation than mining. After he returned to McDonald, he operated a small store there until the fall of 1898, when he came to Charleroi. Shortly afterward he induced his father to also give up the hard life of a miner and come to Charleroi. His parents listened to this filial plea and became members of his household, and here the father died, surrounded by comforts, in 1901. The mother still survives.

The firm of Gottheld Bros. represents the oldest grocery house at Charleroi. It was established in a small way in 1898, by Daniel Gottheld and J. C. Lang, the latter now of Donora. In 1901, after three years of successful partnership, Mr. Lang retired from the firm to look after other interests, and Daniel Gottheld continued alone until 1905, when he admitted his brother, William C. Gottheld, as a partner. This firm has greatly prospered and is now recognized as one of the most substantial business concerns of this section. Together with business integrity and business understanding, they have



JAMES T. HEFFRAN





adopted modern methods which have brought their house to the favorable attention of residents along the Monongahela River from Monessen to Roscoe. They send delivery wagons to each place and their suggestive trade mark "Do you eat?" serves to immediately call attention to their varied and excellent products. These they handle on so large a scale that they are able to quote prices far below those of many competitors. The business was first started in a small frame building near Second street, on Fallowfield avenue, but shortly after Mr. Lang's retirement, Daniel Gottheld erected the present home of the firm, which is a substantial four-story brick block, one of the most creditable business structures in the place. They also occupy a two-story brick building connected with the store and this is used as a stock room.

Daniel Gottheld married Miss Mary Reese, and they have one son, John D. Mr. Gottheld is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Charleroi, of which he is a trustee. He is an active and useful citizen and has served one term as a member of the borough council. He is identified with the Odd Fellows.

WILLIAM JAMES NELSON, who is engaged in general farming and stock raising on a farm of 100 acres, which is located about two and a half miles southwest of Monongahela City in Carroll and Fallowfield Townships, has been a lifelong resident of Washington County, Pa., and was born on the home farm in Carroll Township, Mar. 28, 1854, a son of Francis and Jane (Keenan) Nelson.

Francis Nelson, who was a native of Ireland, came to the United States at the age of 18 years, and first settled in West Elizabeth, Pa., where he married Jane Keenan, who was also born in Ireland, and came to this country when 18 months old with her parents, who settled on a farm near Monongahela in Carroll Township, where she was reared. After his marriage Francis Nelson moved to Elizabeth, Pa., where he resided a short time, then purchased and located on a farm in Carroll Township and there spent the remainder of his life engaged in farming. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson were the parents of ten children: John, who died aged fifteen years; Samuel, who died at the age of sixty-five years; Eliza, who married John Williams, both now deceased; Frances; Sadie, who is the widow of Andrew Griffith; Mary Jane, who died in childhood; Catherine, who is the wife of James McGowan; William James; John H.; and Martha, who is the wife of Frank Myers.

William James Nelson obtained his educational training in an old stone schoolhouse in Carroll Township, and ever since has followed general farming and stock raising on his present farm, which he purchased from his father-in-law, Enoch Colvin. He was united in marriage

March 30, 1892, to Rosalie Colvin, a daughter of Enoch Colvin, and their union resulted in the following issue: Enoch Raymond; James Wilbur; Mary Jeanette, and Charles Emmerson. Mr. Nelson is one of the substantial citizens of his community, and enjoys the confidence and good will of his fellow men. He is politically an adherent of the Democratic party. His father served two terms as county commissioner of Washington County.

GEORGE WAGNER, proprietor of Wagner's Confectionery and Ice Cream Parlor, at Charleroi, Pa., which is one of the most beautiful and elaborate establishments of its kind in western Pennsylvania, is also a manufacturer of ice cream, in which he deals both wholesale and retail, doing an extensive business in Charleroi and surrounding towns. He has been a resident here for the past nineteen years, and was born January 22, 1862, at Sharon, Mercer County, Pa., a son of Peter and Catherine Wagner, the former of whom died previous to our subject's birth.

George Wagner was reared at Sharon, Pa., where he learned the bakery business, at which he worked in various places for several years, then went to West Middlesex, Pa., where he ran a bakery until the spring of 1891, when he came to Charleroi and built a frame building on McKean avenue, where, for fourteen years he ran a bakery, which he subsequently sold to John Kuth. In 1906 he erected a fine brick business block, which he leased to a clothing house, and in the spring of 1908 removed his confectionery store to his present location, where he carries on an extensive business, and, as mentioned above, has one of the finest establishments of its kind in this section of the State.

While a resident of West Middlesex, Pa., Mr. Wagner was married to Delia A. Bateman, who was born and reared there, and is a daughter of James H. Bateman, who conducts a blacksmith shop near West Middlesex. Mr. and Mrs. Wagner are the parents of five children: Lloyd G., Ethel, James, Edith and Frank. Mr. Wagner is a member of the B. P. O. E., of Charleroi; the I. O. O. F., both lower lodge and Encampment, and also the P. H. C.

WILLIAM JENKINS, a well known and highly respected citizen of West Finley Township, Washington County, Pa., general farmer, was born on his present home place, June 8, 1835, and is a son of Thomas and Susan (Miller) Jenkins.

Thomas Jenkins came to Washington County from Maryland, about 1830 and purchased the farm of 105 acres, in West Finley Township, which is now owned by his son William, the second born of his children, the others being as follows: John, who is deceased; Jane, who is the wife of William Mitchell, lives in West Virginia; Thomas B., who was a member of the 85th



Pa. Vol. Inf., during the Civil War, was terribly wounded, thirty-six pieces of bone being removed from his limb, but he survived until 1891; Alexander, who was a captain in an artillery regiment during the Civil War, was practically starved to death in Libby Prison; Katherine, who is deceased; and David and George, twins, who live near Roney's Point, W. Va.

William Jenkins had few school advantages, but if his book training was inconsequential, he had plenty of physical exercise in splitting rails and carrying on the farm industries. In 1863 he entered the army as a teamster and served under the command of Gen. Negley until the war closed. While, from the nature of his work, he was never exposed to the dangers of real battle, on several occasions, as he relates in a most interesting way, he assisted other army teamsters to make a protective circle of the wagons and from the center defended their contents in many a sharp skirmish.

When the father died the home farm was sold and remained in the possession of other parties until 1890, when Mr. Jenkins, desiring to own the old place, purchased it of C. Miller together with the adjoining farm, making in all 202 acres. In 1904 he also purchased what is known as the Gunn farm, of 161 acres, on which his son Cliff now resides. For many years following the Civil War, Mr. Jenkins was actively engaged in agricultural operations, but now the heaviest burdens are born by his very capable sons, Earl and Clifford. The land is productive and there is a flowing gas well on the place which brings in a very satisfactory revenue.

In 1877, Mr. Jenkins was married to Miss Mollie Sprowls, a daughter of James and Elizabeth Sprowls, of West Finley Township, and the following children were born to them: Harry E., born April 4, 1878, is deceased; Edwin, born September 3, 1880, is engaged in the oil business; Cliff W., born May 6, 1882, resides on the old Gunn farm; Earl, born December 30, 1883, manages the home farm; and Carma E., born October 17, 1888, lives at home, and is a teacher in the schools of Washington County. Mrs. Jenkins, daughters and son Cliff are members of the Windy Gap Presbyterian Church. In politics, Mr. Jenkins is an uncompromising Republican but he has never permitted the use of his name in connection with public office. Although in his seventy-third year, Mr. Jenkins has the appearance of a man much younger, old Father Time having left his hair untouched, and his bodily vigor very little impaired. Mr. Jenkins attributes much of his good health to out-door life.

MATTHEW B. BROWN, general merchant at Thompsonville, Pa., is a member of a prominent family of Washington County. He is a descendant of Rev. Alexander Brown, D.D., the noted pioneer minister of that

name, and the grandson of Rev. Alexander Brown, D.D., who at one time was president of Washington and Jefferson College. Mr. Brown was born in Peters Township, Washington County, and is a son of Dr. David Finley and Mary Elizabeth (Caldwell) Brown.

Dr. David Finley Brown was born at Canonsburg, Pa., after which his parents moved to their farm at Mt. Blaine, Peters Township, and there he grew to manhood. He was married to Miss Mary Elizabeth Caldwell, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Caldwell, of near Thompsonville, and to them two sons were born, Matthew B. and Joseph C. The latter died while yet an infant, the mother's death having preceded that of her babe. After the death of his wife, David F. Brown followed various pursuits for a while, but finally gave his attention to the study of medicine and was graduated from the medical university of Cleveland, Ohio. He located for practice at Tappan, Ohio, and after remaining there for some time, married Miss Carrie Rolland. He then moved to Elsie, Mich., and had a very successful practice there, but the severity of the winters causing him to fail in health, he looked toward the sunny South for a new home and subsequently located on the banks of the beautiful Chesapeake Bay, some fifty miles north of Norfolk, Va., where he still resides with his wife and daughter Wanda.

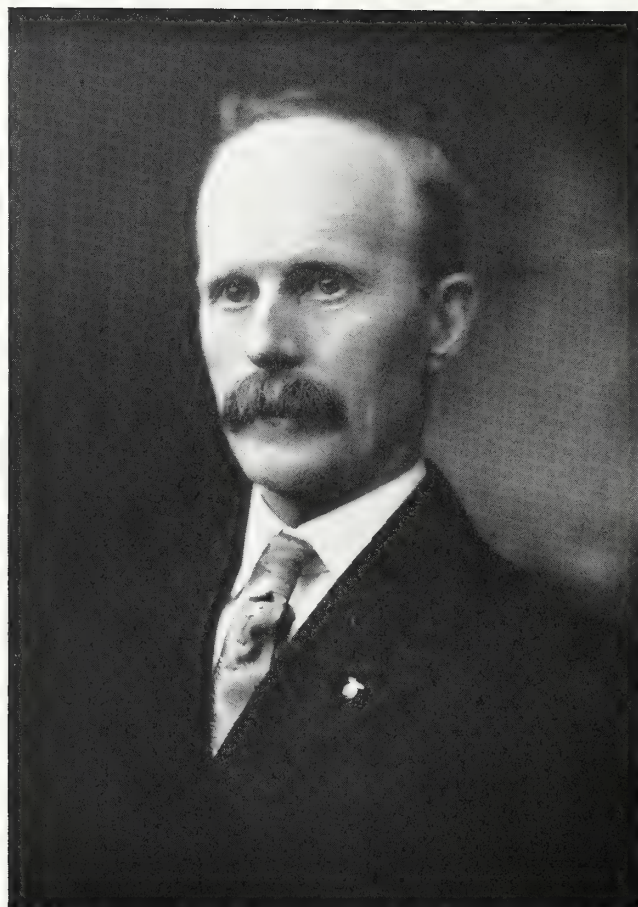
Matthew B. Brown was educated in the common schools and at Pittsburg Academy, Pittsburg. He began industrial life as a lineman with an electric company. In the spring of 1906 he turned his attention to merchandising and opened up his present store at Thompsonville, where he carries a first-class stock of goods and also handles farm machinery and supplies. Mr. Brown has fully demonstrated his business capacity and has prospered in his enterprises. He is numbered with the leading men of the village. He has never married, and ever since the death of his mother has made his home with his maternal grandmother, Mrs. Joseph E. Caldwell.

J. E. RICHARDSON, a retired merchant and highly esteemed citizen of Bentleyville, Pa., who was for many years identified with the agricultural interests of Somerset Township, was born June 17, 1860, on a farm, which adjoins the borough of Bentleyville, and is a son of Harrison and Sarah (Leathermah) Richardson.

Harrison Richardson was also born on the farm adjoining the borough of Bentleyville, where he followed farming all his life and died there in 1884. He was a son of Thomas Richardson, a native of Bethlehem Township, who was of Irish extraction, and settled on the farm in Somerset Township, where he spent his later years engaged in agricultural pursuits. There were five children born to the parents of our subject, namely: Leonadis, who died in boyhood; Winfield F., is a resi-







JOSEPH F. BOYER

dent of Bentleyville; Celia, deceased wife of Alfred Moore, a prominent attorney of Beaver, Pa., who was appointed judge of Alaska by President McKinley; J. E.; Richard E., who resides at Scenery Hill, Washington County. The mother of our subject passed out of this life in 1906.

J. E. Richardson attended the district schools of Somerset Township, and Jefferson Academy at Canonsburg, Pa., and grew to maturity on the old home farm, which he subsequently cultivated until the spring of 1909, when he disposed of the land and came to Bentleyville, where he engaged in the livery business. He shortly afterward placed the livery business under the management of his son, I. B. Richardson, who is still at its head. Mr. Richardson then became proprietor of a general store which he conducted for nearly a year and disposed of same in September, 1909. In March, 1907, Mr. Richardson moved into a large pressed-brick residence, which he erected, and which is considered the finest residence in the borough of Bentleyville. He is also owner of several other houses which he rents out, and is largely interested in coal stock in Ohio, West Virginia and Pennsylvania. He is a stockholder and director of the Farmers' and Miners' National Bank of Bentleyville.

Mr. Richardson married Ruth Crumrine, who was born and reared in Pike Run Township, a daughter of William and Matilda (McCarty) Crumrine, and is a cousin of Boyd Crumrine, the author of the last history of Washington County, and also of Superintendent Crumrine, of the Washington County schools. Mr. and Mrs. Richardson are the parents of five children: Ethel, Isaac B., who married Cora Huffman, has one child, Norman; Wayne, who married Lucille McCormick, has two children, Delmas and William; Ross; and Charles. Mr. Richardson holds membership with the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is a trustee, and served four years as superintendent of the Sabbath school.

JOSEPH F. BOYER, cashier of the First National Bank of Finleyville, Pa., is also a stockholder and director of that concern and has been identified with the business and social interests of the borough for the past seventeen years. He was born November 24, 1858, on the old Boyer farm in Peters Township, Washington County, Pa., and is a son of John W. and Margaret J. (Townsend) Boyer, and a grandson of Samuel Boyer, who was of the pioneer settlers of Washington County.

John W. Boyer, who was born in Peters Township on a farm, was one of the following children born to his parents: Peter B.; James B., deceased; John W., deceased; Elizabeth, deceased, was the wife of David Higbee, deceased; Amy, deceased, was the wife of L. B. Welsh, deceased; Lucinda, is the widow of David Higbee; and Nancy, who married E. T. Townsend. John W.

Boyer grew to manhood in Peters Township, where he subsequently engaged in farming and stock raising and became widely known through the county as a wool buyer. After his marriage he purchased a farm near Bower Hill, Peters Township, and there followed farming until 1865, when he disposed of that farm and purchased the John Boggs farm in Union Township, which he cultivated until 1883, when he removed to Finleyville, where he lived in retirement until the time of his death, June 26, 1906. He was one of the organizers and directors of the First National Bank of Finleyville, which was organized in September, 1902. Mr. Boyer is survived by his widow, Margaret J. (Townsend) Boyer, who is a daughter of Joseph Townsend, of Peters Township, and four children: Joseph F., Samuel F., Charles L. and James H.

Joseph F. Boyer was quite young when his parents removed to a farm two miles north of Finleyville in Union Township, where he spent his youth and continued under the parental roof until 1892, when he engaged in the feed and hardware business at Finleyville for twelve years. He disposed of the business to B. B. Lytle and after working one year in the bank, succeeded his brother, Samuel F. Boyer, as cashier of that concern, of which he has also been a stockholder since its organization, and in January, 1903, became one of the directors. The First National Bank of Finleyville was established in 1902 with a capital stock of \$25,000., and a surplus of \$5,000, with the following officers: George C. Boggs, president; C. Fritchman, vice-president; Joseph D. Easter, Jr., cashier. The bank is located in a fine brick building on the corner of Washington avenue and Extension street, and is under the management of the present officers: A. H. Anderson, president; C. B. Troutman, vice-president, and Joseph F. Boyer, cashier.

Mr. Boyer is the owner of residence and business property at Finleyville, also has an interest in the home properties in Union and Peters townships, as well as having considerable real estate in the 19th Ward at Pittsburg. He is politically an active worker in the interests of the Republican party, has served as a member of the borough council, and for the past six years has been a member of the school board. His fraternal connection is with the Masonic order, belonging to the Commandery at Charleroi and the Syrian Temple at Pittsburg.

On February 18, 1885, Mr. Boyer married Sarah M. Herron, a daughter of John B. and Elizabeth J. Herron, and of their union have been born: Beulah B., M. Bess, and Sherman H. The family holds membership with the Presbyterian Church, of which Mr. Boyer is a trustee.

THOMAS E. McLAUGHLIN, owner and proprietor of a drug store at Midway, Pa., is a registered pharma-



cist and has been located at this place since July 17, 1907, when he purchased from the C. A. Newcomb Drug Company. He was born August 25, 1878, in Westmoreland County, Pa., and is a son of John T. and Sarah E. (Ewing) McLaughlin.

The father of Mr. McLaughlin was born in Pennsylvania, a son of Thomas and Margaret McLaughlin, and for a number of years has been in the general mercantile business at Elder's Ridge, Indiana County, Pa. He married Sarah E. Ewing, a daughter of Andrew and Elizabeth Ewing. They had the following children: May, Thomas E., Mary, Margaret, Charles, Eva, John and Helen.

Thomas E. McLaughlin was educated in the public schools of Indiana County and Elder's Ridge Academy, and after four years in the latter institution, entered the Western University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated as a pharmacist. He came then to Midway and established himself here, where he not only carries a large line of pure drugs, but also has a stock of the various articles found on sale in every first-class drug store of modern times.

On September 12, 1906, Mr. McLaughlin was married to Miss Matilda Sneller, a daughter of Louis and Nancy Sneller, the former of whom died in Wisconsin, when Mrs. McLaughlin was a child. Mr. and Mrs. McLaughlin have one daughter, Emmaline, who was born May 16, 1908. They belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he is a Republican. Fraternally he is connected with Garfield Lodge, No. 604, F. and A. M., at McDonald; and Silver Lodge, No. 382, Knights of Pythias, at Ford City, Pa.

DAVIS ELLSWORTH GAMBLE, a representative business man of Monongahela City, Pa., dealing in grain, mill feed and agricultural implements, was born in Washington County, Pa., February 15, 1865, and is a son of the late John and Mary A. (Tinkey) Gamble.

John Gamble was born in Nottingham Township, Washington County, Pa., and was a son of Aaron Gamble, who was born in Ireland and came to this section in its early days of settlement. He reared a large family and the following names have been preserved: John, Joseph, William, Aaron, Samuel, Andrew, Margaret and Elizabeth. In his young manhood, John Gamble taught school for several years. He was the only member of his family who identified himself with the Republican party and he was elected and served as clerk of the county courts. Afterward, for thirteen years, he served as steward of the Washington County Home, and after resigning this position, he bought 300 acres of farm land in North Strabane Township. He carried on farming and stock raising there until his death, which occurred in 1886, when aged sixty years. He married Mary

A. Tinkey, also a native of Washington County, who survived him but two years. To them were born six children, namely: James Sloan; John R.; Elizabeth, widow of Levi Winnett; William W., Davis Ellsworth; and Anna M., wife of Thomas Allen.

Davis E. Gamble was quite small when his father moved to North Strabane Township and his earliest recollections are of the farm on which he grew to manhood. He attended the district schools and helped in the farming and later came into possession of 132 acres of the homestead. He continued to cultivate this land for a few years and then rented it out and came to Monongahela City in 1895. Subsequently he sold his farm to M. Wilson, of Canonsburg. Mr. Gamble carried on a feed and implement business alone for three years and then admitted Joseph Lytle to partnership, three years later buying the latter's interest, and has continued the business at No. 309 West Fourth street ever since. In 1906 he built the large elevator on the corner of Seventh and Railroad streets. In addition to his grain, feed and implement business, Mr. Gamble is a director of the First National Bank of Monongahela City.

On February 18, 1903, Mr. Gamble was married to Miss Letitia Bell Ross, who is a daughter of Joseph L. and Hannah A. (Bell) Ross. The former was born on his father's farm in Amwell Township, Washington County, in 1834, a son of Joseph Ross, and a grandson in the Revolutionary War, and later established the Ross of Samuel Ross, who was born in New Jersey, served family in Washington County. The maternal grandmother of Mrs. Gamble was Elizabeth Barnard, a granddaughter of Gen. Andrew Lewis, a Revolutionary patriot. The father of Mrs. Gamble was reared on the old Ross homestead in Amwell Township and in his boyhood attended the typical old log school-house of pioneer days. In the fall of 1861 he married Hannah A. Bell, who died in 1906, aged fifty-seven years. They had five children: William S., Letitia B., David B., Isaac Thomas and Mary C. Mr. Ross subsequently bought a farm of 140 acres, located in West Bethlehem Township, Washington County, on which he lived for many years, selling it in 1890, and retiring to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Gamble. Formerly he was a prominent figure in Republican politics and in 1883 he was elected county commissioner and served until 1887. For some sixteen years he was in business at Pittsburg.

Mr. and Mrs. Gamble have a very attractive home at No. 624 Cole street, Monongahela City. They are members of the First Presbyterian Church. In politics he is a Republican and he is serving in the Select Council. Fraternally he is a member of Washington Lodge No. 164, A. F. & A. M., and of Monongahela Lodge No. 455, B. P. O. E.

WILLIAM McPEAK, a leading citizen of Cecil Township, resides on his valuable farm of 100 acres, which is situated on the Cecil and McDonald road, one mile west of the former place, was born on this farm February 7, 1841. His parents were James and Jane (Cochran) McPeak.

James McPeak was born at the foot of McPeak Hill, in Maryland, October 23, 1800, and when three years old was brought to Washington County, Pa., by his parents, who settled in Mt. Pleasant Township, near Hickory. After his school days were over he worked on the farm and also learned the carpenter trade. He settled on the farm his son William owns, following his first marriage and died here, October 23, 1880, and his burial was in the Venice Cemetery. He was a good man, a faithful member and an elder in the United Presbyterian Church, having served previously as an elder in the old Seceder Church. He located on this farm in 1836 and went to Canonsburg to cast his vote, which was with the Republican party after its organization. He was an intelligent and public-spirited citizen and through his efforts secured much better mail service than had been previously afforded this section, also succeeded in having a polling place installed in Cecil Township, and was one of the early promoters of the church at Venice. For many years he was one of the leading sheep raisers of this section. He served honestly and intelligently in numerous township offices and was known all over the county. He was married (first) in 1833 to Jane Douglass, a daughter of John Douglass, who left one daughter, Mary, born in 1835, who died November 2, 1860. He was married (second) in 1838, to Jane Cochran, a daughter of Samuel Cochran, who lived near Robinson's Run, and six children were born to this union: Samuel, born July 18, 1839, died in 1907, and was buried in Melrose Cemetery, Bridgeville, Pa.; William; Sarah, who married J. R. Dinsmore, residing near Hickory, in Mt. Pleasant Township; Elizabeth, who is the widow of D. L. McConnell; David, who was born April 26, 1846, died in 1909, and was buried in the Venice Cemetery; and Martha, who married J. F. Mawhiney, lives in Cecil Township. The mother of the above children was born in September, 1810, and died June 27, 1885, and her burial was in the Venice Cemetery.

William McPeak engaged in farming as soon as his period of school attendance was over and has always continued in the same line, although he lived in Canonsburg from 1892 until September 27, 1905, when he returned to the farm. He has improved the farm buildings and has everything very comfortable about him. During the Civil War, he was out for nine months as a soldier in the State Guards, but his company was never called into battle.

On December 18, 1866, Mr. McPeak was married (first) to Miss Abigail Hickman, a daughter of Stewart Hickman, of Allegheny County. She died September 9, 1896, and was interred in the Venice Cemetery. Two sons were born to this marriage: Stewart J. and Wilbert H. Stewart J. McPeak was born May 20, 1868, and died March 14, 1903. He was a graduate of Duff's Business College and went into business as a merchant at Venice, but sold out there and started a general store at Jeanette, Pa., where he was engaged at the time of his death. He was an admirable man in every way and was an elder in the United Presbyterian Church at that place. In 1894 he married Ida B. Carlisle, a daughter of Robert Carlisle, and one son was born to them in July, 1895, who bears the name of Wilmer R. The second son of Mr. McPeak, Wilbert H., was born February 4, 1875. He was educated in Jefferson Academy at Canonsburg and college at New Wilmington, being graduated from the latter institution, and then studied theology in the United Presbyterian Seminary at Allegheny City. His first charge to which he was sent in April, 1901, was at Port Huron, Mich. In 1906 he moved to Mercer, Mercer County, Pa., where he has charge of the Second United Presbyterian Church. He was married May 28, 1903, to Madge Conway, of Butler County, Pa., and they have two children: Helen, born in March, 1904; and Martha, born in May, 1907.

William McPeak was married (second) September 22, 1897, to Miss Ella McNary, a daughter of Samuel McNary, of North Strabane Township. Mr. McPeak is a leading member of the Venice United Presbyterian Church and for several years has been superintendent of the Sunday-school. He has identified himself with the Prohibitionist party.

R. M. ALLISON, who does a large business at Hickory, Pa., as a hardware merchant, has been established in this place since September, 1907. He was born in Beaver County, Pa., December 11, 1857, and is a son of Joseph and Agnes (Noals) Allison.

R. M. Allison attended the public schools of Beaver and Washington Counties and then went into the business which he has continued to be engaged in ever since. His first hardware store was conducted at Imperial, Pa., which he sold prior to coming to Hickory, in April, 1907. He has commodious quarters, his storeroom having dimensions of twenty-two by sixty feet, and he carries a large stock which includes, in addition to all kinds of hardware, agricultural implements and wagons and buggies. His trade comes from all over the county, he having established and maintained a reputation for honest, stable business qualities. In December, 1909, he enlarged his business and took into partnership William Denny, of Cecil Township.



Mr. Allison was married in July, 1882, to Miss Amanda Porter, who, at death, left two children: Lena and Winfield. He was married (second) in November, 1887, to Miss Martha Connell, a daughter of Joseph Connell, of Beaver County, and they have six children: Connell, Willard, Jeanette, Raymond, Margaret and Scott. Mr. Allison and family attend the Presbyterian Church. He has been a member of the Presbyterian Church for twenty-eight years, holding the offices of choir leader, Sunday-school superintendent, trustee, treasurer and elder. In politics he is a Democrat.

JOHN GRABLE McCORMICK, a retired farmer and an honored and esteemed citizen of Bentleyville, Pa., who is familiarly known in that borough as "Uncle J. McCormick," was born June 11, 1839, on a farm about two miles from Bentleyville, Pa., and is a son of John and Juliana (Grable) McCormick.

John McCormick, father of our subject, was a farmer who dealt extensively in livestock, which he made his principal business. He was born in Muntown, Washington County, Pa., a son of John McCormick, a native of Ireland, who came to this country at a very early period and settled on the farm on which John G. McCormick was born. The father of our subject died in Somerset Township in 1887, and the mother died in 1845.

John Grable McCormick was reared by his grandmother, his mother having died when he was a lad of six years. Mr. McCormick has been a life-long resident of Somerset Township, and in 1892 came to Bentleyville and settled on land which his father had purchased in 1880, and upon which his brother, Albert McCormick, had been residing. This farm our subject subsequently sold in town lots. Mr. McCormick resides in a fine large frame house which he had built in 1906.

In 1869, Mr. McCormick married Susan Dickerson, a daughter of Joshua and Belijah (Lafferty) Dickerson. Mrs. McCormick was born and reared in Harrison County, Ohio, where she was living at the time of their marriage. They have one child, Juliana, who married John A. Wright, and she has two children: J. McCormick Wright and Mary Salome Wright.

Mr. McCormick is a stockholder in the Aeme Brewing Company of Bentleyville; is a stockholder and director in the Farmers' and Miners' National Bank, and a stockholder in the Bentleyville National Bank.

BYERS BROS., general merchants at Pleasant Grove, East Finley Township, Washington County, Pa., have been established at this point since 1901, and through their business capacity and honorable methods, have built up a large business, attracting trade from all this section of Washington County. The firm is made up of L. Henry and T. Franklin Byers.

The parents of the Byers brothers were David R. and Catherine L. (Vansyoc) Byers. The father was a farmer, carpenter and at one time operated a sawmill. His death occurred in 1889 and his burial was in the Pleasant Grove Cemetery. He married in early manhood and his children were as follows: L. Henry, T. Franklin, Sarah L., John Addison and William, the only survivors being L. Henry and T. Franklin.

L. Henry Byers was born in East Finley Township, Washington County, in 1867, and until he was twenty-two years of age, attended school quite regularly from boyhood, completing his course with one term at Buffalo and two terms in the Normal School at Claysville. He then engaged in farming and continued until 1901, when he embarked in his present mercantile enterprise at Pleasant Grove. He is an active citizen of his township and village and has served as register, assessor and school director at different times. In politics he is a Democrat.

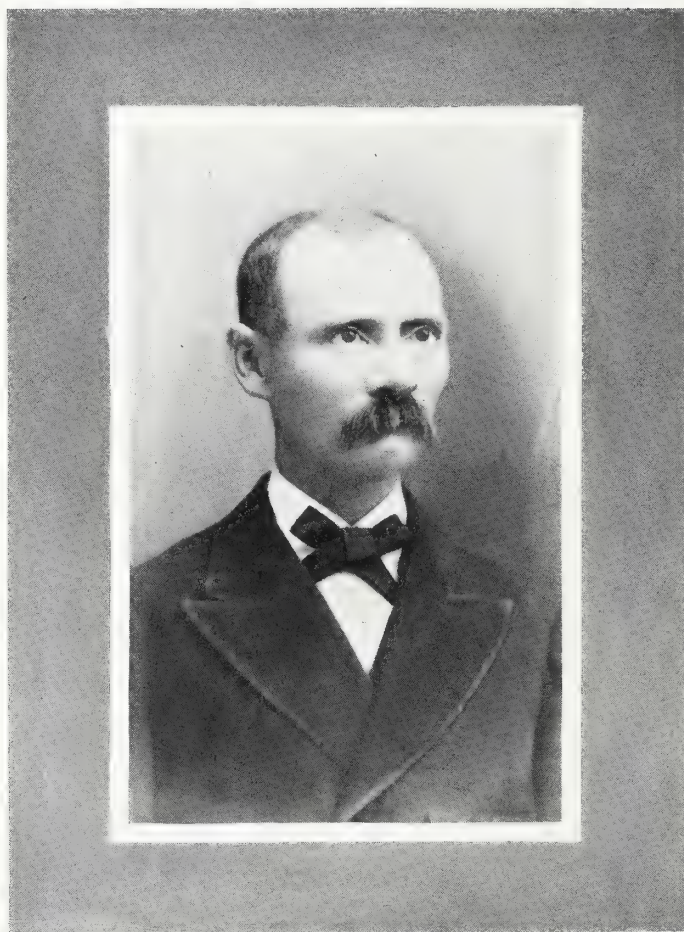
In 1890, L. Henry Byers was married to Miss Sadie J. Clutter, a daughter of Christopher W. and Elizabeth (Sanders) Clutter, of East Finley Township, and they have had two children, Robert C. and Minnie V., both of whom are now deceased. They are members of the Presbyterian Church.

T. Franklin Byers was born in East Finley Township in 1869. He attended the public schools until he was eighteen years of age and then went to work in the sawmill and was otherwise occupied until he joined his older and only brother in the present mercantile business at Pleasant Grove.

ALBERT ERDELYI, who conducts the Foreign Exchange Bank, which is one of the leading banking institutions of Donora, Pa., has been a resident here since 1901, and is one of the prominent and influential business men of the town. He was born May 3, 1877, in Hungary, a son of George and Mary Erdelyi, and in 1883 came to America and located at Braddock, Pa., where he was foreman of the tool department at the Braddock mills until 1901, then came to Donora, Pa., and became foreman of the tool room at the American Steel Mills. During his two years' service with this company he was elected a member of the Donora council, on the Republican ticket, and in 1904 he and John Wainer purchased from Archer Cline, his present banking interests, which they operated until 1906, when Mr. Erdelyi bought his partner's interest in the business, and has since been sole owner of the Foreign Exchange Bank of Donora. Mr. Erdelyi is a most thorough, painstaking and obliging banker, carrying on an extensive business with all classes, the foreign element and the native, and most readily provides for his patrons, letters of credit, drafts and checks, and exchanges foreign







WILLIAM McC. DINSMORE

money into money of the United States, or money of the United States into foreign money. He also sells steamship tickets to all parts of the world. Mr. Erdelyi has served for the past four years as a notary public, is also interested in fire insurance and real estate, and owns the business block on McKean avenue where his bank is located, and also other property in Donora.

Mr. Erdelyi was the organizer of the St. Dominic Roman Catholic Church, a \$52,000 edifice, located on the corner of Thompson and Sixth streets, which is one of the finest buildings in Donora. The Rev. Father Filcorn has charge of the church, which has a membership of 1,200, and the school has over 200 pupils enrolled. Mr. Erdelyi also organized the Beneficial Society, and the National Slavonic Society, insurance organizations, and is president and the organizer of the Slavonic Republican Club, which has a membership of 250. He is fraternally a member of the Knights of Pythias of Donora.

Mr. Erdelyi was married November 10, 1894, to Mary C. Carnak, who was born in Europe, and they have six children: Helen, Agnes, Rose, Albert, Ralph, and Sylvester.

E. L. COLLIER, M. D., vice-president of the First National Bank at Roscoe, Washington County, Pa., and a leading physician and surgeon of this borough, was born on a farm in George Township, Fayette County, Pa., February 17, 1870. His parents were William C. and Mary A. (Longanecker) Collier.

Dr. Collier was reared on the home farm and attended the local schools until he was seventeen years of age. He then entered the University of West Virginia, at Morgantown, and from there the Kentucky School of Medicine, at Louisville, Ky., graduating at the unusually early age of twenty-two years. He was accepted as an assistant by his uncle, Dr. Longanecker, at Fair Chance, Fayette County, Pa., with whom he remained for two years, during that time gaining much experience. From there he came to Roscoe, January 1, 1895, and has here built up a substantial practice, based upon medical skill. He has taken a hearty interest in the affairs of the borough as well as in the professional organizations of county and state, being identified with local medical societies and also the American Medical Association. When the First National Bank was organized at Roscoe, Dr. Collier was made vice-president and has served as such since 1900. He has served six years on the school board, and was on the board when the present school edifice was built, which is one of the finest in the county.

Dr. Collier married Miss Lillian Frances Dorman, of Allegheny City, Pa., and they have two daughters: Pauline and Marcella. Dr. Collier is a thirty-second degree Mason.

WILLIAM McC. DINSMORE, one of Washington County's representative citizens and men of substance, owns two valuable farms, one of 265 acres, all in one block, situated in Mt. Pleasant Township, and the other, of 160 acres, situated near McConnell's Mills, in Chartiers Township. Mr. Dinsmore was born near Taylors-town, Washington County, Pa., October 12, 1843, and is a son of Robert and Margaret (McClay) Dinsmore, and a grandson of James Dinsmore.

James Dinsmore was probably born in either Scotland or Ireland. A sheepskin deed in the possession of his grandson, William McC. Dinsmore, shows that he purchased land in what was called Caanan, in Allegheny County, Pa., twelve miles from Pittsburg, November 21, 1786. He lived on that farm for several years and then sold it and moved near Buffalo village in Mt. Pleasant Township, the farm now being in the Cook name, its owner, before marriage, having been a Dinsmore. James Dinsmore met with an accidental death, being thrown from a horse. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church of Buffalo and Mt. Lebanon, and so strict was he in the observance of his religious duties that on many occasions he walked the entire distance of eight miles in order to attend the services at the Mt. Lebanon Church. He left an estate of 130 acres to his widow, who survived to the unusual age of ninety-three years.

Robert Dinsmore was the oldest of the children of James and Hettie (Byers) Dinsmore, the others being: William, John, Alexander, James, Elizabeth, Rebecca and Sarah. He had few educational advantages, it being necessary for him to give his father much assistance on the farm. After his marriage he lived near Taylors-town for one year and then moved into Chartiers Township and lived near Houston for six years. In 1851 he moved to the old farm of 292 acres situated in South Fayette Township, Allegheny County, and lived there until the time of his death, in 1880. In early manhood he united with the Presbyterian Church but later became a United Presbyterian and his burial was in the cemetery belonging to the Venice Church in Cecil Township. He was a Republican in his political connection. He married Margaret McClay, a daughter of William McClay, and they had three children: James, Sarah Jane and William McClay. The mother of the family died in 1876.

William McC. Dinsmore first went to school in Chartiers Township and later in South Fayette Township, after his parents moved to Allegheny County, and secured a good, common school education. He remained at home until his marriage and afterward until 1892, when he purchased his present Mt. Pleasant Township farm, of Mrs. John M. Miller. This farm had already been tested for oil and gas and has one good gas well, the contractor having lost three strings of tools here. He found



quite a large amount of improving to do in order to carry on first-class farming and stock raising, all of the smaller structures having been put up by him, including sheep pens, wagon shed, hog pens and granary, and he also repaired and painted the farm residence both inside and out. Mr. Dinsmore raises cattle merely for butter purposes and his own use, but gives considerable attention to sheep, keeping from 200 to 250 over winter.

Mr. Dinsmore was married May 29, 1884, to Miss Elizabeth Slater, a daughter of Rev. William and Margaret (McClay) Slater, of Mt. Pleasant Township, and they have six children, namely: William S. C., Margaret, Robert McClay, Martha Jane, Sarah Alice and John Cameron, all of whom reside at home. Mr. Dinsmore has given his children good school and social advantages and they are intelligent and pleasant-mannered young people. Mr. Dinsmore and family belong to the Reformed Presbyterian Church. In his views on public questions he is in accord with neither of the great political parties, usually casting his vote for the candidate, who, in his judgment, seems best qualified to exercise the duties of the office to which he aspires. Mr. Dinsmore has never accepted any office except that of school director and only that because of his interest in the township schools.

HENRY M. RIGGLE, one of North Franklin Township's substantial citizens, farmer, fruit-grower and horseman, resides on his valuable estate of ninety-eight acres, on which he has 1,000 fruit trees and 800 grape vines. He was born in what is now South Franklin Township, Washington County, Pa., March 19, 1855, and is a son of Abraham and Keturah (Van Kirk) Riggle.

Abraham Riggle, father of Henry M., was born in Amwell Township, Washington County, Pa., and is a son of John Riggle, an early settler in that section, and was one of the boys who wagoned over the mountains in the early days. He owned a large farm near the National Pike. Abraham Riggle married Keturah Van Kirk, who was a daughter of Harry and Mary (Jolly) Van Kirk, old names in Washington County. Harry Van Kirk was well known in many sections as he was a skilled stonemason and completed contracts all over the county in the early building days. Both Abraham Riggle and wife are deceased and the two surviving members of their family are: Henry M. and Thomas, the latter of whom resides in Missouri.

Henry M. Riggle obtained his education in the district schools of South Franklin Township and from early youth has been interested in all kinds of farm pursuits. At present he leases and has control of the Manufacturers' Light and Heat Company's farm, which is located a short distance from Washington on the turnpike road, consisting of 165 acres of land, which he devotes to farm-

ing and stock raising. He is much interested in raising fine stock and is a good judge of the same. At present he owns some full blooded English shire horses, which have many superior points.

Mr. Riggle married Miss Flora Booth, a daughter of the late William Booth, of Morris Township, and five children have been born to them, namely: Elizabeth O., who is the wife of M. H. Moore, of Washington, Pa., prior to her marriage was stenographer and capable bookkeeper; Laura M., who is a graduate of Washington Seminary in the class of 1907 and now resides at home; Eva, Ethel and Minnie; Leanna, who died in infancy; and John F. L., at home. Mr. Riggle and family are members of the Presbyterian Church, of which he is a trustee and also a member of the board of elders. In his political affiliation he has always been a Democrat. He has served in a number of public capacities and in all performed the duties of office with fidelity. While residing in Morris Township for some years, he served there as assessor, school director and constable and he has also been supervisor at different times in the township in which he lived.

SAMUEL G. McFARLAND, son of William and Mary, was born in Smith Township, December 11, 1830. He was graduated at Washington College in the class of 1857, and ordained minister by the Presbytery of Washington in 1860. He was married May 3rd, 1860 to Jane E., daughter of John Hays, of Canonsburg. In 1860, after a farewell meeting held in Raccoon Church, he sailed, June 5, for the mission in Petchaburi, Siam, eighty miles from Bangkok. There he organized two churches. In 1879, at the invitation of the king, he took charge of a school for Siamese boys of the higher classes, and became superintendent of education for the Siamese government. Four years from 1891, he was connected with bureau of compilation, preparing books for the schools in the Siamese language. He translated four books of the Pentateuch, a large portion of the minor prophets, the Westminster Confession of Faith, treatise on the Christian Evidence, and a synopsis of church history, a book of sermons, and a large number of scientific books, including geology, botany, bookkeeping and a Siamese dictionary. He returned to Canonsburg and died there April 26, 1897.

His children were as follows: William H., who died in Bangkok, leaving a wife and a daughter now residing in Altoona. Samuel Edwin Hunter McFarland, born in Bangkok June 27, 1864, class of 1884 at Washington and Jefferson College, teacher in King's English school in Bangkok, author of a "Siamese Primer," "Lessons in English," who died unmarried, dropping dead from his bicycle near Canonsburg, August 8, 1895. The Smith-Premier typewriter was changed and adapted to the use

of Siamese characters by him. He worked daily with the type-cutters in Syracuse, N. Y., assisting them in preparing the correct letters. This machine is the only one in use in Siam and the foreign legations of the Siamese government throughout the world. The use of this machine is very general in Siam and the business is now carried on by his only surviving brother, Dr. George B. McFarland, of Bangkok, Siam, formerly of the Washington and Jefferson class of 1887. Dr. George B. McFarland has several times revised the dictionary translated by his father and it is now one of the leading dictionaries.

The only daughter of Samuel G. and Jane E. McFarland is Miss Mary McFarland, teacher, residing in Washington, D. C.

ROBERT D. WYLIE was born August 23, 1840, in South Strabane Township, Washington County, on the farm and in the same house in which he now resides. He has a magnificent estate of 380 acres. His parents were David and Harriet Belle (Simison) Wylie.

The Wylie family is of Scotch ancestry and was founded in America by three brothers who came together to Pennsylvania, the great-great-grandfather of Robert D. Wylie settling in the western part of the State.

David Wylie, father of Robert D., was born near Wheeling, W. Va., in 1799, and died in South Strabane Township, Washington County, in 1879. In early manhood he came to Washington and made his home with his uncle, Hugh Wylie, who was postmaster at Washington. He made his nephew his assistant and they continued in office during three administrations. At that time, during his term as postmaster, the United States mails were carried by coaches over the National Road east and west from Washington, D. C., and Washington, Pa., was the distributing office for both Pittsburg and Wheeling. After his first marriage, in 1828, David Wylie settled on the farm on which he passed the remainder of his life. He began with 100 acres of wild land and this he not only cleared and put under cultivation, but added to it, and this same farm is now one of the most valuable properties in South Strabane Township. In early life he was a Whig and later became an ardent Republican. In his religious views he was a Presbyterian. For many years prior to his death he was a consistent member of Chartiers Presbyterian Church. He was a man of sterling character and his qualities are largely reflected in his large family of children. He was married first to Miss Eunice Hanna, a daughter of David Hanna, of Columbiana County, Ohio. She died after the birth of one daughter, who is now also deceased. On June 1, 1831, Mr. Wylie was married (second) to Harriet Belle Simison, who survived until August 25, 1883. Her parents were Gen. Robert and Margaret (Sanderson)

Simison and she was the youngest daughter in a family of seven children. Gen. Simison was a native of Cumberland County, Pa. He was a Revolutionary soldier under Washington and was afterward sent west, during Washington's administration, to survey public lands in the State of Ohio, at which time he took up a large tract of land in what is now Columbiana County. He commanded, as brigadier-general, a division of the army detailed to keep the Indians in check, and on this expedition died of a fever.

To David and Harriet Belle Wylie were born ten children, as follows: Tappan W., who died in 1871; Hugh H., who died in 1834; Simison R.; Edmund B.; Robert D.; William S., Catherine I. and James S., who were triplets and all now deceased; and Samuel S. and David Austin. Of these, Tappan W. attended Washington College for three years and was a soldier in the Civil War, meeting death in 1871 from an explosion. He married Nancy McClane, of Washington County. Simison R. attended Washington College for two years, after which he followed farming on the homestead. Edmund B. also attended Washington College for two years, in August, 1862, enlisted in 25th Iowa Vol. Inf. for service in the Civil War, and served until its close, under Gen. Sherman. He was detailed to act as company commissary in the famous march through Georgia, from Atlanta to Savannah. Since 1865 he has operated his large farm in Jackson County, Iowa. He married Lizzie McConnell, of Beaver County and they have four children. Samuel S. graduated from Washington and Jefferson College in 1866, studied theology for two years at Allegheny, and one year at Edinburgh, Scotland, and in 1872 settled as pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Middle Springs, Pa., of which church he is still the pastor. He also served six months in the Civil War. He married Jane McCune, of Cumberland County and they have three children.

Robert D. Wylie first attended the common schools of his native district and in 1857 entered the Washington Union School, where he was a student for two years. In 1859 he entered the preparatory class at Washington College and continued his studies there without interruption, until he was graduated in September, 1863, being fifth in his class. For four years he taught both ancient languages and mathematics in his alma mater, as professor pro tem. In 1868 he gave up teaching in order to enter upon the study of law. He became a student in the office of Attorney Alexander Wilson, but, owing to continued ill health, in large measure brought on by protracted intellectual effort, he finally gave up his ambition in that direction and returned to the home farm, where he has been actively engaged in agricultural pursuits until the present.

By the will of his father, he was left 138 acres of the



homestead, subject to widow's dower, and legacies amounting to \$3,000 and about \$1,000 of debt to pay off. This was the situation of R. D. Wylie's finances in April, 1879. By careful planning and exercising constant prudence and economy, all these claims were liquidated in a few years. Since that time, being encouraged and ably assisted by his wise and faithful wife, he has been able to erect new farm buildings and add to the original farm by purchases on three sides until now the farm contains 380 acres in a compact body, all paid for.

During the period 1880-1885 he was a contributor to the pages of the agricultural papers, on topics affecting the interests and welfare of farmers. He was quite successful in a number of contests, where awards were made by committees, as conducted by "National Stockman," of Pittsburg, Pa. Owing to press of business on the farm, he was compelled to abandon literary work. And now in recalling the many events of a busy life, while there are some that he would now recall, if possible, yet he looks forward with serenity: committing all his ways to a merciful Creator.

On June 14, 1882, Mr. Wylie was married to Miss Margaret E. Walker, the youngest daughter of Jonathan Walker, of Butler County, Pa., and they have three children living, and one daughter died in infancy. His children are: Walker M., Leila M., and Nora Grizella. Mr. Wylie is a member of Chartiers Presbyterian Church and Mrs. Wylie is a member of the Lutheran Church. Politically he is a Republican and for years has been active in township and county affairs, and in 1905 was elected a member of the board of county commissioners, by a majority of 1,609 in a very hard-fought campaign, in which a large body of Republicans deserted the regular party ticket, on which Mr. Wylie was regularly nominated, and, joining the Democrats, formed the Citizens' Party and nominated a ticket which they supported strenuously.

During his term in the commissioner's office, he advocated the building of improved roads under the act of 1905, Pennsylvania Laws, but at the same time built roads in the county under act of 1895, known as Flinn Road Act, up to the limit allowed by act. During his term as commissioner, there were put under contract or completed roads as follows: Washington and Middletown, five miles; Burgettstown and Florence, two miles; Lone Pine and Washington Road, five and one-half miles; Houston and McConnell's Mill Road, two miles; Bealls-ville Road, three miles; Taylorstown Station Road, one mile; Washington and Meadowlands Road, two miles; Finleyville to county line, three miles; Dry Run Road, three miles; and Burgettstown to Cross Creek Road, two miles.

HON. FRANK CRAVEN, who has been identified

with the Southwestern State Normal School, located at California, Pa., as superintendent and controller of the building and grounds, for some fifteen years, in the summer of 1909, was elected to be also business manager of the school. Mr. Craven was born and reared in Washington County.

Mr. Craven left school when but fourteen years of age, having attended the Normal School at California for a time, and then took upon himself the responsibility of self-support. He secured a position in the railway department of the United States mail service, on the run between Pittsburg and Harrisburg, and later embarked in the mercantile business at California, which he continued until he accepted the responsible offices he now holds. From early manhood he has been interested in politics and has been a prominent factor in the ranks of the Republican party for years. He served as a representative in the State Legislature through three terms, being elected first in 1905, serving in the special session of 1906, and again in 1907. In this session he led the memorable fight over the so-called Craven Local Option Bill.

Mr. Craven was united in marriage with Myrtilla West. Margaret, a daughter, is a graduate of the Southwestern State Normal School at California, and also a graduate of the Women's College, at Baltimore, Md. She is a teacher in the former institution. Kate, a younger daughter, is a student in the Southwestern State Normal School. Mr. Craven is a member of the Royal Arcanum and has passed through all the offices in the local lodge of this organization.

DEMAS LINDLEY, deceased, for many years was one of the leading agriculturists of South Franklin Township, and was a representative of one of the prominent old families of Washington County. He was born in Morris Township, August 9, 1818, and was a son of Benjamin and Jerusha (Cooper) Lindley.

Benjamin Lindley was a son of Levi Lindley, who came from near Mendham, N. J., with his brothers, Caleb and Demas, about 1780, and they became the first settlers of Morris Township, Washington County.

Demas Lindley, son of Benjamin, was reared in Morris Township and remained there until his marriage, in 1842, to Lovina Day, a daughter of Luther Day. They commenced married life on a farm in Buffalo Township, where they resided for four years and then settled on the farm in South Franklin Township, which continued the family home. There Mrs. Lindley died, April 8, 1889, after forty-seven years of happy wedded life. He survived his beloved companion for several years, dying December 6, 1902. The burial of both was in the cemetery at Prosperity. No children were born to them but they bestowed parental care and affection on a niece,

Sarah A. Lindley. The latter is now the wife of Hamilton R. Post, and they reside in South Franklin Township, at Van Buren.

In early years of manhood, Mr. Lindley was a Whig but upon the organization of the Republican party he identified himself with that political organization. He was always active in the affairs of the community and for a time served as school director and also as assessor. Both he and wife were faithful members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church at Bethel.

HOMER L. CLARK, M. D., a retired medical practitioner of Washington, Pa., who is held in high esteem by his fellow citizens, was born in 1863 at Scenery Hill, West Bethlehem Township, Washington County, Pa.

Dr. Clark was about ten years old when his parents came to Washington, where he was reared and attended the Washington and Jefferson College. He graduated from Waynesburg College with the class of 1882. Previous to graduation he had registered as a student of medicine. He spent one year at the Bellevue Medical College of New York, and in 1885 graduated in medicine from the University of Maryland, and first embarked in the practice of medicine at Morgantown, W. Va., where for three years he made very satisfactory progress. He then came to Washington, where he associated himself in practice with his father with whom he continued until about five years ago, when, owing to ill health, he was compelled to retire from active work.

On June 25, 1882, Dr. Clark was joined in the bonds of wedlock with Emma Louise Sypher, of Waynesburg, a lineal descendant of Capt. James Seals of Revolutionary fame, and of their union have been born the following children: Lucy A., a teacher in the Washington Public schools; Paul L., who is employed in a grocery store; Byron, who is a student at Washington and Jefferson College, and Homer and Benton. Dr. Clark holds membership with the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Washington.

WILLIAM R. McKEAN, a florist and one of the highly esteemed citizens of Charleroi, Pa., comes of that branch of the McKean family, which at one time owned a large amount of the land upon which the present site of Charleroi is located. He was born December 23, 1857, at Ingram, Allegheny County, Pa., and is a son of Robert and Jeanette (Caird) McKean.

Robert McKean was a gardener and truck farmer during his active career, and was a large land owner, having at one time a tract of 220 acres, which lie in the heart of the borough of Charleroi, and also owned the Thomas Red and William McMahon farms, which also form the present site of Charleroi. He was for some time engaged in truck farming at Mansfield, Allegheny

County, then came to Washington County, January 1, 1866, and located on the farm which he purchased in the previous year. Here he engaged in truck gardening on a large scale until the town of Charleroi was laid out, when he disposed of his land to the Charleroi Land Company, retaining about fifty-one acres, one of which our subject now resides upon, the remaining fifty acres lying on the hill, being on the other side of Fifth street. Robert McKean died October 24, 1893, and his wife died April 29, 1890. They were the parents of eight children: James S., who died April 29, 1900, was a prominent banker, president of the Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, and served as postmaster of that city for four years; William, who died aged three years; John C., who is a resident of Charleroi; William R., the subject of this sketch; Andrew C., who lives at Charleroi; Agnes (Mrs. Stewart) and Robert A., both of whom reside at Pittsburgh; and Mary, who married C. F. Thompson.

William R. McKean was reared on his father's farm, where he assisted his father in gardening and has for years been owner of a floral establishment, his greenhouses being located on the corner of Third and Lincoln streets. He was united in marriage with Ada Maguire, a daughter of Howard E. and Mary (Atkinson) Maguire. She was born and reared in Greenville, Mercer County, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. McKean have two children; James S. and Mary Jeanette. Mr. McKean is a Knight Templar Mason.

JOHN M. RAAB, president and organizer of the J. M. Raab & Brother Hardware Company, extensive dealers in hardware and farm implements at Midway, Pa., and a representative citizen of the borough, was born in Mt. Pleasant Township, Washington County, Pa., October 31, 1863, and is a son of Martin and Elizabeth (Lutz) Raab.

The parents of Mr. Raab were of German ancestry and the father was a well known farmer in Mt. Pleasant Township for a number of years. Both he and wife were good, Christian people, worthy members of the German Lutheran Church. They were parents of the following children: John M.; Elizabeth, who married J. F. Strobe; Mary, who is deceased; Frank W., who is in partnership with his eldest brother, in the hardware business; Catherine, who is the widow of J. H. Winters; and two that died in infancy.

John M. Raab's school days ended when he was thirteen years of age, his services then becoming valuable to his father on the farm, and he remained there engaged in farming and stock raising until he was twenty-seven years of age, and after that continued on a rented farm for seven years. In 1901, in partnership with his brother, Frank W., he embarked in the present business at Midway, which has proved a profitable one. The firm han-



dles all kinds of general hardware and farm implements of every description and it has a wide acquaintance through the farming districts around Midway, enjoying a large trade on account of reliable goods and honest methods of disposing of them.

On April 8, 1896, Mr. Raab was married to Miss Alice Winters, who is a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Gamble) Winters. Her parents had the following children: J. H., who is deceased; Alice; Catherine, who is the widow of Frank Jones; William; Agnes, deceased, who was the wife of E. H. Hartman. Mr. and Mrs. Raab have three children: Thomas Martin, Carl Robert and Zelda Elizabeth. Mr. and Mrs. Raab are members of the United Presbyterian Church. In politics, as was his late father, he is a Democrat.

NICHOLAS VEESER, president and general manager of the Acme Brewing Company of Bentleyville, Pa., of which he was the promoter and organizer, has been a resident here since July, 1907. He was born December 22, 1861, in the southern part of Germany, and is a son of Valentine and Alice Veaser, the former of whom was a miller by trade.

Nicholas Veaser was about ten years old when his parents came to the United States, and they located in Wisconsin. There he was reared and subsequently entered the Brewers' Academy at Chicago, from which he graduated in 1896, since which time he has served as brew master in various parts of the country, including San Francisco, Denver, and Peru, Ill., where he was located for five years, after which he had charge of the Charleroi Brewing Company at Charleroi, Pa., for five years. He then came to Bentleyville, where he promoted and sold stock for the Acme Brewing Company, of which he has been president and manager since its organization, with John P. Kusters, of Charleroi, as secretary and treasurer. The erection of the brewery was begun September 6, 1906, and was completed June 15, 1907, the first brew having been put out on July 2, 1907. They employ from twenty-five to thirty men in the brewery, bottling house and on the wagons, and ship to Donora, Charleroi, Monessen and various other towns, sending out from eight to ten wagons daily.

Mr. Veaser was united in marriage with Augustina Zihmer. Fraternally he belongs to the Knights of Pythias and the Eagles.

ALANSON RITNER DAY, a contract painter and decorator of Monongahela City, who was elected an alderman in 1907, was born April 5, 1873, in Colorado, and is a son of Rev. Alanson R. and Lydia M. (Cort) Day.

Rev. Alanson Ritner Day was born at Sparta, Morris Township, Washington County, Pa., and is a son of William Day, who engaged in farming near Sparta, and

for many years operated a sawmill during his early life. He was one of six children born to his parents, namely: Alanson; Theo; Alvina; Howard, deceased; Ida, and Edith, deceased. Rev. Alanson R. Day was reared on his father's farm in Morris Township and graduated from Washington and Jefferson College and the Allegheny Theological Seminary, after which he surveyed and completed a map of Washington County. After his marriage he moved to the West, making the trip from Kansas to Colorado in covered wagons, and about 1861, established the First Presbyterian Church of Denver, which was the first church of any denomination founded in that city. He subsequently preached in various parts of the West, finally locating in Milwaukee, Wis., where he was admitted to the bar, but never embarked in the practice of law. In 1887, Rev. Day came to Pennsylvania and located at Homestead, Allegheny County, for two years, then moved to Monongahela City, where he resided four years, and is now living in retirement in Huntingdon County, Pa., having built a church at Saxony. He was united in marriage with Lydia Margaret Cort, who was a graduate of Washington and Jefferson College, and of their union were born the following children: Ida, married H. C. Sutman; Edith, is the wife of Edward Sheriff; Clara, married John Buckley, both are deceased; Ella, married A. H. Findlay; Ruth, married Fred Hague; Anna (Mrs. W. O. Scoonover); Alanson Ritner; Flora (Mrs. Joseph B. Searle); and two who died in infancy. Mrs. Day passed out of this life in Monongahela in 1901, at the age of sixty-five years.

Alanson Ritner Day, the subject of this sketch, spent his early boyhood days in the West with his parents, and when about fifteen years of age came to Washington County, where he lived with his parents on a farm in Carroll Township. After graduating from the Homestead high school, he entered the Pittsburg Academy, where he spent two years, then returned to the farm for a period of four years, after which he came to Monongahela City, where he engaged in contract painting and decorating. In politics, he is a Republican and was elected alderman of the Second Ward, Monongahela City, by that party in 1907. He is fraternally a member of the I. O. O. F. and the B. P. O. E.

On April 3, 1895, Mr. Day was united in marriage with Nannie D. Collins, who was born and reared in Monongahela City and is a daughter of Frank and Mary Jane (Brown) Collins, old settlers of Monongahela City. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Day: Theo and Alanson, twins; Luther Allen; Ruth; Howard; Dorothy; and Eleanor. Mr. Day and his family reside in a commodious residence at No. 126 Chess street.

NICHOLAS S. VEATCH, M. D., one of the leading physicians and surgeons of California, who has been en-



NICHOLAS VEESER





gaged in the practice of his profession since March 18, 1869, was born on a farm in East Pike Run Township, Washington County, Pa., October 25, 1846, and is a son of William David and Elizabeth (Jackman) Veatch. The father of our subject was born at Leesburg, Va., and died September 1, 1890, at California. During his early days he engaged in shoemaking. Later he was a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Dr. Nicholas S. Veatch was reared on the farm near California, attended the common schools, and Johnson's Academy, which was afterwards known as the Normal School at California, after which he began reading medicine with Dr. O. A. Hunter at California. He subsequently graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, with the class of 1873, and has since been located at California, where he has been highly successful in the practice of his profession. Dr. Veatch is a stockholder in the People's Bank at California. Fraternally he is a Mason, and is past master of the Blue Lodge at California, past eminent of the Commandery and a member of the Shrine.

S. A. McCALMONT, whose valuable farm of 170 acres is situated in Mt. Pleasant Township, Washington County, Pa., was born on this farm, June 9, 1857. His father was Alexander McCalmont, his grandfather was John and his great-grandfather was William McCalmont, all men of sterling character, early settlers in several sections and useful to the communities in which they found homes.

The grandfather, John McCalmont, was born in Lancaster County, Pa., and from there he came on horseback to Washington County, and in the fall of 1806 bought the farm which his grandson now owns, the latter of whom possesses the sheepskin deed. John McCalmont died on what is known as the John H. McCalmont farm and he was buried at Hickory, where he was a member of the United Presbyterian Church. In politics he was a Democrat.

Alexander McCalmont, father of S. A., was born in Mt. Pleasant Township, Washington County, March 28, 1821. He attended the old-time subscription schools, these being the best that the parents of that day could provide for their children, and he grew up an intelligent young man and later became a very well informed one. He also was a capable business man, did much in the way of dealing in wool and in raising sheep and was known all over the county. He was held in high regard in his own township, where he served in all the offices except that of justice of the peace. At the time of death he owned 270 acres in Mt. Pleasant Township. He married Mary Allison, a daughter of Samuel Allison, and they had the following children born to them: Mary E. (White), John, Agnes, Margaret (Lindsey), Samuel Alli-

son and James A., twins, Cora B. (Conner), Ira Alma (McBurney), Lilly (Lane), Emma J. (Manson), Maude (McCabe), and Abraham Lincoln. The oldest of the family, Mary E. White is the only one deceased, her death occurring at the age of fifty-nine years, and during her life-time no member of this large family had passed away. In 1888, Alexander McCalmont retired from agricultural pursuits and with his wife moved to West Middletown, where his death occurred August 31, 1896. She survived until January 22, 1904. She was born August 26, 1828, in Beaver County, Pa. They were worthy members of the United Presbyterian Church at Hickory.

S. A. McCalmont attended the Rankin District school and then turned his attention to farm pursuits, and during his father's lifetime assisted in caring for about 300 head of sheep annually. He has always resided on the homestead and after his marriage when he came into possession, he did considerable improving, although the only building that had to be erected was a new residence, which is a commodious and comfortable one, which was built in 1904. Mr. McCalmont now keeps about 125 sheep over winter, these being very choice in quality, of the American Merino breed, and he also has a fine herd of both Holstein and Jersey cattle and sells about 900 gallons of milk a month. About ten acres of the farm has never yet been cleared and he has a large tract of valuable timber, but the coal has been sold to the Pittsburg Coal Company and no test has ever been made for oil or gas. Nevertheless, aside from these possible sources of income, the farm is an unusually valuable one. Mr. McCalmont is a practical business man and his good judgment is shown in the success he meets with in his undertakings.

On May 17, 1888, Mr. McCalmont was married to Miss Elizabeth McCarrell, a daughter of Leman McCarrell. Mrs. McCalmont died April 20, 1909. She was buried at the Mt. Pleasant United Presbyterian Church at Hickory, of which she had been a devout member since 1888. To Mr. and Mrs. McCalmont seven children were born, namely: Leman A., Ellen W., Samuel Lodowick, Mary Elizabeth, Florence Miller, Donaldson McCarrell, and Allison Proudfit.

Mr. McCalmont is a member of the United Presbyterian Church in Mt. Pleasant Township and served several years as a trustee. In politics he is a Republican, and he served six years as school director.

WILLIAM MADGWICK, notary public and formerly justice of the peace at McDonald, is engaged in handling his own large real estate interests and also conducts a fire insurance business. He was born in England, April 8, 1846, and is a son of James and Ann (Wilds) Madgwick, and a grandson of William Madgwick.



The parents of Mr. Madgwick were natives of England. His father died when he was three years old, leaving two children: William and Annie, the latter of whom married James Elliott and is now deceased. The mother contracted a second marriage, with William A. Cole, who is now deceased, and one son, James A. Cole, was born to that union. Mrs. Cole still survives, being now in her eighty-fourth year, and resides at Oakdale, Pa., with her son James A. Cole.

William Madgwick attended the English public schools until he was fourteen years of age. Being fatherless, he was obliged to take care of himself and thus drifted into the English navy, which proved a hard life for the youth, but he endured it for six years and then, while his ship was at an Australian port, he ran away. He made his way to the Australian gold fields, where he worked for four years and then homesickness led him back to England. After a visit of six months he decided to come to the United States and after reaching Steubenville, Ohio, in 1870, he worked on the railroad for a year, then came on to Burgettstown in Washington County, at the same work, and in 1872, came to McDonald. Here he went into coal mining and for twenty years he was engaged in that industry and acquired property and independence. Although he had such meager advantages in his youth, Mr. Madgwick had natural talents, and his many years of adventure broadened his mind and gave him a clearer outlook on life than years of collegiate instruction might have done. He learned to understand men and after he had become a settled citizen at McDonald, went into politics and since then has been almost continuously in office, serving his fellow citizens so efficiently and honestly that they willingly acknowledge his leadership. He is a Republican in his political views and he has been justice of the peace, tax collector and assessor, and for seven years has been borough treasurer.

On July 16, 1871, Mr. Madgwick was married to Miss Elizabeth Judd, a daughter of Edward and Sarah Judd, both of whom died in England. Mr. and Mrs. Madgwick have had the following children: Minnie, who is the wife of Frank B. Atkinson; Elizabeth, who is now deceased; Cora Ann, who is the wife of John Holmes; and William A., Edward J. and Clara, the last named being now deceased. The family belong to the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Madgwick is a member of the Knights of Pythias lodge at McDonald.

**WILLIAM S. NICODEMUS**, cashier of the First National Bank, and one of the enterprising citizens of California, Pa., was born December 31, 1849, at Martinsburg, Blair County, Pa., and is a son of J. S. and Elizabeth (Spang) Nicodemus, who were prominent farmers of Blair County.

William S. Nicodemus was reared on a farm near Mar-

tinsburg, and when seventeen years of age became a clerk in the bank of William M. Lyold & Company, of Altoona, Pa., and four years later went to Salina, Kas., where he was cashier in the bank of John Geis & Company for ten months, after which he returned to Pennsylvania, and accepted a position as cashier in the Farmers' and Miners' Deposit Bank at Irwin, Westmoreland County. Three months later he entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company with which he continued for one year, then served as cashier of the Martinsburg Deposit Bank until November, 1900, when he came to California, where he has since been cashier of the First National Bank.

Mr. Nicodemus was first united in marriage with Emma L. Ochs, who died leaving two children: Warren Edgar, who is a resident of Oil City, Pa., is married and has one son, Thomas Edgar; and Emma, who lives in New York City, and is a graduate nurse of one of the New York hospitals. Mr. Nicodemus formed a second union with Alice M. Lytle. Mr. Nicodemus is affiliated with the Masonic order, and is a man who stands very high in his community.

**NICHOLAS PEES**, justice of the peace in East Finley Township, serving in his thirty-third year in this responsible office, is one of the best known men and most valued citizens in this part of Washington County. He belongs to an old and respected county family and was born in South Strabane Township, Washington County, Pa., on what was known as Rich Hill, in 1835, and his parents were John and Sarah (Grey) Pees.

The great-grandfather, Nicholas Pees, came to North Strabane Township, from east of the Allegheny Mountains, about 1763 and he built the old mill at Wyland Station which was known as Pees mill and attracted custom from a distance of twenty miles or more.

Andrew Pees, the grandfather and a son of Nicholas, was about ten years old when he accompanied his parents to Washington County. They settled in 1773 on the farm in North Strabane Township which is now owned by John Berry. Andrew Pees served in the early Indian wars on the border and was with Colonel Crawford at Sandusky.

John Pees, father of Nicholas and son of Andrew, was born in Washington County, Pa., near Eighty-four, in 1788, and died in October, 1858. He followed farming throughout his entire life. In 1813 he was married to Sarah Grey, who was born near Belfast, Ireland, and was in her infancy when her parents came to America and eventually settled in Washington County. To John and Sarah Pees the following children were born: Mary, who died at the age of ten years; Margaret, deceased, who was the wife of William Moser, of Washington County; Elizabeth, who is deceased; John, Andrew, James L. and George, all deceased, the first named dying

in April, 1909; and Nicholas, the only survivor. The mother died in 1868, having survived her husband for ten years, and their burial was in the Claysville Cemetery.

Notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Pees never enjoyed more than eight months of school attendance in his life, Washington County can boast of few men who possess a more practical education or have a deeper fund of real knowledge to call upon. He spent many a long winter evening over books he purchased himself and thoroughly mastered their contents without assistance. He thus came to understand the laws of grammar and mathematics, extending his studies even into the difficult perplexities of algebra, geometry, trigonometry and surveying, and it is no uncommon occurrence at the present time for surveyors to bring their notes to him to have him make their calculations, relying entirely on his unflinching accuracy. He also frequently proves his neighborliness by computing interest and straightening out accounts for those not competent to do it for themselves.

The first work that Mr. Pees ever did was farming for his father and he has continued to be interested in all branches of agriculture up to the present time, including sheep raising. By 1850, he and his brothers had accumulated \$800, and with that capital they came from North Strabane Township to East Finley Township and purchased 150 acres of land. To this they later added an adjoining farm and still later a third farm, all of which, 360 acres, now belongs to Mr. Pees, he being the only survivor. It is all valuable, well improved land.

Mr. Pees is a Jeffersonian Democrat and has always rendered support to the Democratic party. He has been shown much respect, esteem and confidence in East Finley Township, having been elected to numerous offices and he has also been called to Erie, Pa., to serve on the U. S. Jury. He recalls distinctly so many events of both a local and public nature, that a visit to either his comfortable home or his office, makes a lasting impression, for he is a very entertaining conversationalist. He remembers many incidents of the Mexican War and anecdotes of the campaign which resulted in the election of Hon. James K. Polk, to the office of President of the United States. He can tell of the days when the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad was not even projected and farmers in this section sold their produce and stock to traveling dealers, their eggs bringing four cents a dozen and at one time wheat sold for forty-eight cents a bushel. Those were the days when drovers took their stock over the highways on foot from western Pennsylvania and Ohio to Philadelphia. In his boyhood game was yet plentiful in this section, and a dinner of rabbit, squirrel or partridge was not difficult to procure.

Mr. Pees was reared in the Presbyterian faith but since he reached maturity he has been identified with the

Methodist Episcopal Church and serves as trustee of the church at Stony Point. He has never married.

JOHN LISTON LANK, M. D., a prominent medical practitioner of Monongahela City, Pa., has been a life-long resident of Washington County, and was born June 10, 1837, at Finleyville, Pa. He is a son of Dr. William Blocksom Lank and his wife, Anna J. Lank, whose maiden name was Anna J. Dague.

Dr. William Blocksom Lank was a native of Zanesville, Ohio, and after graduating from the Ohio Medical College, of Cincinnati, was engaged in the practice of medicine for a short time in Ohio. He then went south to New Orleans, La., where he followed his profession for some years, after which he returned to Ohio, practicing for a short time in Zanesville. About 1835 he settled in Finleyville, where he subsequently practiced medicine until the time of his death in 1880. He was first united in marriage at Zanesville, Ohio, with Anna Jane Dague, and of their union were born seven children: John Liston, the subject of this sketch; Elizabeth, now deceased; William; and Augustus, Gertrude, Adelaide and Joseph, all four deceased. The mother of the above family died shortly after their removal to Finleyville, Pa., and the father subsequently married the widow of Maj. Robert Love.

Dr. John L. Lank was reared at Finleyville and early in life began the study of medicine with his father, subsequently graduating, in 1870, from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania. He first embarked in the practice of medicine at Finleyville with his father, after whose death he continued there until 1900, when he came to Monongahela City and purchased his present residence, located at No. 814 Main street. Here he has won the confidence and esteem of the public, has established an extensive practice and has formed many pleasant friendships. Dr. Lank owns the old farm of eighty-six acres near Finleyville. In November, 1881, he was united in marriage with Elizabeth Darr, who died in 1893, leaving one daughter, Gertrude. Dr. Lank is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

BYRON CLARK, M. D., deceased, for many years was a well known physician and prominent citizen of Washington, Pa., and almost his entire life, one unusually full of activity and beneficence, was spent in Washington County. He was born at Millsboro, Pa., January 17, 1837, and died at his home, No. 715 East Maiden street, Washington, August 5, 1909. His parents were Nathaniel and Edith (Biddle) Clark.

Dr. Clark took justifiable pride in his ancestry, being connected on the maternal side with the Biddles of New Jersey and the Taylors of Maryland, both families of distinction in their respective states. The Clark family



also belonged to New Jersey, and the father of Dr. Clark was a grand-nephew of one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. In 1809, the grandfather of Dr. Clark removed from Mercer County, N. J., to Washington County, Pa., and settled in Amwell Township. His children were born and grew up there although his own life was shortened by the hardships attendant upon pioneer conditions. His eldest son, Nathaniel Clark, married Edith Biddle, and Byron was the eldest born of their four children. Nathaniel Clark was well known in Washington and Greene counties.

Byron Clark attended school at Carmichaels, being a student at Greene Academy, and later took a partial course at Waynesburg College, not remaining to complete it there before accepting a position of teacher in the higher grades of the public schools of Pekin, Ill. There he began his serious study of medicine, with a local practitioner, and from there went to Cleveland, Ohio. He was dependent upon his own resources and through a competitive examination he secured a very helpful position, that of assistant in the Charity Hospital of Cleveland, and was thus enabled to attend lectures at the Western Reserve Medical College. In the spring of 1859 he returned to his father's home and shortly afterward associated himself with Dr. J. W. Alexander in the practice of medicine at what is now known as Scenery Hill, Washington County. In the spring of 1873 he came to Washington. He was an enthusiast in his profession and continued his scientific studies for years afterward. He took special work in biology and chemistry in Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, and at the same time attended lectures in the medical department of the University of Maryland and also the College of Physicians and Surgeons and graduated from both institutions. In 1882 he became professor of theory and practice of medicine in the Eclectic Medical College of New York City and continued that effort until failing health made the trip to New York from his home, too great a tax on his strength. He handled a large practice at Washington for many years, retiring from the field about 1900, after which he lived in comparative retirement, finding a measure of enjoyment, however, in looking after the improvements he had under way on his various properties.

In 1861, Dr. Clark was married to Miss Lucy M. Letherman, a daughter of John Letherman, formerly a prominent farmer of West Bethlehem Township. Three children were born to Dr. and Mrs. Clark, two sons and one daughter, the latter of whom died in 1883. The elder son, Dr. Homer Clark, resides with his mother on East Maiden street. The younger son, John B. Clark, is assistant solicitor for the Title, Guarantee & Trust Company, of New York City. Dr. Clark was a staunch Republican. He was a man of high personal integrity and

was charitable to an unusual degree and in a practical way.

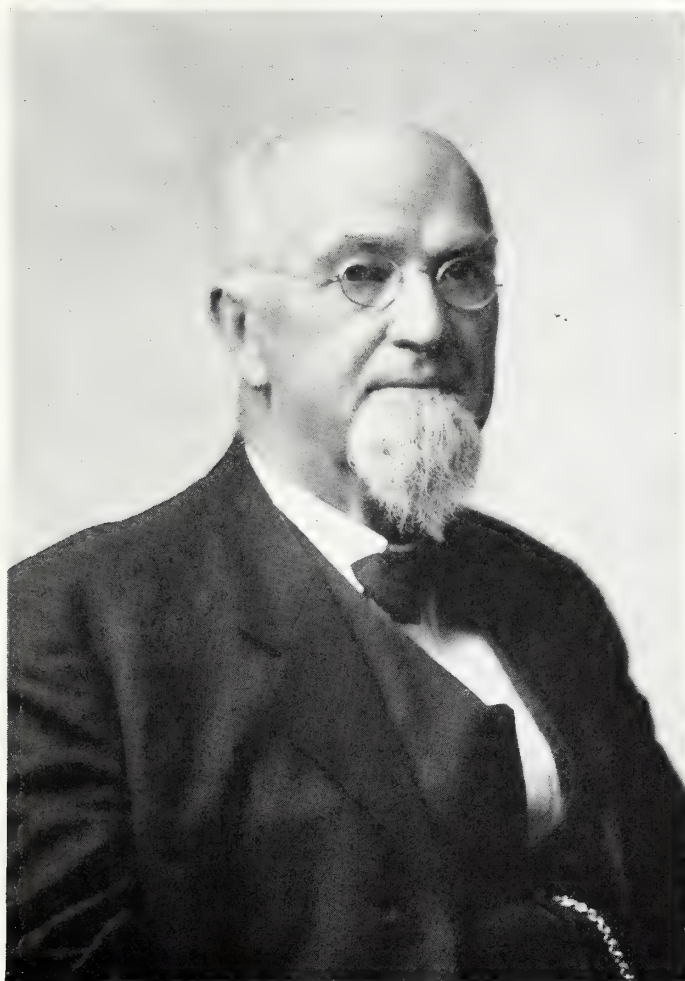
JOSEPH D. McNARY, a retired farmer and highly respected citizen of Washington, Pa., was born January 28, 1836, on the home farm in North Strabane Township, and is a son of David and Janet (Edgar) McNary, and a grandson of Thomas McNary.

David McNary was born in 1771 in Chanceford Township, York County, Pa., and when about fourteen years of age came with his father to North Strabane Township, where he was reared, and in 1816 he married Janet Edgar, who was born in County Armagh, Ireland, in 1792. She emigrated to this country in 1798, crossing the ocean in a sailing vessel, which required twenty-one weeks, and encountered many severe storms, the voyagers were twice compelled to return to land for repairs on the vessel. Her parents first located in New York, where they lived a few years, when they moved west to Washington County, Pa., and located two miles south of Canonsburg on a farm in North Strabane Township. Mr. McNary was a Whig in politics, and was religiously identified with the Christian Seceders Church.

Joseph D. McNary was reared on his father's farm south of Canonsburg and attended the subscription schools of that locality, in 1854 entering Jefferson College at Canonsburg where he continued until the summer of 1856. On April 1, 1857, he located on a farm two miles north of Washington in South Strabane Township, it having been inherited from his father, and in August, 1868, purchased from the heirs of the Matthew McNary estate, a tract of sixty-six acres adjoining him, where he followed farming and stock raising until 1892, when he purchased his present home at No. 297 Locust avenue, Washington, where he has lived in retirement since March 17, 1892.

In February, 1857, Mr. McNary married Mary Wallace Caldwell, who was born December 6, 1835, in Ohio County, W. Va., and died of pneumonia, January 23, 1896. Of their union were born the following children: Lizzie Jane, who was thrown from a horse and killed; James Luther, a farmer operating in the oil fields of West Virginia; Martha Ellen, the widow of Dr. E. M. Cundall, lives with our subject; Clara Viola, married Rowley M. Cook, of Washington, Pa., John Ralph, of Washington; Thomas Harry, a jeweler, is president of the Board of Trade of Washington; and Mary Josephine, who is bookkeeper for her brother, Thomas Harry.

Mr. McNary is a member of the First Presbyterian Church, with which he has been identified since 1857, and on January 28, 1864, was ordained and installed an elder, in which capacity he still continues to serve. In local politics Mr. McNary is not a partisan, but in national questions he is always identified with the Repub-



JOSEPH D. McNARY





lican party. He was elected a member of the board of education of South Strabane Township in 1871, in which office he has continued for thirty-seven years, first in that township, afterwards in the borough of Washington. Mr. McNary is a director in the Union Trust Company of Washington and is also interested in other enterprises of this locality. He was married (second) February 5, 1907, to Mrs. Phoebe D. Liggitt, who was born at Northwood, Logan Co., Ohio.

EDWIN MCKAY, M. D., one of the leading physicians and surgeons of Charleroi, Pa., who has been identified with the medical profession here since April, 1904, was born in Nova Scotia, April 20, 1874, and is a son of Alexander and Sarah (Collie) McKay.

Dr. McKay was about six years old when his parents came to Pennsylvania and located in Jefferson County, where he was reared on a farm and attended the district schools. After a three-year preparatory course at the Ohio Northern University at Ada, he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore, Md., in 1897, and graduated in the spring of 1901. He first engaged in the practice of medicine at Punxsutawney, Pa., where he was highly successful, and in April, 1904, came to Charleroi, where he has won the confidence and esteem of the public and enjoys an extensive and lucrative practice. He is secretary of the Board of Health and is a member of the American Medical Association, and the State and county medical societies.

Dr. McKay married Belle E. Jenks, who is a daughter of John G. Jenks, of Jefferson County, and of their union have been born three children: Olive Collie; Edwin Jenks and Ronald Alexander. Dr. McKay and family reside in a comfortable home on Washington avenue. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, of which he is a trustee. Fraternally he is a Mason.

JOHN F. PHILIPS, a progressive and enterprising young business man of McDonald, who is owner and proprietor of a grain, feed and flour store, and dealing also in hay and straw, was born in Allegheny County, Pa., August 9, 1888, and is a son of Elmer E. and Mary A. (Kennedy) Philips, and a grandson of John F. and Myra (Kennedy) Philips.

Mr. Philips had some experience in his present line of business prior to coming to McDonald, as his father conducted a similar trade at Bridgeville for twenty-two years. The latter's family consisted of four children: Myra, who married Lawrence Fife; and John F., Edna and Grace.

John F. Philips attended the public schools in Allegheny County, the High School at St. Cloud, Minn., and then took a course in shorthand and bookkeeping in a commercial school at Pittsburg, Pa., after which he

worked for his father for three years, coming then to McDonald and establishing his present business on April 15, 1909.

On November 4, 1907, Mr. Philips was married to Miss Anna M. Gerhold, a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Edwards) Gerhold. Mr. Gerhold is a farmer in Allegheny County. To Mr. and Mrs. Philips a son was born on February 17, 1909, which bears the name of William Gerhold Philips. In politics, Mr. Philips is a Republican. With his wife he belongs to the Presbyterian Church at Bethel, Pa.

JOHN M. MILLER, deceased, was long one of Mt. Pleasant Township's prominent citizens and honorable and valued business men. He was born in Washington County, Pa., March 18, 1842, and was a son of Thomas and Catherine (Shaw) Miller.

The Miller family was founded in Pennsylvania in 1784-5 by James Miller, a native of County Tyrone, Ireland, who settled first in Chester County, but soon pushed on to the western part of the State and secured a patent for more than 1,000 acres of land in the wilderness of Washington County. A part of this land, lying in Mt. Pleasant and Chartiers Townships, is still owned by his descendants. In 1811 Thomas Miller followed his brother from Ireland to Washington County, and in 1812 he purchased the tract named Peace and Plenty, in the patent he secured, and this farm became the Miller homestead. The children of Thomas Miller bore the following names: Thomas, Andrew, Margaret, Sarah and Mary.

Thomas Miller (2), son of Thomas and father of the late John M. Miller, inherited the homestead. He was thrice married and to his third union the following children were born: Thomas, Elizabeth, Sarah, Jane, Mary, Catherine and John M.

John M. Miller attended the district schools until fourteen years of age and then entered Elder's Ridge Academy, where he prepared for Jefferson College at Canonsburg, and was graduated from the latter institution in the Class of 1861. It was his purpose to pursue the study of law in Philadelphia, but circumstances caused a change in his plans and he returned to the homestead, where for many years he successfully carried on farming and stock raising. He had a national reputation as a breeder of North Devon cattle and high grade sheep, and at the time of his death, was president of the Spanish Merino Sheep Breeders' Association. He was also a member of the State Board of Agriculture and of the Western Pennsylvania Agricultural Association. His fine personal appearance and genial manner brought him admiration and friendship and his high standards of business honor increased the esteem in which he was held. He was a Democrat in his political



sentiments and for some years he served in the office of justice of the peace. His death resulted from an attack of apoplexy, May 14, 1888.

On September 13, 1866, Mr. Miller was married to Miss Agnes White, a daughter of W. S. White, of Canonsburg, and they became the parents of three sons and two daughters.

JOHN C. LAING, owner of the "fastest growing store in Donora," and one of the leading business men of that town, was born in Scotland January 28, 1860, a son of Dugal and Jeanette (Thompson) Laing, both of whom were born and reared in Scotland and died in McDonald, Pa.

John C. Laing remained under the parental roof in his native country until nineteen years of age, when he came to the United States, the family following him here some time later. He first located at Coal City, Ill., on a farm, but subsequently went to Michigan, later to Ohio and finally to Indian Territory, where he received serious injuries in an accident in the mines. In 1883 he came to Washington County, Pa., engaging in the grocery business at McDonald for ten years, when he sold out and went to Charleroi, where he operated the "New York Grocery" until the fall of 1901. In this year he came to Donora and embarked in the dry goods business on Fifth street, building up such an extensive trade that he was soon compelled to remove to larger quarters in the Bank of Donora building, in which he remained until 1909, and then erected a fine three-story brick business block at McKean avenue and Fifth street. Here he carries a complete line of dry goods, notions and ladies' and gentlemen's furnishings.

Mr. Laing was married February 8, 1884, to Susan Thompson, who was also born in Scotland, a daughter of Samuel and Sarah Thompson, who located at McDonald, Pa. One son, John C., Jr., has been born to this union. He attended Grove City College and is now putting younger blood into his father's business interests.

Mr. Laing is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the I. O. O. F. of Coalgate, Okla., and the Knights of Malta and the Heptasophs of Donora, and is well known and highly esteemed among the Scotch residents of the Monongahela Valley.

LEROY BEDSWORTH, proprietor of one of the leading tailoring establishments of Charleroi, Pa., was born December 15, 1854, in Belle Vernon, Fayette County, Pa., and is a son of Samuel and Rachel (Beazell) Bedsworth. The father of our subject was a boat-builder and brick-maker by trade, but during his later years was engaged in farming near Belle Vernon, Pa., and died in February, 1905, at the age of eighty-two years.

The mother died in August, 1902, aged seventy-five years.

LeRoy Bedsworth was reared on his father's farm near Belle Vernon and attended the district schools of Westmoreland County, where he subsequently engaged in farming during his early manhood. He then engaged as lock-tender at Lock Four, from July, 1888, until September 30, 1892, after which he learned the tailoring business, and on March 15, 1894, came to Charleroi, where he first embarked in tailoring on Fifth street, where Piper's drug store is now located. One year later he removed to the Masonic Building, where he remained until November, 1896, when he removed to his present two-story brick business block at No. 407 McKean avenue, his residence being located on the second floor of same.

Mr. Bedsworth was united in marriage with Mary Channey, a daughter of Riley Channey, and a native of Fayette County, Pa. He is fraternally affiliated with the B. P. O. E. and I. O. O. F., of which he is a charter member.

STEWART A. DAGUE, who owns a fine farm of 125 acres, which lies in East Finley Township, Washington County, Pa., is one of the representative men and substantial farmers of this section. He was born in Somerset Township, in 1869, and is a son of John A. and Melissa J. (Roberts) Dague.

The father of Stewart A. Dague, was born in West Bethlehem Township, Washington County. His occupation was farming and he carried on agricultural pursuits in East Finley Township for 25 years and his death occurred there. He served for three years as a soldier in the Federal Army during the Civil War. In politics he was a Republican and was frequently elected to office by his fellow citizens by whom he was very generally esteemed. He married Melissa J. Roberts, who is also deceased, and they both rest in the Fairmount Cemetery. Their children were as follows: Anna R., who is deceased; Stewart A.; Ella N., who married D. Wyland, of Strabane Township; David E., who lost his life in the Philippine Islands; Ollie, who lives in East Finley Township; Daniel, who resides in North Strabane Township; Lucy E., who resides with her eldest brother; and L. E., a stenographer, who lives at Washington, Pa.

Stewart A. Dague attended the district schools of West Finley Township until he was about eighteen years of age and then went to work on a farm by the month, four years later becoming a tenant farmer. He continued to rent land for seven years and then purchased a farm of eighty acres from the Alexander Montgomery estate and resided there for four years before disposing of it. After that transaction, Mr. Dague bought his present farm of 125 acres from the Hamilton Carrol

estate. There are few rural homes provided with the comforts and conveniences that he has installed in his residence. He made extensive improvements as soon as he came here and together with other buildings, added a porch and slate roof to the dwelling and introduced a modern system of hot and cold water throughout the whole building. In addition to general farming, Mr. Dague looks after the output from two valuable oil wells which bring him a fine revenue, one of these producing 100 barrels of oil a day for an entire year. He is a director and stockholder in the Farmers National Bank of Claysville. Mr. Dague is one of the township's men of ample means and for this condition he is indebted only to his own industry and good management, no particular good fortune having descended upon him except what he brought about himself.

In 1891, Mr. Dague was married to Miss Sallie A. Sprowls, a daughter of Simon and Jane (Wise) Sprowls, of East Finley Township. They have one daughter, Ruby F., who was born in 1901. Mr. Dague is recognized as a man of judgment and character by his fellow citizens as has been frequently shown when they have chosen him by their ballots for responsible township offices. He has served several times on the board of elections and at present is road supervisor.

THOMAS R. BELL, cashier of the West Alexander National Bank at West Alexander, Pa., is a man who gained an enviable reputation as an educator in Washington County before he became associated with this well known financial institution. He was born in East Finley Township, Washington County, Pa., April 5, 1870, and is a son of Zadoc L. and Martha (McKeen) Bell.

Zadoc L. Bell, who died in 1891, was long one of the leading men of East Finley Township, where he was born. His father, Samuel Bell, was an early settler in South Franklin Township, where he was both farmer and blacksmith. Zadoc L. Bell engaged in agricultural pursuits and became a man of ample fortune. He was a Democrat, of the old-time type, and frequently served with efficiency in the township offices to which his fellow citizens elected him.

Thomas R. Bell was reared in East Finley Township, attended the public schools and then entered Washington and Jefferson College, later attended the Pennsylvania State Normal School at California, following which he engaged in educational work for fully fourteen years. For seven years of this time he was principal of the West Alexander public schools and a portion of the time was principal of the High School. He became well and favorably known all over the county and his being cashier of the West Alexander National Bank, has added to his popularity. He accepted this position on August 1, 1904, and he enjoys the confidence and good will of the whole business community.

Mr. Bell was united in marriage November 5, 1896, with Miss Mary M. Trussell, a daughter of Charles H. Trussell, of South Franklin Township, and they have one son, Charles Howard, who was born November 11, 1904. Formerly, Mr. Bell served as secretary of the West Alexander Farmers' Fair Association, for two years, this organization being subsequently merged into the West Alexander Agricultural Association and he served three years as its treasurer. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church at West Alexander, has served as trustee and church treasurer and is also superintendent of the Sabbath-school. He is identified with the Masonic lodge at Claysville.

LEWIS W. MORGAN, one of the veteran business men of California, whose location here antedates the laying out of the town, was born at Waynesburg, Greene County, Pa., November 5, 1830, and is a son of William M. and Mary (Whitaker) Morgan.

Mr. Morgan was thirteen years old when he came first to Greenfield, now known as Coal Center, Washington County, and since 1851 has been a continuous resident of Coal Center and what is now the borough of California. He spent several years as clerk on different steamboats, mainly the old steamer Telegraph, on the Monongahela River, in his earlier business life and since then has been interested in the mercantile and coal business, formerly operating two mines, the last one under the firm name of Morgan & Dixon. He retired from the coal industry in 1889, but still continues his mercantile interests. In partnership with Solomon Sibbit, under the firm style of Morgan & Sibbit, he established the first general store in what is now California, and in every way, ever since, he has been identified with the development of the place. Upon the organization of the first board of trustees of the Southwestern State Normal School at California, he was elected president of the board, this honor being conferred June 5, 1864, and at different times since he has served as a member of this body.

Mr. Morgan was united in marriage with Miss Ann J. Gregg, a daughter of John R. Gregg. Mrs. Morgan died May 31, 1909. They had seven children born to them, three of whom are living: P. W., who is cashier of a bank at Wilmerding, Allegheny County; Elizabeth H. and A. T., who is a prominent attorney at Pittsburg. Mr. Morgan's residence is located on Third street, California. He is one of the older members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at this place, belonging to its official board. For fifty-three years he has been a Free Mason and is identified with the lodge at Coal Center. Few men are better acquainted with Washington County history than Mr. Morgan and he is frequently consulted



concerning reliable data. He is a valued member of the Century Literary Club of California, and every year since 1898 he has prepared and read a historical paper of great interest before this scholarly organization.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON TAYLOR, in former years an enterprising and successful business man of Washington County and one of its most respected citizens, was also a native son, born in South Strabane Township. His parents were Matthew and Nancy Jane (Hutchinson) Taylor. He was a grandson, on the paternal side, of Henry Taylor, who came to this county from Cecil County, Md., some time prior to 1780. Henry Taylor was the first judge or president of the courts of Washington County, being thus appointed by the chief executive council of Pennsylvania October 2, 1781, the county having been organized in the preceding March. He served with ability in this position for several years and after a brief interval, was reappointed in 1788. He had what was then known as a "tomahawk right" to over 1,200 acres of land in the Rich Hills, in this county, all of which, with the exception of the Matthew Taylor estate of South Strabane Township, has since passed out of the family. Judge Henry Taylor was also a general in the militia and his commission as such is still in the possession of the family. He married Jane White and they had eleven children. In the year 1800, this sturdy old pioneer, whose character was typical of the best manhood of the day, laid down the burden of life, his loss being mourned as that of a leader among the people among whom he had cast his lot.

Matthew Taylor, son of Henry and father of the late William H. H. Taylor, was born in South Strabane Township and it has been claimed for him that he was the first white child born west of the mountains, in Washington County. He became in time the owner of the parental homestead, on which he followed farming for the rest of his life. He also did considerable traveling through the county, which, on account of lack of easy conveyances and good roads, called for a large amount of exertion. Matthew Taylor married Nancy Hutchinson, a woman of firm will and strong character, in every way qualified to be the wife of a pioneer settler. She possessed a large share of thrift with her other admirable characteristics. Her vigor of body seems to have been equal to that of her mind and character, she attaining the venerable age of ninety-two years. To her children she left, as their best heritage, the imprint of her strong personality. To Matthew and Nancy Taylor were born eleven children, namely: Matthew, James, Thomas, George, William H. H., Polly, Sarah Jane, Eliza, Henry, Nancy and Rachel. Of these, the first five mentioned, died in Washington County. Polly became the wife of John McFarland. Sarah J. married Oliver Lindsay.

Eliza became Mrs. Van Eman. Henry was killed by a falling chimney at a fire in Washington. Nancy became the wife of Hugh Reynolds and Rachel married Workman Hughes.

William Henry Harrison Taylor, son of Matthew and Nancy Taylor, was born in 1830 and when old enough started to school, his mother looking carefully after the education of her offspring, always helping and encouraging them. He later attended Washington and Jefferson College for several years, after which he became interested in farming and continued his agricultural pursuits exclusive of all other business interests until 1866, when he moved to Washington. This change was made in order to give his children better educational advantages, but it also was an opening for him to go into a mercantile business. He formed a partnership with Robert Charlton in the general fresh and salt meat business, which included pork packing and stock buying. After the death of Mr. Charlton, Mr. Taylor carried on the business alone until his own decease, which took place February 9, 1884, from diabetes, from which he had suffered for some years, he being then in his fifty-fifth year. His remains were interred in the Washington Cemetery.

Mr. Taylor was married in 1850 to Miss Jane E. Jones, a daughter of Charles E. Jones, a well-known building contractor at Washington. Mr. Jones was born in England in 1799, where he learned the carpenter's trade, and where he married Sarah Judson. They came to America in 1827, settling in Washington, Pa., where Mr. Jones followed his trade and engaged also successfully in contracting. He and his wife had the following children, two of whom died in infancy: Mary, Sarah, Jane E., William, Susan, Sylvester F., James J. and George O. The last mentioned was formerly a member of the Washington County bar. The mother of Mrs. Taylor died in 1871, at the age of seventy-one years. Mr. Jones survived until January 11, 1885.

Mr. and Mrs. Taylor were the parents of six children, of whom a brief record is as follows: Edward M., pastor of the Tremont Methodist Episcopal Church at Boston, Mass., was graduated in 1872 from Washington and Jefferson College, and afterward with first honors, at the Boston School of Divinity. He was on the circuit for a time before locating in Massachusetts. He married Miss Mary Bradford, a descendant of Gov. Bradford of the Plymouth Colony, who was one of the original passengers on the Mayflower. James Franklin, the second son, is now associate judge of the Twenty-seventh Judicial District of Ohio. Emma and Alice are both deceased, the latter dying when a little maid of eleven years. The older sister was the wife of John A. Hall, also deceased, who was postmaster and prominent citizen of Washington. William Nelson, the third son, is the







ANTHONY KANE

senior member of the firm of Taylor & Speer, who are engaged in the iron commission business at Pittsburg. He married a daughter of Stephen Crump. Susan Jane, the youngest daughter, is the wife of Dr. J. C. Maurer. The mother of the above children still survives and is in the full enjoyment of all her faculties. She continues to occupy the old family residence at No. 59 West Wheeling street, Washington.

Mr. Taylor was a Republican in politics, but at no time was a seeker for office. However, he always took a strong interest in public affairs, and during the period of the Civil War, was very outspoken in favor of preserving the Union at all hazards. His religious affiliations were with the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he was a faithful and consistent member. He was prominently concerned in building the First M. E. Church at Washington, of which he was a trustee. He was also much interested in the cause of education and made it one of his principal objects to give his children the best educational advantages possible. His sons were all sent to college while his daughters received an excellent educational training in seminaries. At various times he held the office of school trustee. He was in all things honest and straight-forward, a hater of shams and deceit of every kind, and could never tolerate a lie. He was beloved by his family and a large circle of friends and they knew and appreciated the worth of his character.

ANTHONY KANE, a well known general merchant of Finleyville, Pa., who has been a resident of Washington County for the past thirty years was born September 19, 1858, in Ireland, and is a son of Owen and Mary (McAdams) Kane.

Anthony Kane is one of seven children born to his parents, both of whom died in England, namely: John; Robert; Ann, who is the wife of James Donnelly; Ellen, who is the wife of James Barry; Anthony; and Charles.

Anthony Kane was very young when the family removed to England, where he was reared. In 1880 he came to the United States and located in Washington County, Pa., where he worked some years in the coal mines. In 1892 he formed a partnership with William Kennedy, now deceased, with whom he operated a general store under the firm name of Kennedy & Kane until 1894, when he came to Finleyville and opened a small store which he conducted until July, 1903, when he removed to his present location, where he carries a full line of groceries, china, lamps, etc.

Mr. Kane is a Democrat in politics, and is fraternally a member of the A. O. H. of Monongahela City. Mr. Kane was married in April, 1880, to Margaret Burke, who was born in England and is a daughter of Bartholomew and Mary (Madden) Burke, both of whom died

in England. In 1902 Mr. and Mrs. Kane spent four months visiting friends and relatives in England.

ALEXANDER B. COCHRAN, justice of the peace at McDonald, Pa., and president of the borough Council, carries on a successful business in the line of real estate and insurance. He was born in Scotland, February 24, 1866. His parents were Robert and Susan (Bell) Cochran.

The parents of Mr. Cochran came to America in 1879. They are both now deceased. They were most worthy people, members of the United Presbyterian Church, and their burial was in the Robeson Run Cemetery. Their family contained nine children, as follows: Anna, who married Andrew McWilliams, is a widow and lives at Braddock, Pa.; Gilbert; Alexander B.; Robert, who is now deceased; John; William; James; Susannah, who married Thomas Graham; and Adam, who is chief of the police force at McDonald.

Alexander B. Cochran was thirteen years old when he accompanied his parents to America and he had already completed his school attendance by several years, having become a coal miner when only eleven years of age. He had many years of experience in this dangerous and exhausting work, continuing to mine all his life until within the past ten years. He then embarked in the insurance and real estate line and has shown exceptional ability as a business man. This faculty has made him valuable as a member of the borough Council, and when his present term expires, he will have served continuously for twelve years. For ten years he has acceptably and satisfactorily filled the office of justice of the peace and during this time has many times adjusted cases of the greatest importance, thereby saving individuals a large amount of expense.

In December, 1889, Mr. Cochran was married to Miss Charlotte Carson, a daughter of Robert and Jane (Bell) Carson, who came from Ireland. Mrs. Cochran is the youngest member of her parents' family, the others being: Elizabeth, who married Henry Smith, who is proprietor of a hotel in North Fayette Township, Allegheny County; Robert; John; Samuel; William; Matilda, who married Robert J. Cook, who is a justice of the peace at McDonald; Mary Ann, who married G. M. Couch; and Margaret, who married James Querns.

To Judge and Mrs. Cochran the following children have been born, all of whom reside at home, a happy, united family: Susan, Jane, Robert, Matilda, Anna, Georgiana, Emma, Charlotte and Laura. The family belongs to the United Presbyterian Church at McDonald. In politics he is a Democrat, but in the exercises of his judicial powers, Mr. Cochran knows no political bias. For a number of years he has been identified with McDonald Lodge No. 605, Odd Fellows.



**JAMES P. McCALMONT.** John McCalmont, the grandfather of James P. McCalmont, was born in Lancaster County in 1781. His father had immigrated from Ireland early in life, located for a time in Lancaster County, Pa., served in the Revolutionary War and finally settled on land in Mt. Pleasant Township. A number of his descendants reside in that township. James McCalmont, the eldest son of John, located on a farm in Robinson Township adjoining the village of Candor on the west. He was married to Sarah McBurney and the children born to them were Mary, Elizabeth, John, James P., Sarah, David, Robert, Esther and Kate. James McCalmont was for many years a justice of the peace, and an elder in the United Presbyterian Church at Burgettstown from 1839 to 1864, and from 1864 to 1891 was an elder of the church at Center, (now Midway).

James Proudfit McCalmont, second son of said James McCalmont, was born in Robinson Township on the homestead farm, on November 18, 1842, and on August 22, 1867, married Catherine McFarland, daughter of Samuel McFarland, of Bulger. Of their six children Luella died unmarried; Jennie intermarried with Wylie Fulton, both of whom are now dead; Samuel married Catherine McNary and now resides in Burgettstown; Joseph M., pastor of the United Presbyterian Church at Connoquenessing was married to Anne Park; John E. is a member of the Pittsburg bar; and Robert intermarried with Ida Gardner and resides in Hanover Township.

After his marriage, James P. McCalmont resided for a time in Mt. Pleasant Township and near McDonald in Allegheny County, but removed to his own farm in Hanover Township in the year 1875, where he made his permanent home. He is a Republican in his politics and has been for many years a member and elder in the United Presbyterian Church, formerly at Center, and since 1875 in the United Presbyterian Congregation at Paris.

**WILLIAM R. GAUT**, who for the past two years has been proprietor of the Hotel Walfred, which is one of the leading hotels of Charleroi, Pa., was born June 23, 1866, on a farm in North Huntington Township, Westmoreland County, Pa., and is a son of John and Kezia N. (Robbins) Gaut.

William R. Gaut was reared on his father's farm, attended the district schools, and in 1888, after his marriage, located at Greensburg, Pa., and engaged in civil engineering with a contracting firm in railroad work, at which he continued until about 1904, when he came to Charleroi, Pa., and for two years afterward ran the Hotel Charleroi, which he later disposed of and since 1907 has been owner and manager of the Hotel Walfred,

which is one of the modern and most extensively patronized hotels of Charleroi.

Mr. Gaut was married to Mabel Gray, of McKeesport, Pa., and they have four children: Carrol S., William Gray, John R. and Mabel C. He holds membership with the B. P. O. E., the Eagles and the Masons.

**ALBERT BRYSON FRYE**, a leading citizen of Mt. Pleasant Township, Washington County, Pa., successful farmer and large milk shipper, owns 110 acres of well improved land, situated two miles west of Hickory. He was born at Davenport, Iowa, February 1, 1855, and is a son of Thomas and Eliza (Alumn) Frye.

Thomas Frye was a native of Ohio, and when a young man located in Greene County, Pa. Shortly after marriage he went to Davenport, Iowa, where he owned a farm which now lies within the corporate limits of the city. He remained there but a few years and then went to Rich Hill Township, where the rest of his active life was spent. Mrs. Frye was a native of Greene County, and was a daughter of Charles Alumn, who was a man of wealth and a large land owner. He was of an early family there, and prior to the advent of railroads drove six-horse teams over the mountains to Cumberland, Md. The family of Thomas and Eliza (Alumn) Frye was a large one, there being eleven children, of whom three sons and four daughters are living. The family was as follows: Jane (Phillips), who is deceased; Albert Bryson; Mary (Miller), who is deceased; Martha (Ealy), who is residing in Rich Hill Township, Greene County, Pa.; William, who died in infancy; Charles, who lives in Rich Hill Township; Louise (Armstrong), who lives in Washington, Pa.; Lucy (Sprowls), who is deceased; and Minnie (Reedy), Cora (Porter) and John Iams, all of whom reside in Washington, Pa. Thomas Frye died in Washington, Pa., in October, 1894, his burial being in the Eno Cemetery. His widow resides in Washington, being now in her seventy-sixth year. In politics, Mr. Frye is a Democrat. The family was reared in the Baptist faith.

Albert Bryson Frye obtained his education in the schools of Greene County and then went to farming and continued in Greene County three years after his marriage. When he came to Washington County he first rented a farm near Claysville, which he operated for three years and then lived for one year on a rented farm near Lone Pine, moving from there to the Manifold farm at Meadowland, for one year, later rented C. M. Reed's farm for one year, and then settled on the farm of Miss J. Mary Clark, where he remained for nine years. After this long experience in different sections, Mr. Frye decided that a farm in Washington County would be a satisfactory one to own, and he bought his

present property from Alexander B. Miller. In a short time the place took on a fresh appearance, a new addition being made to the house and plenty of paint being applied to the other buildings, while a large silo was also constructed, Mr. Frye being a progressive and up-to-date farmer. He keeps twenty head of cows for dairy purposes and ships sixty gallons of milk to Pittsburgh daily. He has other stock, but no sheep. The coal under his land has never been sold. He is not only a very intelligent and enterprising agriculturist, but he is also an active and interested citizen in matters pertaining to the welfare of his township and is particularly concerned in the matter of education. He has been a lifelong Democrat, but has been too busy to accept public office, although especially qualified for the same.

Mr. Frye was married June 16, 1877, to Miss Anna Mary Gilmore, a daughter of John Gilmore, who was born in Ireland. They have had the following family of children born to them: Thomas Lee, John R., James J., Albert B., Myrtle, William, Elsie, Albert Floyd, Rosa, Herbert, Mabel, Edward and Lena. Of the above family all survive except William and Albert B. Albert F. married Viola Sloop and lives in Mt. Pleasant Township, having a daughter, Sarah Elizabeth; Myrtle married Charles McCullough, and they have three children, Charles, James and a daughter not yet named; Elsie married Herbert Myers; and Rosa married William Jones. The others reside at home. Mr. Frye and wife are members of the Baptist Church.

**WILLIAM THOMAS SAMPSON**, a prosperous farmer of Carroll Township, and owner of 308 acres of land located in Carroll and Fallowfield Townships, also deals extensively in cattle, and was born January 22, 1844, on the old home farm in Carroll Township, Washington County, Pa., a son of James and Mary (Grant) Sampson.

James Sampson was born February 6, 1806, in Westmoreland County, Pa., where his father, William Sampson, settled at an early period and in 1810 came to Washington County with his parents who settled in the horseshoe of Carroll Township. Here he was reared and subsequently came into possession of the home farm, on which he carried on farming during the most of his life, his death occurring at the home of his daughter, Mrs. H. R. Tuman, in 1894. He married Mary Grant, who died in 1888 and to them were born the following children: Harriet, who is the widow of Joseph Tuman; William Thomas, our subject; Mary, who is the wife of Capt. George W. Jenkins; Jennie, who married T. J. Weddell; Harvey James; John G.; and Ada, who is the wife of Charles Dallas.

William T. Sampson was reared in a log house on his father's farm in Carroll Township, and attended a pri-

vate school, where he sat on slab benches without backs, for several months each year. In 1868 he came to his present farm, which he cultivated for his father, who was a cattle dealer, devoting the greater part of his time to that business. Mr. Sampson also deals extensively in cattle in connection with general farming.

On May 23, 1876, Mr. Sampson was married to Lucretia Welsh, who was born at Mt. Vernon, Ohio, and is a daughter of John and Sarah Jane (Bell) Welsh, and of their union were born the following children: Mary Bell; Sarah Jane, who married Don Gibson, has two children, Lula May and Clyde LeRoy; John, who married Nancy Moore, and has one child, Mildred Louise; Lucretia Virginia and William Keeys. Mr. Sampson holds membership with the Presbyterian Church and is politically identified with the Republican party, having served his township as supervisor.

**ROBERT A. FORSYTHE**, a member of the well-known firm, Forsythe Brothers, who conduct a livery, feed and sales stable in connection with a general contracting business at Finleyville, Pa., was born June 1, 1865, on the farm at Mingo, Union Township, Washington County, Pa., and is a son of Robert and Jean (Huston) Forsythe.

Robert Forsythe, Sr., was born in Ireland, where he spent his boyhood, came to America at the age of twenty years, and first located for a short time at Pittsburg, but later settled on a farm near Mingo in Union Township, Washington County, where he followed farming until the time of his death in 1903, when aged eighty-three years. He married Jean Huston, who was born in Scotland, where she grew to womanhood, then came to this country and died in 1905 at the age of seventy-three years. Seven children were born to Robert and Jean Forsythe: John S.; Flora; Andrew; Ella, who is principal of the Finleyville public schools; Margaret, deceased; Robert A.; and Charles.

Robert A. Forsythe grew to manhood on the farm, attended the township schools and followed farming until 1897, when he came to Finleyville, where he and his brother Charles owned a one-third interest in a planing mill operated by the Jones Brothers. Six years later the mill was sold to the Finleyville Planing Mill Company and in 1902 he and his brothers established their present livery, feed and sales stable. Our subject has charge of the sales department, John superintends the contract end of the business, Charles is the horse buyer, while Andrew is a cattle buyer, and the office and stables are located at Finleyville. Mr. Forsythe is the owner of other residence property in Finleyville, besides his fine home, which was erected in 1901 on the corner of Lincoln and Highland avenues. He is politically a Republican, is a mem-



ber of the school board and was elected treasurer of Finleyville in 1904.

Robert Forsythe was united in marriage June 10, 1897, with Rosalee K. Peterson, who is a daughter of William Peterson, of Elizabeth, Pa., and they have one child, Jean.

JOSEPH J. HAUBE, one of the leading florists of Charleroi, Pa., who has been engaged in this business here since 1899, conducts a retail store at No. 428 Fallowfield avenue, while his green-houses are located at his residence at No. 915 Fallowfield avenue. He was born May 10, 1875, in Belgium, a son of Victor and Amelia (Huet) Haube, the former of whom was a glass worker by trade and died at Tarentum, Pa., in 1905. The mother is still living and resides on a farm at Twilight, Washington County, Pa.

Joseph J. Haube attended the schools of his native country until eleven years of age, when he came to America with his parents, who settled at McDonald, Washington County, Pa., where his father began working in the mines. At an early age Joseph J. also went to work in the mines and obtained his education by attending night school. In 1899 the family removed to Tarentum, Pa., where he and his father worked for some time in the glass works. Mr. Haube came to Charleroi as a clerk for the Pittsburgh Glass Works, and established in 1899, his present floral establishment, which he operated in connection with his clerical duties until 1905, when he resigned his clerkship with the glass works, and has since devoted his entire time to the green-houses and retail stores. He also ran a retail store at Monessen, Pa., until March, 1909, when he sold out and opened his downtown store at Charleroi, in December, 1908.

Mr. Haube was united in marriage with Mary Henroin, who is a daughter of Emmile Henroin, and they have two children: Julia and Alice. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Maccabees and the Order of Ben Hur.

MATTHEW TAYLOR, who for many years was one of the prominent farmers and stock raisers of South Strabane Township, Washington County, Pa., was born on the farm that has been the property of the Taylor family for the past five generations, and died there October 15, 1889. He was a son of Matthew and Nancy (Hutchinson) Taylor, and a grandson of Hon. Henry Taylor, who established the Taylor family in this county, and had the honor of being the first judge of Washington County.

Hon. Henry Taylor came to this section of the country from Cecil County, Md., about the year 1770, and settled on land which he afterwards purchased. The first purchase of which there is any record is of 150 acres on the middle fork of Chartiers Creek, bounded

on the northeast by Robert Howelton's land, and on the south by the road leading from Catfish Camp to Pittsburgh. The deed or patent of this land is signed by John Penn, February 1, 1771. Mr. Taylor subsequently purchased other tracts aggregating about 1,700 acres in all, in what is now known as South Strabane Township. He was appointed a major of the militia and a justice of the peace of Yohogania County and upon the formation of Washington County in 1781 was elected a justice of the peace, October 15 of that same year. He was appointed by the Supreme Executive Council a justice of the peace and of the Court of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions and was later made the presiding justice, a position which he held until the office was abolished in 1791. On April 19, 1793, during Wayne's expedition against the Indians, he was commissioned by Gov. Mifflin, brigadier-general of the brigade, which was composed of the militia of the townships of the county, with the exception of East Bethlehem Township. His death occurred October 8, 1801. He was united in marriage with Jane White, their union resulting in the birth of five sons and three daughters: Matthew, Henry, John, Joseph, George, Jane, Elizabeth and Mary. Matthew Taylor, the oldest son, was born on the old homestead and after his marriage settled on a part of the land purchased by his father, Henry Taylor. Matthew Taylor married Nancy Hutchinson, and they had ten children, of whom Matthew Taylor, the father of Mrs. Rachel M. Craft, is the subject of this sketch.

Matthew Taylor spent his entire life in Washington County engaged in agricultural pursuits, and was one of the prominent citizens of the county, where he commanded the highest respect and esteem of friends and acquaintances. He was a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Washington, and served as a member of the official board for a number of years. He was married May 6, 1864, to Jane Forrest, a daughter of George Forrest, and a native of London, England. Her great-great-grandmother was a sister of Lord Mansfield. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor were the parents of three children: George F., Rachel M. and John R. George F., who was a farmer by occupation, died June 3, 1907, aged forty years. Rachel M. is the widow of William Mervin Craft, whom she married in December, 1902, and whose death occurred in 1904 at Denver, Col., of lung trouble. He was born in Brookville, Pa., graduated from the Washington-Jefferson College with the Class of 1896, and the law department of Yale University in 1899, after which he practiced law a short time at Brookville, and then came to Washington, where he was recognized as one of the able and rising young attorneys of Washington County. John R. Taylor resides on the homestead farm in South Strabane Township, which he and his sister, Mrs. Craft, own. He married Eliza Jane McCandless, of



JESSOP STEEL WORKS, WASHINGTON



HAZEL GLASS CO., No. 2, WASHINGTON



GRIFFITHS TIN PLATE MILL, WASHINGTON



FINDLAY CLAY POT CO., WASHINGTON



TYLER TUBE & PIPE CO., WASHINGTON



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF GREATER WASHINGTON, PA.





New Castle, Pa., and they have four daughters: Helen G., Katherine J., Sarah and Dorothy.

Mrs. Taylor is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mrs. Craft is a member of the First Presbyterian Church, both of Washington. Mrs. Craft is a Daughter of the American Revolution in connection with the Washington Chapter, by virtue of her great-grandfather, Henry Taylor, who was major of the militia and rendered invaluable service to the cause of American Independence.

Mrs. Taylor built a beautiful residence at No. 156 N. Main street, Washington, where she has resided since 1894.

E. E. FRENCH, M.D., a prominent physician and surgeon of Ellsworth, Pa., who has been identified with the medical profession of Washington County since about 1887, was born September 23, 1865, at Prosperity, Pa., and is the oldest son of Capt. John Calvin and Sevilla (Vaile) French.

Capt. John Calvin French, a veteran of the Civil War, was born October 10, 1836, in Washington County, Pa., and is the youngest son of George M. and Mary (Porter) French. His mother died when he was less than three years old, and much of his early life was spent with relatives in Fayette County. He is of Scotch-Irish parentage, and his great-grandfather was a member of Gen. Washington's body guard during the Revolutionary War, while his maternal grandfather, Charles Porter, of Fayette County, was speaker of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania in 1806. His boyhood days were spent on a farm, and his educational training was obtained in the common schools. Early in manhood he went to West Virginia, where he engaged in the hoop and stave trade, and in 1861 enlisted with two brothers in the Union army. His older brother, A. D. French, was killed at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., in 1863, and he was severely wounded at White Sulphur Springs, Va., receiving a gun-shot wound in the thigh, which left him a cripple for life. He was rescued from the field of battle by comrades, and was given shelter and cared for by Mrs. Jonathan Arnold, a sister of Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson. He was promoted through the ranks from a private to sergeant, orderly sergeant, and was commissioned second lieutenant on Sept. 7, 1862, and first lieutenant on December 3, 1863. Capt. French is a Republican in politics, was elected to the General Assembly in 1894, and served as treasurer of Washington County in 1874 and 1875. Capt. French was united in marriage with a schoolmate, Sevilla Vaile, and they have three children: E. E. French, the subject of this sketch; Mrs. Dr. A. N. Booth, and John Calvin, Jr.

Dr. E. E. French was reared at Prosperity, where he attended the common schools, and later Washington and

Jefferson College, and graduated from the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia in 1887. He first located in Finleyville for one year, then came to Bentleyville where, for sixteen years, he practiced medicine with his brother-in-law, Dr. A. N. Booth, and in 1903 came to Ellsworth, where he has since been successfully engaged in the practice of his profession. Dr. French is health officer of the borough of Ellsworth, also of Somerset and West Bethlehem townships, and is secretary of the board of health of Ellsworth Borough. He has been the physician and surgeon in charge of the Ellsworth Collier Company's mines at Ellsworth, since the founding of the borough of Ellsworth in 1900. Dr. French is a member of the Pigeon Creek I. O. O. F., of which he has been a member since 1889, and secretary since May, 1891, and is also affiliated with the Masonic fraternity.

Dr. French married Sarah Young, who is a daughter of Nathaniel Young, of California, Pa. Dr. A. H. Gross, who is assistant to our subject, is a graduate of the University of Pittsburgh.

SEAMAN SPROWLS, one of the representative citizens of West Finley, Pa., where he holds the responsible office of postmaster, was born about one mile from West Finley, in West Finley Township, Washington County, Pa., in 1852, a son of Arthur and Hester (Seaman) Sprowls.

The Sprowls family, which is widely and favorably known in this part of the State, was founded in America in 1780, the original ancestors coming from Ireland. John Sprowls, the grandfather of Seaman Sprowls, was a successful farmer of his day, and his son, Arthur Sprowls, followed agricultural pursuits all of his life in Washington County. Arthur Sprowls married Hester Seaman, and both died in 1899 and were buried in West Finley Cemetery. They were the parents of six children: Albert, a resident of Canonsburg; Seaman; Carrie, deceased, was the wife of A. H. Montgomery, of East Finley Township; Isadora, wife of D. J. McDaid; Hettie, the wife of S. C. Elliott; and Arthur, a resident of Kansas.

Seaman Sprowls attended the common schools of West Finley Township until nineteen years of age, when he engaged in farming in that township, and continued to reside there until 1904, when he located in the village of West Finley. He was here appointed postmaster by President Roosevelt, his term expiring in April, 1910. He also held numerous township offices while residing on his farm, and in every instance has proven himself a capable official and public spirited citizen. His political views are those of the Republican party, and with his wife he attends the Presbyterian Church at Windy Gap.

In April, 1899, Mr. Sprowls was married to Lora



Sprohls, his second cousin, daughter of George W. and Naoma (Clark) Sprohls, and to this union there have been born four children: Alma, Wade, Thelma and Arthur G.

WINFIELD F. RICHARDSON, one of the representative and substantial citizens of Bentleyville, Washington County, Pa., who has retired from active participation in business, has resided here since 1883 and is a member of one of the old county families. He was born on a farm adjoining Bentleyville, January 24, 1852, and is a son of Harrison and Sarah (Leatherman) Richardson.

The first of the Richardsons to come to Washington County was Thomas Richardson, who was born in Ireland. His son, also Thomas Richardson, was born in Washington County, where he married and reared a family and his son, Harrison Richardson, was born on the old family farm near Bentleyville. He married Sarah Leatherman, who was born in West Bethlehem Township, Washington County, and was a daughter of John Leatherman.

Winfield F. Richardson was reared on the home farm. He enjoyed really superior educational advantages, passing from the country schools to the State Normal School at California, Pa., and from there to Mt. Union College, at Alliance, Ohio, and at the latter institution was graduated in the classical course. After he returned home he taught school, several terms in Bentleyville and also in West Pike Run, in Somerset Township. When but eighteen years of age he taught his first school, in Fayette County. For some years he was associated with his father in farming and stock raising, but in 1883 he came to Bentleyville and for ten years was engaged in the mercantile business. He still owns some valuable farming land in Washington County, has large coal interests and is a director in the Farmers and Miners National Bank at Bentleyville.

Mr. Richardson married Miss Lillian West, a daughter of Robert and Susan (Bentley) West, an old Washington County family, and they have one son, Harry Richardson, who was a graduate of Washington and Jefferson College in the Class of 1907. He married Miss Jean Holt, a daughter of Judge Holt, of Beaver, Pa., and they have one daughter, Jean Louise. He at present is a teacher in the Bentleyville High School. Mr. Richardson formerly was a very active citizen and still takes an interest in all that promises to add to the permanent welfare of Bentleyville, in the material development of which place he has borne a useful part. He is a Knight Templar Mason.

BENJAMIN FRANKLE, owner and proprietor of the Commercial Hotel, at McDonald, Pa., who also is sec-

retary of the McDonald Heat and Light Company, is one of the most energetic and progressive business men of this borough. Mr. Frankle comes from a land that has sent many good citizens to America. He was born in Russia, September 10, 1877, and is a son of David and Dinah Frankle, and a grandson of Aaron Frankle. The parents of Mr. Frankle have never left Russia and the aged father is now in his ninetieth year. Of their children, Benjamin was the third in order of birth, the others being: Morris, Louis, Philip and five daughters.

In 1892, Benjamin Frankle crossed the Atlantic Ocean and after landing on American soil, made his way to Pittsburg, Pa. He had capital and during his first year remained in Pittsburg and then came to McDonald as manager of a dry goods store for Burnstein & Rosenfield, and during the four years that he managed no less than \$50,000 worth of business was done annually. He had demonstrated that the trade was permanent and he displayed his business discernment by buying them out, in 1897, and he conducted the business for himself for the following eight years. In 1904, in partnership with a Mr. Conner, he went into the hotel business and they continued together until April 20, 1909, when Mr. Frankle purchased Mr. Conner's interest in the Commercial Hotel, and has remained sole proprietor. He has equipped the house with electric lights and added other modern comforts and conveniences, and has twenty bedrooms for hotel purposes. He is a careful and obliging host and has about as much patronage as he can handle. He is well known to the traveling public and his books show many well known names as his guests.

In politics, Mr. Frankle is a Republican. He is prominent in fraternal life, being identified with Garfield Lodge No. 604, F. & A. M., at McDonald, and is secretary of this lodge; with Cyrus Chapter No. 280, R. A. M., at Carnegie; with Mount Moriah Council No. 2, R. & S. M., at Pittsburg. He belongs also to McDonald Lodge No. 605, Odd Fellows; and to McDonald Lodge No. 30, Loyal Order of the Moose.

W. E. McMAHON, postmaster at Reissing, Washington County, Pa., taking charge in April, 1909, also fills the position of general manager for the Federal Supply Company No. 42, at this point. He was born at Walker's Mills, Allegheny County, Pa., January 18, 1886, and is a son of John and Mary (Riley) McMahon.

The parents of Mr. McMahon continue to live at Walker's Mills, where the father has business interests. There W. E. McMahon attended school and also had his first business experience. In 1904 he became connected with the Federal Supply Company at that point and appreciation of his fidelity and business qualifications was shown when he was appointed general manager at Reissing, Washington County. In politics he is a Re-

publican and he succeeded A. F. Beaumariage, as postmaster here when the latter removed to Bishop, as general manager there of the Federal Supply Company. Mr. McMahon is a member of the Catholic Church. He is an enterprising, active and reliable young man who evidently has a business future of magnitude before him.

MRS. LAVINIA BENTLEY JONES, who comes of one of the old established and highly esteemed families of Washington County, Pa., was born August 28, 1825, at Bentleyville, a daughter of Sheshbazzar and Hannah (Cleaver) Kinworthy Bentley, and a granddaughter of Sheshbazzar Bentley, who laid out the town of Bentleyville.

The Bentley family was first established in this country by George Bentley, a native of England, who was drafted into the English army during the colonial days, and came to America as a member of the Royal troops. He subsequently located in Chester County, Pa., where he married a Miss Carson, a native of Ireland, and they reared a large family of children. Their eldest child, Sheshbazzar Bentley, who was born in Chester County, Pa., came to Washington County at an early period, where he died in 1800 at the age of fifty-one years. He established and operated the first grist mill on Pigeon Creek, and the first election of his district was held in 1787 at his residence near Bentleyville.

Sheshbazzar Bentley, father of our subject, was born in Washington County, on the old Bentley homestead near Bentleyville, and for many years operated the old mill at Bentleyville. He was first united in marriage with Elizabeth Moore, of Washington County, and to them were born the following children: Mary, who married William Pusey, a merchant of Pittsburg; Hannah, who married Dr. Fleming; and Henry and Ann, both deceased. His second union was with Hannah (Cleaver) Kinworthy, a widow, by whom he became the father of four children: Susan, the deceased wife of Robert West; Lavinie (Mrs. Jones), the subject of this sketch; Martha Jane, deceased wife of John W. Stephens; and Amanda (Mrs. Newkirk), deceased. Mr. Bentley died in 1866 and was survived by his widow until 1874.

Lavinie Bentley was born and reared at Bentleyville, Pa., and was first united in marriage with Rev. Fleming Jones, by whom she became the mother of three children: Hannah, now deceased, was the wife of Alfred Davis; Felicia, who married John Ing, a resident of Illinois; and O. B., who became the minister and has charge of a Methodist Episcopal Church at Youngstown, Ohio. His son, Olin Clark Jones, also is a minister of the Methodist Church. Mrs. Jones subsequently married R. L. Jones, a brother of her former husband, and of this union were born: Belle, who married Warren Piersol, of Bentley-

ville; Cornelia Roberta, who married Benjamin Crouch; Edmonia, who married Frank Gibson; and Bazzenia, who married Donald Darroch.

HENRY W. TEMPLE, D. D., professor of history and political science at Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pa., has figured conspicuously in religious and educational life in this community for the past nineteen years. He was born in 1864 in Logan County, Ohio, graduated from the Geneva College with the class of 1883, and from the Covenanters Theological Seminary, Allegheny, Pa., in 1887. He first entered the ministry at Stanton in Jefferson County, Pa., going from there to Leechburg, Pa., where he remained until he came to Washington. He was a pastor of the First United Presbyterian Church from 1891 until 1905, and in 1898 was made adjunct professor in political science at Washington and Jefferson College, in which capacity he served until 1905, when the professorship of history and political science was offered him by the same institution, which position he accepted, and is still the efficient incumbent of that office. Dr. Temple was editorial writer for the "Presbyterian Banner," of Pittsburg, from 1898 until 1900, and has been associate editor of the "United Presbyterian," of Pittsburg, since 1903. The degree of D. D. was conferred upon him in 1902 by Westminster College. He has been chaplain of the 10th Pa. Regt. since 1902, is a member of the American Historical Association, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, and the American Society of International Law.

In 1892 Dr. Temple was united in marriage with Lucy Parr, of Leechburg, Pa., and they have five children: John, Martha, William, Henry and Edward.

JOHN IRVIN, one of the highly esteemed residents of East Finley Township, Washington County, where he is the owner of an excellent farm of 412 acres, was born in 1835 on the farm on which he now resides, a son of James and Martha (Harvey) Irvin.

Franklin Irvin, the grandfather of John Irvin, came to the United States from Ireland in the latter part of the seventeenth century and settled in Washington County, Pa., where he spent the remainder of his life. His son, James Irvin, was born in East Finley Township, in 1800, and was a farmer and dealer in stock, making two trips to Illinois in 1851 and 1852, from which State he drove stock back to Pennsylvania. He was very successful in his operations and was widely known in Washington County. His death occurred in 1855, and that of his wife in 1839, both being buried in Fairview Cemetery, and they were the parents of four children: Elizabeth Ann, who died young; John; and two children who died in infancy.



John Irvin attended the common schools of East Finley Township during several months of each year until he was twenty years of age, when he took charge of the home farm, then consisting of 239 acres, which, however, was heavily incumbered. Selling 119 acres of the land, Mr. Irvin cleared off the indebtedness, and went to Illinois and Iowa for one year, but not being favorably impressed with conditions there, returned to Pennsylvania and during the following year was married. Within five years he had torn down the old residence and erected a new ten-room house, in addition to making many other improvements on the place, and kept adding from time to time to his land, his system being to go into debt for new land and then gradually to clear up the amount of indebtedness. He was a dealer in stock, raising sheep, hogs and cattle, and he prospered to such an extent that his property of 412 acres is unincumbered. This land is made more valuable by the presence of two flowing oil wells. Mr. Irvin is a staunch Republican in politics, and is serving his second term as director of the poor, having served many years as school director, member of the petit and grand juries, and executor of many estates. He is a stockholder and was formerly a director in the Fairview Cemetery. For more than twenty years he has been an elder in the Presbyterian Church at Old Concord.

In June, 1859, Mr. Irvin was married to Elizabeth Ann Blaney, daughter of Henry and Jane (Rodgers) Blaney, natives of Ireland. To Mr. and Mrs. Irvin there have been born children as follows: James H., who lives in East Finley Township, married Mayme Gamble, daughter of Rev. Gamble, and they have six children—James P., William Donald, Frederick Gamble, John Victor, Mabel Estella, and Emma Rebecca; Martha J., who is deceased, was the wife of Jesse Montgomery, of East Finley Township, and had two children—Nora and John I.; William, who died at the age of twenty-four years; Mary, who married Robert Marshall, of Washington, and have one son, Harry G.; Addie, deceased, who married Dr. Winget, of Waynesburg; Jonathan, who died in infancy; Cad B., who died at the age of eight years; Samuel, who resides on his father's farm, married Susan Bell, daughter of Robert Bell, of South Franklin Township; Charles Oakley, who lives at home; and John, who resides with his father, married Mary Simpson, foster-daughter of L. H. Simpson, of East Finley Township, and has one son—Byron S. Mrs. Elizabeth A. Irvin died in 1898, and was buried at Fairview Cemetery.

ROBERT M. MCCARTNEY, a representative business man of McDonald, Pa., owner and proprietor of a cigar factory, dealing both retail and wholesale, is one of the borough's most progressive and enterprising citizens. He

was born in Finley Township, Allegheny County, Pa., October 9, 1870, and is a son of Alexander and a grandson of Robert McCartney.

Alexander McCartney was a farmer in Allegheny County. He was a Democrat in his political opinions and religiously was identified with the United Presbyterian Church. He married Elizabeth B. Harper, a daughter of James Harper. Both Alexander and Elizabeth McCartney are deceased, their burial being near Bethlehem Cemetery, in Independence Township, Beaver County, Pa. Their family consisted of the following children: Robert M., J. H., A. O., Mary Eliza, Johanna S. and Sarah T.

Robert M. McCartney obtained his primary education in the country schools and then entered the Ingleside Academy, at McDonald, and after completing a course there, was employed for a short time by J. C. May. In 1893, with the coöperation of his father, he bought the business of J. C. May, and they continued for three years, when Robert M. purchased his father's share, but subsequently sold the whole business to W. F. Woods. He then served as a commercial messenger between McDonald and Pittsburg, for six years, in the meanwhile making his business plans which resulted in his purchasing the tobacco store and news depot of Samuel Smith, at McDonald. Later he purchased a cigar factory from Morris Levison, and at first carried on only a retail trade, but subsequently added candy to his commodities and entered into wholesaling. He has an excellent market within a radius of twenty miles of McDonald and also ships to points in the East, West, North and South. He affords constant employment to about sixteen people.

In November, 1896, Mr. McCartney was married to Miss Anna B. Wagner, who is a daughter of Herman and Katherine Wagner, and a sister of Margaret, who is a wife of Mack Reed, of Coraopolis, Pa. The father of Mrs. McCartney died when she was young. Her mother subsequently married W. V. Eaton, and they had two children: A. L. G. and William Eaton. Mr. and Mrs. McCartney are members of the First United Presbyterian Church at McDonald. In politics he is a Democrat. He has served as a member of the borough council for two terms, where his business judgment proved very valuable, and he has also served one term on the board of health. He is identified with a number of fraternal organizations, being past grand of the Odd Fellows, secretary of the Royal Arcanum, and a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Maccabees and the Heptasophs, all at McDonald.

JOHN A. STEN, one of Washington's representative business men, who has been a resident for over twenty years, is a member of the well known firm of Zahniser



JOHN A. STEIN





Brothers & Sten, foundry men and machinists, and also owners of an automobile garage. Mr. Sten was born in Sweden, in 1859.

Mr. Sten was educated in the schools of his own land as he did not come to America until he had reached manhood. For three years he resided in Clinton County, Pa., prior to coming to Washington County, and there learned the machinist and foundry trade, with which he has been connected ever since. After coming to Washington he became a member of the present firm, one that probably turns out as much business as any other in its line in this city. He has other interests in prospering industries of this section, and is one of the city's substantial, reliable, self-made men.

On April 17, 1892, Mr. Sten was married to Miss Violet Thomas and they have a family of four children: Anna, Leona, Charles and Lloyd. Mr. Sten was reared in the Lutheran faith. He is a member of the fraternal order of Eagles.

JEFFERSON P. DUVALL, a prominent farmer and highly respected citizen of Fallowfield Township, who owns three tracts of farm land in Fallowfield and East Pike Run townships, was born April 10, 1830, on a farm in East Pike Run Township, and is a son of Jacob and Jane (Patterson) Duvall. Jacob Duvall, who was born in Washington County, was a son of Alexander Duvall, a native of France, and died in 1864 on the farm on which our subject was born. He was a farmer and miller by trade, and owned a farm of forty acres and a mill located on the Little Pike Run. His wife, Jane Patterson, was born in Chester County, Pa., and died in 1854.

Jefferson P. Duvall was reared on his father's farm in East Pike Run Township, where he remained until 1866, when he located on another farm in the same township. He has been living on his present farm of 130 acres in Fallowfield Township, since 1893, and also owns two farms of 100 and 185 acres, in East Pike Run Township. He is a director in the Bank of Charleroi, also the Bentleyville National Bank, is a stockholder in the California, Pa., Bank. Since 1862 he has been a member of the Masonic fraternity.

In 1851, Mr. Duvall married Sarah Robinson, who was born in East Pike Run Township, a daughter of Hiram Robinson, and died April 1, 1908. Of their union were born eight children: Thomas R., a farmer and owner of 220 acres in Fallowfield Township, married Elizabeth E. Carson, and has two children, J. Blaine, and Ira J.; Jane, who is the wife of Allan J. White, of California, Pa., has three children, Harry, Jessie and Harold; Melissa, who is the wife of John B. Carson, of Ohio, is the mother of eight children; Jacob D., who is engaged in farming in West Pike Run Township, married Anetta Carson, and they have one child, Bartley; Hiram, who

resides in Stark County, Ohio, is married and has three children; Carl, who lives with his father; Harrison, who lives on one of his father's farms in East Pike Run Township, married Frances Nixon, and they have three children; and Jefferson L., a twin brother of Harrison, who died January 23, 1909. Mr. Duvall has ten great-grandchildren living.

GEORGE McLEOD, deceased, who attained considerable prominence as one of the most successful oil operators of his day, in Pennsylvania, was of Scotch ancestry, and was born April 2, 1839, and reared in Thamesford, County Oxford, Ontario, Can. He remained under the parental roof until about nineteen years of age, when he came to the United States and located at Cow Run, Butler County, Pa., which was then the oil center of the State. He was entirely without funds upon landing in this country, but possessed an abundance of determination, enterprise and pluck, and began working at anything honest he could find to do. His chief ambition was to rise to the top as an oil operator, so with an indomitable spirit of perseverance, he toiled on at day work until he had acquired sufficient capital to establish himself in contracting and drilling, and through his thoroughness and reliability, soon found himself on the road to financial success, and after overcoming reverses and interference, he became one of the successful oil producers, and of all the oil wells of which he eventually became owner, he considered the one at Karns City, Butler County, as his best.

Mr. McLeod passed out of this life December 1, 1892, after an illness of two years. He left an imperishable legacy for probity and honesty in all his dealings, and his life was marked by many good deeds, rather than by loud pretenses. He was recognized as one of the most generous men of his day and locality, always having taken the greatest pleasure in giving assistance to his fellow men, who were not so fortunate as himself. He acquired considerable wealth but would have been the possessor of a greater fortune at the time of his death, had he been less liberal and benevolent. It is impossible to enumerate his many traits of character that marked him as one of nature's noblemen, but all the acts of his life spoke for itself. In private or home life he was at his best, for there he exemplified the purity of his character by his devotion to his family.

Mr. McLeod was married to Eliza Amelia Smith, an accomplished young lady of Buffalo, N. Y., and no better helpmate could have been found. During the two long years of illness, which preceded the death of Mr. McLeod, who was suffering from locomotor ataxia, and utterly unable to move his limbs, she was constantly by his side, for under no consideration would he have any nurse save her. Mr. and Mrs. McLeod were the parents



of six children: George K., who is a resident of Mazon-town, Pa., married Ola Altman; John Thomas, who is deceased; Edward S., who is a wholesale produce merchant of Washington, Pa.; Ina Emily, who is an artist and accomplished musician; Lotta Olive, who is a graduate of Vassar College; and Carrie M., who is deceased. Mrs. McLeod and her two daughters, Ina and Lotta, reside at the beautiful family home at No. 500 East Beau street. Mrs. McLeod, who is esteemed and loved for her many womanly qualities and Christian-like spirit, is ever ready to assist her friends and the needy, and to relieve suffering wherever found.

CHARLES FREMONT THOMAS, cashier of the Bank of Donora, with which concern he has been identified since February 1, 1905, was born September 24, 1879, on a farm which now forms a part of the present site of Donora, Pa., and is a son of Capt. George and Ella (Dias) Thomas, and a grandson of George W. Thomas, who came to this country at a very early period from McKeesport. He was mine superintendent for the Gilmore Coal Company, and in 1885 was killed at Webster, Pa., in an explosion in the mine.

Capt. George Thomas, the father of subject, is the vice-president of the Bank of Donora, and is manager of the People's Coal Company of Pittsburg, and for a score of years has been a prominent figure in the Monongahela Valley. He began life as a pilot on the river at the age of ten years, and has steadily advanced to positions of greater importance. During his fourteen years as pilot on the river, Capt. Thomas piloted over 100,000,000 bushels of coal into the Pittsburg harbor with the "Charles Jutte." During this period he only sank two coal boats, both of which were subsequently recovered, and he had the honor of towing the first coal out of the Monongahela River, after the freeing of navigation by the government, which purchased the locks and dams from the Monongahela Navigation Company. Capt. Thomas followed the river until 1899, when he sold his interest in the River Coal Company, and in 1901, he and W. C. Jutte established the People's Coal Company of Pittsburg, with which he is still associated. Capt. George Thomas was united in marriage with Ella Dias, a daughter of Joseph Dias, of Webster, Pa., and they reared a family of five children; Charles Fremont, the subject of this sketch; and Albert, Minerva, Iva June, and Anna Mary.

Charles Fremont Thomas spent his boyhood in the vicinity of Donora and Webster, and when twelve years of age went to Charleroi, where he attended the public schools until seventeen years of age. He then entered the First National Bank as messenger boy and was subsequently made teller of that bank, with which he was associated for nine years. In 1905 he returned to Donora,

where on February 1, 1905, he accepted a position as cashier of the Bank of Donora. He is fraternally affiliated with the Masons, and the B. P. O. E., and is identified in politics with the Republican party. He is the present treasurer of the school district, and is one of the enterprising and progressive young citizens of Donora.

Mr. Thomas, on October 27, 1909, was married to Georgianna Eggers, daughter of Charles F. Eggers, former president of the Monessen Savings & Trust Co., Monessen, Pa., and a retail lumber dealer, at Uniontown, Pa.

W. R. STEPHENS, who is well known in the financial circles of Bentleyville, Pa., is cashier of the Bentleyville National Bank, with which he has been identified since August 24, 1908, when he succeeded T. F. Wickerham, who is now cashier of the First National Bank of Elizabeth, Pa. Mr. Stephens was born December 25, 1885, on a farm in Fayette County, Pa., and is a son of Louis and Jennie B. Stephens. His boyhood days were spent on the farm near Fayette City, where he attended the common schools and the Fayette City high school, after which he took a commercial course at Duff's Commercial College, at Pittsburg. Upon leaving school he accepted a position as stenographer with the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, with whom he remained one year, when he entered the Monessen Savings & Trust Company, of Monessen, Pa., in whose employ he continued until he accepted his present position as cashier of the Bentleyville National Bank. The officers of the Bentleyville National Bank are as follows: C. K. Frye, who has long been identified with Bentleyville as the leading merchant of the borough, is president; Dr. A. N. Booth, of Bentleyville, first vice-president; Capt. J. C. French, of Bentleyville, second vice-president; W. R. Stephens, our subject, cashier, and B. J. Duvall, assistant cashier. The directors are: C. K. Frye; J. C. French; J. P. Duvall, a prominent farmer of Fallowfield Township; J. W. Piersol, of Bentleyville; J. D. Duvall, of Coal Center; John W. Frost, a prominent farmer of Somerset Township; W. H. Mitchell, a well-known farmer of West Pike Run Township; Dr. A. N. Booth, and Smith F. Scott, of West Pike Run Township, all of whom are well known and successful local business men. It is a well established fact that the strength of a bank is measured largely by the ability and character of its officers and directors, as well as by the amount of capital invested. Thus it can be readily understood why such great confidence is placed in the Bentleyville National Bank, which is headed by such men of character, integrity and business ability. The Bentleyville National Bank began business May 1, 1906, in a fine brick building, which is owned by that concern, and the following comparative statements of deposits, shows the rapid growth of that institution: June 23, 1906—\$18,576.78; June 23,

1907—\$74,606.86; June 23, 1908—\$105,351.16; June 23, 1909—\$144,159.63, and on October 1, 1909, over \$200,000.00. The capital of the bank is \$25,000, with a surplus of \$6,000. It is interesting to note that since W. R. Stephens took charge as cashier of the bank, the deposits and business of the bank have about doubled. Mr. Stephens is without doubt the youngest bank cashier in Washington County, and possibly in the State, and has a bright future in the banking business assured him.

Mr. Stephens married Cora V. Dills, of Uniontown, Pa., and they have one daughter, Alice Stephens. Mr. and Mrs. Stephens are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

C. W. BENNEY, cashier of the First National Bank of Cecil, Washington County, Pa., and also treasurer of the road fund of Cecil Township, is well known in financial circles both in Washington and Allegheny counties, and has had many years of banking experience. He was born in Allegheny City, Pa., January 23, 1862, and is a son of C. W. and Anna (Alexander) Benney.

The father of Mr. Benney died at Allegheny City in December, 1887. For many years he had been in the banking business there. He was a Republican in his political views, but neither sought nor accepted public office. He married Anna Alexander, who survived until March, 1900, and they rest in the beautiful city cemetery at Allegheny.

C. W. Benney was educated in the public schools of Allegheny City and Duff's Business College, and then went to Texas where, for four years, he engaged in dealing in stock. After he returned he entered the First National Bank, at Allegheny City, as a messenger, and continued to be identified with that institution until it closed, in 1903, a period of nineteen years. Mr. Benney has been cashier of the First National Bank of Cecil since 1906.

In February, 1888, Mr. Benney was married to Miss Cora B. Myers, who is a daughter of S. H. Myers, of Beaver Falls, Pa. They have a beautiful home at Woodville, Allegheny County. They are members of the First Presbyterian Church at Carnegie. In politics, Mr. Benney is a Republican.

DAVID G. BAMFORD, president of the Midway National Bank and also president of the Crescent Flour Mills Company, at Midway, Pa., has been prominently identified with the interest of this borough for the past twenty-seven years, coming here in 1882. He was then a young man, his birth having taken place at Pittsburg, Pa., February 20, 1852, and his parents were Robert and Sarah (Gordon) Bamford.

The Bamford family is of Irish extraction, the parents of David G. Bamford having been born in the vicinity of

Belfast, County Antrim, Ireland. In the summer of 1848, they emigrated to America. Locating at Pittsburg. They lived there until the fall of 1852, when they moved to Noblestown, in Allegheny County. After a period of some two or three years they moved to Washington County, locating on the farm of Jacob George, near Primrose. In the fall of 1862, they moved to a farm in Robeson Township, where the remainder of the father's life was passed. He was a blacksmith by trade. He died on January 3, 1887, and is survived by his widow who resides with a daughter, Mary Elizabeth, in Midway. They were parents of the following children: David G., William, Robert, and Mary Elizabeth.

David G. Bamford attended the public schools of the neighborhood in which they lived and spent one year in the Mansfield Valley Academy, and then engaged in farming until 1882, when he embarked in the flour and feed business at Midway, where his interests in this line became very important. Mr. Bamford was the organizer of the Midway National Bank at Midway, February 7, 1903, of which he was elected president, an office he has filled ever since, his associate officers being: A. J. Russell, vice-president, and R. M. Donaldson, cashier. The directors of this prosperous financial institution are: D. G. Bamford, A. J. Russell, James Bell, R. M. Dickson, James M. Wallace, K. Noble McDonald, W. S. Russell, D. W. Smith, and R. M. Donaldson. In 1904 a modern bank building was erected and equipped in the most modern way for the successful prosecution of the banking business.

In August, 1884, Mr. Bamford was married to Miss Mary A. Leonard, a daughter of Hugh and Sarah (Campbell) Leonard, residents of Allegheny County. Mrs. Bamford has two sisters: Grace, who is the wife of John H. Armstrong; and Anna. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Bamford; Leonard G., who is a student at Washington and Jefferson College, in his senior year; and Mary Elizabeth, who is in her senior year in the Midway high school. The family belongs to the United Presbyterian Church at Midway. Mr. Bamford was reared in the Democratic party but for the past twenty years has been a Prohibitionist.

J. CLIVE ENOS, M.D., who has been identified with the medical profession of Charleroi, Pa., since 1904, was born in Belle Vernon, Fayette County, Pa., September 30, 1881, and is a son of Dr. Joseph B. and Theresa (Nickel) Enos.

Joseph B. Enos was born in 1852, at Connellsville, Fayette County, Pa., a son of Jonathan and Mary Enos, who came from Somerset County, Pa., in 1835, and located in Connellsville, where Jonathan conducted a blacksmith shop and foundry until the time of his death. Joseph B. Enos was reared in Connellsville and gradu-



ated from a medical college at Cincinnati, Ohio, after which he embarked in the practice of medicine with his father-in-law, Dr. John R. Nickel, at Connellsville, Pa., continuing for two years. He then lived for a time in Belle Vernon, but in 1878 was elected to the chair of anatomy and physiology at the Medical Institute at Cincinnati, Ohio, and served in that capacity until 1886, when he went to Pittsburgh. He returned to Connellsville in 1889, where he engaged in practicing medicine until 1894, then came to Charleroi, where he continued the practice of his profession, in which he was highly successful, until the time of his death in October, 1904. Dr. Joseph B. Enos married Theresa Nickel, a daughter of the late Dr. John R. Nickel, of Connellsville, and they reared two sons: F. W. Enos, who is now in Panama, and J. Clive Enos, the subject of this sketch.

Dr. J. Clive Enos was seven years old when his parents removed to Connellsville, Pa., where he was reared and attended the local schools. He graduated from the Charleroi high school in 1899, and the following year entered the University of Maryland at Baltimore, graduating with the class of 1904, and in August of that same year received a diploma from the State Board of Medical Examiners. He immediately located at Charleroi and was associated in the practice of medicine with his father until the latter's death.

Dr. Enos was united in marriage with Hilda Brown, a daughter of Edmund Brown, who is assistant to the vice-president of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, and one of the prominent citizens of Charleroi, and they have one son, Edmund Brandt Enos.

LEWIS HALLAM, deceased, who was prominent among the early business men of Washington, Pa., was a representative of one of the old colonial families of English origin. He was born in Washington County, Pa., and was a son of Joseph and Mary (Zediker) Hallam.

The history of the Hallams in America dates back to 1770, when William and Henry Hallam came from England and joined a colony at Hagerstown, Md., at that time severing all allegiance to the mother country and cementing their loyalty to the colonists' cause by becoming members of the Patriot Army in the War of the Revolution. It is related that at the battle of Germantown, William Hallam was taken captive and was brought into the presence of a British officer, who, with the insolence of his station struck the Patriot soldier in the face with his sword, a cowardly action which the latter resented by firing his musket into the officer's body. He then made a dash for liberty which proved successful. He continued in the army until the close of the war and then settled with his family in South Carolina. His brother, Henry Hallam, became a resident of Virginia, and from these settlers came all the Hallams now in

the United States and among their descendants have been numbered men of eminence. From this stem came President James K. Polk, Governor Helm and Senator Hallam, of Kentucky, E. B. Bristow, who was a member of the cabinet of President Grant, John Hallam, the jurist and historian of Arkansas, and many others of distinction.

The Hallams prospered in their localities and grew in numbers as well as substance. Henry Hallam had four sons who joined the tide of immigration that flowed west in 1795. They were: William, Henry, John and Andrew and they settled in what is now Smith County, Tenn. With them went Rachel, a daughter of William Hallam, the Revolutionary hero, she having married her cousin, William Hallam. These sons of Henry Hallam became important factors in the development of that new country, were personal friends and enthusiastic supporters of Andrew Jackson and made honorable records for themselves.

Joseph Hallam, father of Lewis Hallam, was born in Franklin Township, Washington County, Pa., his parents having previously settled there, bringing with them from Tennessee a number of their slaves attached to their household. Joseph Hallam grew to manhood on the farm and then moved to Washington Borough, where he became proprietor of the old Valentine House, which later became the Allison House. He married a member of the Zediker family in Washington County, and they had the following children: Lewis, John, George, Joseph, Levina, Elizabeth, and the wife of Hamilton Todd. All are now deceased. Joseph was a sympathizer with the South during the Civil War, and removed to that section of the Union.

Lewis Hallam learned the blacksmith trade in his youth and to a large extent followed the same all his life. In early days he conducted a transportation line over the National Turnpike Road from Baltimore to the Ohio River, and he had the reputation of owning the finest teams that ever traveled that road. Until the Civil War broke out he conducted a blacksmith business at Washington and then secured a contract to manufacture wagons for the U. S. government, which business necessitated his residing at Wheeling, W. Va. After the war closed he returned to Washington and continued to work at his trade during the remainder of his active life. His death occurred November 27, 1876.

Lewis Hallam married Rosanna Tegarden, who was born in West Finley Township, Washington County, and died in advanced age in August, 1891. To this marriage eleven children were born, namely: Lavina, now deceased; Elizabeth, now deceased, was the wife of Hon. J. S. Stocking; Sophia, who is the widow of George E. Parshall; Joseph; George T.; Rosanna; Lewis F.; Finley B., who was formerly a well known attorney at Washington; John W., who is president and general manager







MAURICE H. NOBLE



MRS. MARY T. NOBLE

of the Hallam Construction Company at Washington; Charles F., who also is identified with The Hallam Construction Co., and resides in his comfortable home at No. 214 Locust street, Washington; and Robert H., who is a prosperous merchant of the same city.

In early days Lewis Hallam was a supporter of the Whig party, later became an Abolitionist and when the Republican party was organized, became identified with it, but never accepted any political office. He was a man of high standing in his community and was respected by his fellow citizens and esteemed and valued by a large circle of friends. His descendants are representative people of this section of Pennsylvania.

JOHN L. MCGOUGH, auditor of Hanover Township, Washington County, is a prominent farmer and stock raiser, operating 227 acres, in which he has a one-third interest. He was born in Jefferson Township, December 25, 1860, and is a son of Robert and Mary Ann (Lee) McGough, and a grandson of Robert and Mary (Provines) McGough.

The McGough family is of Irish ancestry and the grandparents were early settlers in Washington County. The father of John L. McGough had educational advantages afforded him and he partly prepared for the profession of civil engineer, but later became more interested in farming, coming from Jefferson Township and settling on the present farm in 1861, on which he continued until his death in October, 1880. He had many fine herds of cattle of his own raising. He married Mary M. Lee, who was a daughter of John and Jane Ann Lee. She remained a widow for some years after his death, and then married J. C. Riddle and now resides at Steubenville, Ohio. The children born to Robert and Mary Ann McGough were John L., of Hanover Township; William W., a carpenter at Steubenville, Ohio; Mary, wife of William Anderson, of Jefferson Township; and Samuel B., who died in youth. Robert McGough was a Democrat in politics. He attended the Presbyterian Church.

John L. McGough was but one year old when he was brought to Hanover Township, and his life has been pleasantly and usefully passed here. He attended the public schools through boyhood and when twenty years of age, having lost his father, the responsibilities of life first touched him, and being the eldest of the children the management of the farm fell to him. It has never been divided, there being three heirs, and he rents all the land and successfully cultivates it. He devotes attention to stock raising and has something of a reputation for fine cattle.

On September 25, 1884, Mr. McGough was married to Miss Belle Stephenson, one of the following family of children born to David and Rachel (Noah) Stephenson,

farmers of Jefferson Township: John R.; Belle, who became the wife of Mr. McGough; Nannie, who married James Jackson, of Hanover Township; Nettie, who married C. E. Fulton, of Calgary, Canada; Mollie, who married Harvey Linn, deceased; and Dora, who married William Criss, deceased. Mr. and Mrs. McGough have two children, a son and daughter: Vance L., who married Ethel Fulton and lives in Ohio; and Elsie D., who remains with her parents. Mr. McGough and family are members of the Methodist Protestant Church. In politics he is a Democrat.

MAURICE HOWARD NOBLE, proprietor of Hotel Noble at New Eagle, Washington Co., Pa., has been a resident here since 1883, and was born April 14, 1847, in County Durham, England, a son of James Noble, a glass worker of that locality.

Maurice H. Noble was reared in his native country, where he learned the glass blowing trade and married Mary Thoburn, a daughter of Robert E. Thoburn, and subsequently came to the United States with his wife and four children, locating first at Zanesville, Ohio, where they lived for two years, and then went to West Monongahela, Washington Co., Pa., where he entered the employ of a glass manufacturing concern, which was instrumental in bringing him to this country. In 1903 he erected the Hotel Noble, a brick structure containing thirty rooms, at New Eagle, Pa., and has resided here continuously since that time. Mr. and Mrs. Noble are the parents of the following children: Thomas D., also a glass blower, who married Minnie Boalo, has one child, Thomas; Elizabeth, who is the wife of W. J. Walsh, has two children, John G. and Ralph M.; Maurice H., Jr., formerly a glass blower, but now engaged in the manufacture of ice cream, at which he has been occupied for six years, married Sarah Ann Holmes, and they have two children, Audrey and Dorothy; Mary A., married Charles E. Buildet; James, who is deceased; Laura N., who is the wife of R. E. White, has two children, Robert E. and James N.; John George; Ralph D.; Morten Black, who is deceased; and two girls who died in infancy. Mr. Noble is a Republican in politics.

John G. Noble was born May 31, 1889, at West Monongahela, Pa., and obtained his educational training at the Knox school at Pittsburg, Pa. In September, 1908, he and his brother, Ralph D., opened a grocery store and meat market in the building adjoining their father's hotel, and carry on an extensive business in the borough of New Eagle and vicinity.

On December 1, 1902, Mr. Ailes was chosen assistant secretary of this corporation. He took an active part in the organization of the banks at Roscoe and Donora,



and has been president of both institutions since 1902, and is also a director in the First National Bank of

cess of that party, but has accepted no public offices except those concerned with the public schools of which he is a director.

JOHN W. AILES, president of the First National Bank of Donora, Pa., and a leading financier of Southwestern Pennsylvania, was born on a farm in East Pike Run Township, Washington County, Pa., near California, in 1855, and is a son of Nixon and Martha (Deems) Ailes.

Both parents of Mr. Ailes were born and reared in Washington County, and the mother still survives and resides in honored age, at California. The father was a farmer for some years near Brownsville, Pa., but later went into the railroad service and died at Alliance, Ohio. They had three sons: John W.; Stephen, residing at California, Pa.; and Carl, who died in early manhood.

John W. Ailes was reared on the home farm near Brownsville, and at Brownsville, and attended school until fourteen years of age, when he went to work in the Brownsville boat yards, under John S. Pringle, where he remained two years. By that time he had decided upon a business rather than a mechanical career and after completing a commercial course in a Pittsburg college, entered the Brownsville Deposit and Discount Bank, of which he became teller and continued in that relation to the institution as long as it existed. When the National Deposit Bank was organized he was elected teller and continued to serve in that capacity until May, 1881, when he bought an interest in the Alps Coal Company, of California, Pa. For eighteen years, or until its absorption by the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke Company, he served as treasurer and general manager of this company, also as treasurer and general manager of the Crescent and California Coal companies, California, and of several trust companies. His advice is frequently sought by large interests and his attitude in relation to financial matters is closely noted by financiers.

At present Mr. Ailes is most actively engaged as treasurer and general manager of the Crescent Coal Company of Pittsburg, a corporation shipping rail coal and operating three mines fully equipped.

Mr. Ailes married Miss Mary Axton, a daughter of Baltzer and Mary (Leclere) Axton, and they have had five children: Gertrude, who is the wife of Edwin Latchem, cashier of the First National Bank of Wilson, Pa.; Herbert, who is secretary and treasurer of the H. C. Fry Cut Glass Company, of Rochester, Pa., married Margaret Minford, and they have three children—Mary, Leo and John W.; Warren, who died at the age of seventeen years; and Oliver and Helen. The beautiful family home is situated at No. 324 Highland avenue, Donora, Pa. Mr. Ailes is identified with the Masons and Elks. Politically a Republican, he has sought the suc-

WILLIAM M. BURLEY, burgess of California, Pa., and owner of the California Marble and Granite Works of that city, was born December 23, 1871, on a farm near Philippi, Barber County, W. Va., and is a son of James C. and Virginia A. (McIntosh) Burley, who still reside on the old home farm near Philippi. The father was for many years a manufacturer of stone ware and pottery, and is a native of Zanesville, Ohio. The mother is a native of Parkersburg, W. Va.

William M. Burley was reared on the farm and at an early age began learning the art of manufacturing pottery and stone ware, with his father, but when seventeen years of age entered the employ of J. L. Koon, of Philippi, W. Va., with whom he learned stone cutting and monument work, and in 1896 went to West Belle Vernon, Pa., where he became superintendent of their plant in that town. Two years later he came to California, Pa., where he established the California Marble and Granite Works, in which his success has been continuous.

In politics Mr. Burley takes an active interest in the affairs of the Republican party, and since March 1, 1909, has been serving as burgess of California, having been elected to that office in February, 1909, on the Republican ticket. He has been a member of the council, and previous to his election as burgess, served as president of that body. He is affiliated with the B. P. O. E., No. 494, of Charleroi.

ADAM WAGNER, who is president of the First National Bank of Cecil, Pa., and proprietor of the largest bakery establishment of the place, has done much to advance the business interests of this town and stands as one of its foremost citizens. He was born in Germany, December 5, 1856.

Mr. Wagner came to Cecil in April, 1903, where he erected a suitable building and opened his modern bakery, which he has continued and now supplies a large proportion of the town with its choicest bakery goods. He was one of the founders of the First National Bank, which was organized December 27, 1903, and has been the president of this successful financial institution ever since. In every way Mr. Wagner has demonstrated unusual business ability and has also conclusively shown his deep interest in the place in which he has chosen to make his home and rear his family. He is identified with the Republican party and for two years has been chairman of the local organization.

In Germany, Mr. Wagner was married to Miss Magdalena Klein, and they resided there until after the birth

of five children, coming then to Federal, Allegheny County, where the two younger ones were born. They are: Valentine, Lena, Nicholas, Julia, Mary, John and Katie. With his family, Mr. Wagner belongs to the Roman Catholic Church.

WILLIAM S. ARMOR, whose farm of 148 acres has four producing oil wells and is a valuable section of Hanover Township, Washington County, Pa., was born on this farm, April 24, 1838, and is a son of James and Nancy (McCandless) Armor.

James Armor was also born on this same farm and his parents were Thomas and Jennie (Moore) Armor. He followed farming and stock raising all his life. He was twice married (first) to Mary Wilson and three children were born to them: John, Thomas and Margaret Ann, the latter of whom married James Donaldson. He was married (second) to Nancy McCandless, who was born in Allegheny County, and was a daughter of Alexander and Margaret (Rickets) McCandless. She also is deceased, and both James and Nancy Armor were laid to rest in the Hopewell Hebron Cemetery, in Allegheny County. To the second marriage five children were born, namely: Alexander M., James R., William S., Jane, and Philip George. Jane became the wife of Samuel Wither- spoon.

William S. Armor attended the district schools in Hanover Township more or less regularly until he was eighteen years of age, only during the winter seasons, however, and then attended a select school at Murdocks- ville for a time. His business has been farming and it is one he thoroughly understands. His farm is an ancestral one, being a part of the 800 acres which belonged to the founder of the Armor family in America. This was Thomas Armor, who was born in Scotland and when he came to Washington County entered 400 acres for himself from the government and 400 more for a brother. The latter died and that 400 acres was also inherited by the heirs of Thomas Armor. They still have the old deed and members of the family have ever since owned the land. Mr. Armor is a Democrat. On several occasions he has consented to serve as school director and he has also been judge of elections and road superintendent. He is an honorable, upright man and is held in high esteem by his fellow citizens.

On June 14, 1864, Mr. Armor was married to Miss Sarah E. Moreland, a daughter of David and Jane (McCandless) Moreland, who were farming people in Fayette County. Mr. and Mrs. Armor were cousins and hence have the same grandparents. She was the third born in a family of four children, the other being: Agnes Huston, who married William Scott; Margaretta Jane, who is deceased; and William A. married Catherine Hood. To Mr. and Mrs. Armor the following family has been

born: Mary Agnes; James Moreland, who married Adella Royer; Clement McKaig, who married Elizabeth Wyant; William George, who married Irene Fraizer, and has one son, Kenneth McCandless; Cora Jean, and Thomas Edgar, married to Anna Wilson Barton. Mr. Armor and family belong to the Frankfort Presbyterian Church.

CAPT. HENRY D. WILKINS, who died March 13, 1904, at California, Pa., was for nearly forty years' captain of vessels on the river, and was also prominently identified with other business interests of this locality. He was born May 8, 1832, in Greenfield, now Coal Center, Pa., a son of Reuben and Bethsheba Wilkins. He was reared and continued to reside at Greenfield until the spring of 1850, when he went to the gold fields of the State of California, where he remained three years, then returned to Pennsylvania for a short time, after which he again made a trip to California. Three or four years later he returned to Pennsylvania and took up boat building at Coal Bluff, Pa., following that line a number of years, then became a coal-barge floater, running to Louisville, Ky. He subsequently engaged in steamboating which he followed for about forty years, during the greater part of which time he served as a captain. In 1894 he purchased a grocery store at California, which has always been under the management of his sons, Fred T. and Khramer. Capt. Wilkins continued on the river until 1901, after which he retired from active business and spent his remaining days at California until the time of his death.

Capt. Wilkins was married shortly after his return from his second trip to California, to Ann Piper, who was also a native of Greenfield, Pa., and a daughter of Thomas and Mary Piper, and of their union were born the following children: Charles E., who is a resident of Kansas City, Mo.; Mary B.; Eva, who is the wife of J. E. Guinn, of California, Pa.; Fred T.; Frank H., who is a captain on the river; Khramer; and Anna, who is a teacher in public schools at Marshall, Pa. Mrs. Wilkins is still living, a resident of California.

Fred T. Wilkins was born May 11, 1869, in Coal Center, Pa., and at the age of four years came with his parents to California where he attended the local schools, the normal school and also graduated from Duff's Business College, of Pittsburg. He was engaged as a book-keeper for about four or six years, after which he took charge of his father's business at California. The grocery store which he and his brother operate, was established by his father in 1894, and is located in a large brick block which was erected by the father, Capt. H. D. Wilkins, in 1902.

Mr. Wilkins was united in marriage with Eva B. Sinclair, of Uniontown, Pa., and to them have been born



four children: Henry D., Charles S., Mildred P., and Fred T., Jr.

EVAN C. DONALDSON, postmaster at Midway, Pa., and also secretary of the borough school board, has conducted a fire insurance line here for some years in addition to his other interests. He was born in Robeson Township, Washington County, Pa., August 27, 1863, and is a son of James and Amanda E. (Evans) Donaldson.

The father of Mr. Donaldson died in April, 1864, when his only son was not yet one year old. He was a son of John and Catherine Donaldson, who were Scotch-Irish descent. He married Amanda E. Evans, who is also deceased. Her parents were Evan and Jane Evans, and they were of English-Welsh descent. Evan C. was an only child and he still owns the farm of 200 acres which his father had acquired and cultivated.

Evan C. Donaldson attended school at McDonald and for fifteen months was a student under the late Dr. W. D. Irons, and spent one year in the Indiana State Normal School. He then started into business at Midway, embarking in the hardware, plumbing and steam fitting line, which he conducted for six years and then sold out in order to give attention to the fire insurance business, in which he has been most successful, and represents many of the leading companies of the country. In February, 1906, he was appointed postmaster at Midway and has given his fellow citizens very efficient service in this office ever since.

On January 2, 1889, Mr. Donaldson was married to Miss Maud A. McIntyre, a daughter of John and Malissa (Evans) McIntyre. They have had the following children: Malissa M., who is the wife of Earl McFarland Farrar; and James W., Margaret M., John M., Evan Earl, Joseph F., D. Richard, Edward Russell, Glenn and Mary Agnes. Of these, John M. and Joseph F., are now deceased. Mrs. Donaldson has one brother and three sisters, she being the oldest of the family: Earl; Byrde, wife of Albert Mallory; Ethel, wife of William Lyde; and Blanche. Mr. and Mrs. Donaldson are members of the Baptist Church. He is identified with Garfield Lodge, No. 604, F. and A. M., at McDonald; Midway Valley Lodge, No. 888, I. O. O. F., at Midway; and while they were in existence at Midway, belonged also to the Hep-tasophs and the Jr. O. U. A. M. In politics he is a zealous Republican. He has been secretary of the school board for the past six years.

REV. CLEMENT L. MCKEE, a minister of the Presbyterian Church, and at present occupying the responsible position of superintendent of missions, of the Washington Presbytery, is one of Washington's most highly esteemed citizens. He was born in Fayette County, Pa., in 1864. His ancestors were among the first settlers of

western Pennsylvania. His maternal great-great-grandfather, Col. Joseph Huston, was an Indian fighter and an officer in the American Revolution. His paternal great-grandfather, John McKee, served as a soldier in both the wars of 1776 and of 1812. He was wounded, when serving under Gen. Lafayette, in the Battle of Monmouth, and when Lafayette was in Uniontown, Pa., in 1825, he gave John McKee a silk handkerchief, in memory of his bravery. The handkerchief, together with the flint-lock musket carried by John McKee in these wars, is still preserved in the family.

Dr. McKee attended the public schools and academies in Fayette County, and Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pa., where he secured his degree of A. B., in 1889. He then entered the Western Theological Seminary, from which he was graduated in 1892 and immediately thereafter went into pastoral work, his first charge being the Madison Church in the Steubenville Presbytery. From there he was transferred to Wells-ville, Ohio, where he founded the Second Presbyterian Church and served as its pastor for eight years.

A desire to visit the Holy Land, caused Mr. McKee to resign the Wellsville charge in 1904. His journeyings occupied a considerable period of time and led him through the most interesting portions of Europe, north Africa and eastern Asia. He returned to his native land with the satisfaction that all good Americans feel, but the refreshment and benefit of his protracted visit will linger long with him. He afterwards took up his residence at Washington, Pa., that his children might enjoy the advantages of Washington's excellent schools. He has interests aside from his professional ones.

In December, 1891, Mr. McKee was married to Miss Frances R. Junk, of Fayette County, Pa., and they have two children, Ruth and James. The family enjoy a beautiful home on Le Moyne avenue, Washington.

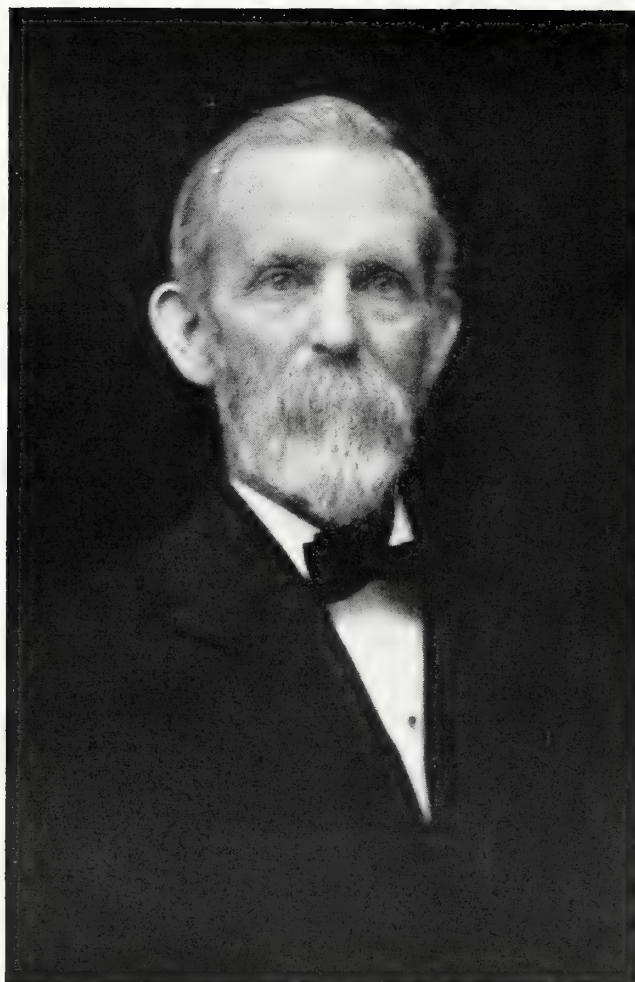
Rev. William F. McKee, pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Monongahela, Pa., also Joseph H. McKee, M. D., of Carnegie, Pa., and Rev. D. H. McKee, of Pittsburg, Pa., are brothers of Mr. McKee.

GEORGE MUEHLBAUER, who has been the owner and manager of the Hotel Aubrey at West Brownsville, Pa., since May 1, 1909, was born December 17, 1876, in Germany, and is a son of Joseph and Theresa (Stoiber) Muehlbauer. His father was a brewer by trade and was the owner of a brewery and flour mill in Germany, and after coming to the United States worked in a brewery at Pittsburg, Pa., until the time of his death in July, 1905. The mother is still living, a resident of Pittsburg.

George Muehlbauer was reared in his native country and worked in his father's mill and brewery there until about seventeen years of age, when the family came to this country and located at Pittsburg, where for twelve







JAMES W. POLLOCK

years he worked in the breweries, and for two years previous to coming to West Brownsville was secretary to the Brewery Workers' Union, No. 22, with an office at Pittsburg. Mr. Muehlbauer came to West Brownsville in October, 1908, and entered the employ of Abe Brody, who was proprietor of the Hotel Aubrey, which our subject purchased on May 1, 1909.

Mr. Muehlbauer was joined in marriage with Magdalene Aul, who was born and reared in Pittsburg, Pa., and is a daughter of Lawrence Aul. He belongs to the Elks at Charleroi.

JAMES W. POLLOCK, formerly county commissioner and one of Washington County's prominent citizens, now living retired from active participation in either business or politics, was born in North Strabane Township, Washington County, Pa., October 10, 1841. At that time his parents resided in the historic old log house which had been the former home of Judge McDowell and the place where Dr. McMillan, according to the record made in that noted divine's journal, preached his first sermon west of the Allegheny Mountains, on the fourth Sabbath of August, 1775.

James W. Pollock is the oldest son of Samuel and Esther (McNary) Pollock, and the records of both families make interesting additions to the old annals of State and country. The Pollock family originated in Scotland and many of its present traits are those which have made the race notable the world over. A true Scotchman is honest, religious, thrifty and intelligent.

The pioneer of this family in the New World was one Samuel Pollock, who was born, reared, grounded in the Presbyterian faith and married in Scotland. Accompanied by his wife and a brother, he came to the American colonies prior to the Revolutionary War. After landing at New York, the brothers lost sight of each other entirely, Samuel's brother seeking a home in the South, while Samuel and his wife Jane, for reasons unknown to the writer, continued their journey until they reached Washington County, Pa. Here Samuel Pollock entered land in North Strabane Township, acquiring 148 acres, which he patented March 27, 1788, called "Plenty," and on which he spent the remainder of his life. There were many Indians in this section at that time and dangerous wild animals were numerous in the great belts of woodland. Courage and perseverance were necessary to overcome the hardships and endure the privations, but both he and wife attained a ripe old age. He died in March, 1812, and his wife Jane died in March, 1824. They were members of the early Covenantan Church. They had three sons and five daughters, all of the latter allying themselves by marriage with other families of high standing in this then far western country. Mary married a Mr. House. Agnes

married James Pursley and they lived at West Alexander, Washington County, Pa. Grizella married Robert Johnston and they made a home on the Middletown road five miles west of Washington. Jane married John Crow and located in Butler County. Margaret, born December 11, 1780, married Alexander McNary and they settled near Cadiz, Ohio. John lived at home single and died there prior to the 26th day of March, 1810. Samuel married Ellen Young and had four sons and five daughters. William was the third son of Samuel and Jane Pollock.

William Pollock, born in 1783, married Nancy McNary and their children were Jane, John, Samuel, James and Malcolm Boyd. He spent all his days on the original homestead near Clokeyville, Washington County, which he willed to his youngest son, James Pollock, and this land has been in the family for six generations. To his son, Samuel, he willed the Alexander Scott farm, containing 208 acres and to his other children he was equally generous. He was a member of the Associate (Seceder) Church. When the Pigeon Creek congregation was organized, he was elected one of the ruling elders, an office he continued to fill during the remainder of his life. Politically he was an active worker in the Whig party. He built one of the first mills in the county, or at least he operated it on his farm by ox power. On August 17, 1834, he was bereaved of his wife, whom he survived until August 3, 1856. Their remains were laid in what was then the Associate Cemetery, now known as Oak Spring, situated near Canonsburg.

Samuel Pollock, second son of William and Nancy (McNary) Pollock, was born on the original homestead in North Strabane Township, Washington County, January 16, 1813, this being the same farm on which his father was born and the land which his grandfather had bought from the Indians. On September 1, 1840, he married Esther McNary, eldest daughter of John and Jane (Hill) McNary. They resided first on the place known as the Alexander Scott farm, which was a part of the original Judge McDowell tract of 440 acres, all of which they later purchased. In the spring of 1858, they moved to Canonsburg, their object being to give their children better educational advantages, and there they passed the remainder of their lives. They were the parents of seven children, namely: James Wallace, Jennie Hill, John McNary, William B., Samuel Murray, Oliver Collins and Alexander Clark.

Samuel Pollock served seven years in the militia and was a member of what was known as the Ginger Hill troops. He was endowed by Nature with a robust frame and with great business capacity and through his energy and industry, combined with business foresight, he succeeded in acquiring land until at the time of his death he was numbered with the wealthiest owners of property



in the county. He filled various public offices with the greatest efficiency and was one of the founders of the Republican party in Washington County. He was one of the committee instrumental in inducing Dr. Le Moyne, of Washington, to make the first abolition speech, at Canonsburg, this oration being delivered from the steps of David Templeton's residence, which Mr. Pollock later purchased and carried on for some years at his own expense, as a female seminary. This building for a time, especially during the campaign of 1856, was the center of much local political activity.

In his youth Samuel Pollock joined the Seceder Church at Pigeon Creek, but after his marriage he united with the Chartiers Seceder, now known as the Chartiers United Presbyterian Congregation at Canonsburg, in which he was elected a ruling elder, February 15, 1854, which office he held during the remainder of his life. When the Chartiers U. P. Church was erected at Canonsburg, in 1869-70, he was the largest contributor. He was the original mover in the organization of the Oak Spring Cemetery Company, and was its first president, serving until his death, which occurred July 4, 1883, in the seventy-first year of his age. His widow survived until November 9, 1890, being then in her seventy-sixth year.

James Wallace Pollock was educated in the common schools and at Jefferson College, leaving his books in August, 1862, to take up arms in defense of his country. His immediate commander was Col. Frazier, formerly a member of the faculty of Jefferson College. He performed every duty required of a good soldier from 1862 until the surrender of Gen. Lee in 1865, being present at that memorable event. After the close of his military service he took charge of the homestead and became one of the most successful agriculturists and breeders of fine stock in this part of Washington County. He continued to live on his farm in North Strabane Township until the spring of 1892, when he removed to Washington, in order to afford his children better advantages, and also that he might more efficiently perform the duties of county commissioner, to which office he had been elected in the fall of 1890.

For about eight years Mr. Pollock has been a member of the Council of East Washington Borough and is chairman of the street committee in that body, his election to the office always being without opposition.

Mr. Pollock was married (first) December 5, 1867, to Miss Mary T. McNary, a daughter of Samuel and Margaret (Templeton) McNary. She was born January 24, 1848, and died February 7, 1890. The following children were born to this marriage: Fannie Luella, wife of Robert B. Leslie, assistant cashier of the Citizens' National Bank of Washington (Mr. Leslie was elected a ruling elder in the Second U. P. Congregation of Wash-

ington, December 11, 1909); Maggie Esther, who resides at home; Ulysses Samuel, who is superintendent of the South Bend, Laporte & Michigan Railway Company and resides at Laporte, Ind.; D. M. B. McLean and Ernest James, who are engaged in the jewelry business at Riverside, Cal.; Harry Edgar, who is deputy prothonotary, of Washington County; Anna McNary, who is the wife of Harry W. Gabby, a shoe merchant at Washington (Mr. Gabby was elected a ruling elder in the First U. P. Congregation, of Washington, December 29, 1909); William Wallace, who is connected with the New Castle, Harmony & Butler Electric Railway, and lives at Evans City, Pa.; Durell Smiley, who is engaged in the shoe business at Canonsburg; and Mary Osee, who is a student in Washington Seminary. Mr. Pollock was married (second) in 1896, to Mrs. Martha Davis Willson. The family home is a commodious residence situated at No. 509 East Chestnut street, Washington.

In early manhood Mr. Pollock became a member of the Chartiers Seceder (now the U. P.) Church and was for many years a trustee of the same and was secretary of the board during the period of the building of the church edifice at Canonsburg.

When the Houston United Presbyterian Congregation was organized Mr. Pollock was elected a ruling elder, which position he filled until after he moved to Washington and became a member of the Second U. P. Congregation of Washington. He is at the present time president of the board of trustees, of which he has been a member for the past fifteen years.

CHARLES E. VAN VOORHIS, who is engaged in general farming, gardening, and dairying on a tract of 245 acres, located about three miles west of Monongahela City, Pa., on the Brownsville Road, has been a lifelong resident of Carroll Township, and was born on his present farm, April 25, 1861, and is a son of John Van Voorhis, who was also born in this township, a son of Abraham Van Voorhis, who was one of the pioneers of Washington County.

Charles E. Van Voorhis obtained his educational training at the old stone district school No. 4, and also attended a private school at Monongahela City, after which he assisted with the work on the farm until the time of his marriage, when his father removed to Monongahela City, and our subject has since been engaged in general farming, gardening and dairying on the home place.

Mr. Van Voorhis was married November 10, 1886, to Sallie C. McConnell, who is a daughter of John B. and Henrietta (Wall) McConnell, of Allegheny County, Pa., and to them have been born six children: Glen J., Hazel I., Lula H., Frances M., Gladys E. and Walter R. Mr. Van Voorhis is a member of the Presbyterian Church. He is a Republican in politics.

HON. THOMAS DUNCAN, deceased, who is well remembered by the citizens of Fayette County, Pa., as one of its able and active men, was born in Fayette County and was a son of Arthur Duncan, who was a native of Ireland, but, as the name indicates, was of Scotch ancestry. Arthur Duncan, having been engaged in the contest against England for Irish freedom, found emigration desirable, and came to America late in the eighteenth century and settled in Fayette County, Pa., where he followed his trade of iron worker. He lived in the same county until his death and was survived by eight children.

Thomas Duncan was the eldest of his parents' family. His early advantages were limited but he possessed much native intelligence and mainly through his own efforts became a well educated man. He was a natural leader among men and was frequently called upon to fill official positions of trust and responsibility. Active in public affairs, he was chosen county commissioner of Fayette County and after years of satisfactory service, was elected county judge, in which honorable office he served for ten years. He lived a long and useful life, and was loved and venerated by his fellow citizens. His death occurred at Bridgeport, where he spent his last years, after he had passed his eighty-seventh milestone in life's journey.

In early manhood, Mr. Duncan was married to Priscilla Stevens, who was a woman of great strength of character and one who was active in the benevolent and charitable undertakings of the community. Her beneficent life closed in 1873, at the age of sixty-six years. Her father, Dr. Benjamin Stevens, was a pioneer of Fayette County, who had emigrated from Maryland. He was a physician and surgeon of note and owned and operated also the forge in Fayette County, in which the father of Mr. Duncan was employed for many years. To Thomas and Priscilla Duncan were born the following children: Sophia, now deceased, who was the wife of W. H. Laning; Elizabeth, who is the widow of William Worrell, and now lives at Brownsville, Pa.; W. S., who died in 1892, was a prominent physician; Arthur, who died as he was approaching manhood; and Thomas Jefferson, who is one of Washington's leading citizens.

DAVID R. HORMELL, one of the best known young business men of the Monongahela Valley, a member of the plumbing and general supply firm of Regan & Hormell, conducting establishments at Charleroi and Monessen, Pa., was born on a farm near Centerville, Washington County, Pa., February 12, 1877.

Mr. Hormell comes of old Washington County stock on both sides. His grandfather, Jacob Hormell was one of a party of Quaker pioneers who settled in this county at an early date. The maternal grandfather, John Hannen, was also an early settler, residing near Centerville,

Washington County. There the mother of Mr. Hormell, Mrs. Lena (Hannen) Hormell was born and reared. She married Robert L. Hormell, who was born in Guernsey County, Ohio. They reside at Charleroi, Pa.

After completing his period of school attendance, David R. Hormell worked as a clerk in a grocery store for a short time and then learned the plumbing business, mastering every detail so that he is fully equipped with the knowledge that enables him to meet every emergency in this line of business. He entered into partnership with John P. Regan, in 1902, and they do a large business extending along the river from Monongahela City to Brownsville. They conduct two establishments, one at Charleroi and another at Monessen, keeping a large force of skilled workmen, making a specialty of installing hot water heating plants, while they deal also in heating apparatus, stoves and plumbers' supplies. Mr. Regan resides at Monessen and overlooks the work on that side of the river, while Mr. Hormell attends to the interests of the firm at Charleroi. He was brought to this village January 1, 1891, the place having been laid out in the previous spring. This firm is characterized by its energy, enterprise and thoroughness.

Mr. Hormell married Miss Amelia Sacher, and they have one daughter, Mildred. They have pleasant apartments in the establishment on McKean avenue, in which the business is carried on. Mr. Hormell is identified with the fraternal order of Elks, at Charleroi.

WILLIAM C. McCLELLAND, Litt. D., who fills the chair of English language and literature in Washington and Jefferson College, at Washington, Pa., and has charge of the memorial library of this noted educational institution, is one of the representative citizens of Washington County. He was born in Jefferson County, Pa., in 1852.

Dr. McClelland remained in Jefferson County through his early school period, later attended Glade Run Academy in Armstrong County, after which he engaged in teaching school and prior to entering Washington and Jefferson College as a student, in 1876-7, he taught in an academy at Chase City, Va., and in 1877-9 at New Alexandria, Pa. He was graduated in the class of 1882, from Washington and Jefferson and then taught in Trinity Academy until 1885, since when he has been a valued member of the faculty of Washington and Jefferson College. He has thus been identified with this institution during its period of greatest usefulness and to it he has devoted the best years of a life of scholarly attainment.

In 1888 Professor McClelland was married to Miss Mary E. Brownlee, a daughter of Rev. John T. Brownlee, D. D., of West Middletown, Washington County. He is an active member of the Second Presbyterian Church at Washington, and for many years has been the earnest and illuminating teacher of the Bible class in the Sun-



day school of this congregation. He has delivered many lectures, has traveled extensively and is widely known as an educator and contributor to periodicals on subjects relating to literature and natural history. In 1909 the degree of Doctor of Letters was conferred upon him by the University of Pittsburg. Professor McClelland has a certain poetic vein which, although brief, is always spirited, as is shown by those stirring little verses, "Did You Ever Hear John Henry Jones Declaim?"

LEMAN McCARRELL, a respected citizen and retired farmer, who lives on his valuable farm of 183 acres, situated in Mt. Pleasant Township, Washington County, Pa., was born on this place, March 24, 1836. His father was Thomas McCarrell and his grandfather was Lodowick McCarrell.

Lodowick McCarrell was born in Ireland and came to America and settled at Hickory, Pa., in early manhood. He conducted a store there for some years, obtaining his supplies from Philadelphia, which city he frequently visited, making the trip, which usually consumed eight days, on horseback. After he sold the store and acquired 418 acres of land in Mt. Pleasant Township, he settled on a farm that adjoins the one now owned by his grandson, Leman McCarrell, and remained there until his death, which occurred January 1, 1851. He was a member and an elder in the United Presbyterian Church at Hickory. He owned 600 acres of land in Washington County at the time of his death and in those days, was considered a very wealthy man. He married Martha Leman, who died several years before her husband. She often told her descendants of the time she walked through the native brush on the present site of the city of Washington, Pa. They had seven children: John, James, Thomas, Andrew, Leman, Isabella and Elizabeth.

Thomas McCarell, father of Leman McCarrell was born at Ten-Mile, Washington County, attended the early schools as opportunity presented and grew to manhood as his father's helper on the home farm. After his first marriage he settled on the farm which his son Leman now owns and lived here all his life. He was a man of sterling character and took an active part in public matters and was honored and respected by his fellow citizens. In politics he was a strong Democrat. During one term he served as county commissioner and he was also associate judge. He married (first) Margaret McNary, of Cross Creek Township, a member of a pioneer family there, and four children were born to them: John, Martha, Margaret and James. John McCarrell, who died January 19, 1891, was a physician and resided at Wellsville, Ohio. James McCarrell, who was also a physician, lived on the north side of Pittsburg, and died July 4, 1900. The second marriage of Thomas

McCarrell was to Elizabeth McConaughy, a daughter of David McConaughy, of a prominent Mt. Pleasant Township family, and four children were born to that union: David, who was a physician and practiced for thirty years at Hickory, died November 13, 1894; Leman; Loudy, who graduated at Jefferson College, was an attorney and practiced for twenty-five years at Washington, Pa., and died April 23, 1902; and Alexander, who is a minister and resides at Stewart, Pa. The third marriage was with Margaret Martin, a daughter of William Martin, of Canonsburg, to which there was no issue.

Leman McCarrell attended the district schools in Mt. Pleasant Township and later taught school very acceptably for two winters, in Canton Township, after which he devoted himself to agricultural pursuits, his home having always been on this farm. With the exception of about twenty acres of woodland, the land is all under a fine state of cultivation. The coal has been sold and the two gas wells are not now producing. Mr. McCarrell has turned over his responsibilities to his son, Thomas McCarrell, who operates the farm very successfully.

Mr. McCarrell married Miss Ellen Donaldson, who died in April, 1903. She was a daughter of Andrew Donaldson, of Mt. Pleasant Township. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. McCarrell: Elizabeth, who married S. A. McCalmont; Ella W., who married A. A. Taggart; Etta, who died when aged eighteen years; Donaldson, who has been a popular school teacher in Mt. Pleasant Township for a number of years, married Mary McBurney; Anna, who married Walker Dinsmore, of Jefferson County, Ohio; and Thomas, who married Estella Taggart, of Hopewell Township. Mr. McCarrell has been identified with the Democratic party all his mature life. He belongs to the Mt. Prospect Presbyterian Church.

JOHN W. FROST, a prominent citizens of Somerset Township, whose fine farm of 152 acres is situated in School District No. 4, of which he is a director, three and one-half miles northwest of Bentleyville, in Washington County, was born at Brownsville, Fayette County, Pa., June 22, 1859, a son of John Wesley and Rachel (Arrell) Frost.

John Wesley Frost died when his son John W., was only four years old. His mother subsequently married Andrew McIlvaine, an uncle of Judge McIlvaine, who is prominently identified with the bar of Washington County, and the farm now owned by Mr. Frost is the old McIlvaine farm. He was nine years old when he accompanied his mother and step-father here and this has been his home ever since. Mr. McIlvaine died in January, 1897, and was survived by his widow until July 2, 1901, she then being seventy-one years of age.

Mr. Frost obtained his education in the country schools and in his business life has always been a farmer. He owns what is very generally regarded as one of the best improved farms of Somerset Township. He makes a specialty of raising cattle and horses, and sheep of the Black Top breed, and his flocks are some of the finest in the county.

In early manhood, Mr. Frost married Miss Mary E. Huffman, and they have had three children: Bessie, who died when a babe of three months; John Merle, who is a popular teacher in the West Bethlehem Township schools; and Thomas, who died when aged seventeen years. Mr. Frost is a staunch Democrat. He is one of the directors of the Bentleyville National Bank.

Mrs. Scott belongs to one of the oldest settled families of Somerset Township. The first of the family to come here was Rudolph Huffman, the great-grandfather of Mrs. Frost and of Mrs. A. T. Scott. He was born in Germany and when a young man emigrated to America and soon located in Somerset Township, at a time when there were many Indians living here. They were very hostile and the wife of Rudolph Huffman was killed by one of these savages, with a bow and arrow. It is related that she went to the top of the hill on the farm and from an opposite hill the Indian shot her. The parents of Mrs. Frost were Joseph and Malinda (Eagye) Huffman. Joseph Huffman was a son of Joseph Huffman and a grandson of Rudolph Huffman. The mother of Mrs. Frost was born in Fallowfield Township, Washington County, near Bentleyville, a daughter of Simon Eagye, a native of Ohio. Joseph Huffman was born November 14, 1829, and died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. A. T. Scott, in Somerset Township, September 10, 1909, when aged almost eighty years. His wife died January 9, 1893. They were the parents of six children, four of whom are still living. Few families in Somerset Township have stood in higher public esteem than the Huffmans.

LOUIS VOYE, who, as the genial owner and proprietor of the McDonald Hotel, at McDonald, Pa., is known to the traveling public and to a large number of his fellow citizens, most favorably, was born at Elizabeth, in Allegheny County, Pa., June 16, 1879. His parents are Joseph and Clementine (Reboul) Voyer.

The parents of Mr. Voyer reside at McDonald, which is also the home of a number of their children, the latter being: Joseph; Marie, who is the wife of August Valen-tour; Louisa, who is the wife of R. D. Thomas; Valeria, who is the wife of Thomas Reynolds; Louis; Alphonse; Marcelan; Charles; Remmy and Emma.

Louis Voyer was educated in the schools of Elizabeth and Carnegie and the Iron City Commercial College. Prior to entering into the hotel business in December,

1905, he had been connected with several business houses in a clerical capacity. He conducts a first-class house and enjoys a liberal amount of patronage.

In 1907, Mr. Voyer was married to Miss Mae Beatty, a daughter of George and Alice (Barton) Beatty. Mrs. Voyer has one brother, Benjamin, and a half-brother, George Beatty, her father having contracted a second marriage.

Mr. and Mrs. Voyer are members of the Catholic Church. In politics, he is a Republican.

Faternally he belongs to Lodge No. 30, L. O. O. M., of McDonald; Lodge No. 76, F. O. E., of Pittsburg, Pa.; and to La Solidarite, a French organization, of McDonald.

J. DALLAS JACKSON, who passed from this life February 22, 1903, was closely identified for many years with the manufacturing interests of Washington, founding and successfully conducting a carriage and wagon building establishment together with blacksmithing, which was then the largest enterprise of its kind in Washington County. He was born in Hanover Township, Washington County, Pa., April 13, 1840, and was a son of John and Margaret (Matthews) Jackson.

The paternal grandfather, James Jackson, came to Hanover Township from eastern Pennsylvania, and after that followed an agricultural life. He was one of the early promoters of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in this section.

John Jackson, father of J. Dallas, was born in Hanover Township in 1808, and for many years he carried on agricultural pursuits on a farm adjoining the one on which he was born. Later he sold his land and retired to the village of Florence and there spent the remainder of his life. He married Margaret Matthews, who was born in Lancaster County, Pa., and they had five children, namely: Martha J., Andrew M., J. Dallas, Horatio C., and Sarah J.

J. Dallas Jackson had few educational advantages in his youth, according to modern ideas, for he was only fourteen years old when his books had to be put aside and he became an apprentice to the trade of carriage building in the big shops, as they then appeared to him, of S. B. & C. Hayes, at Washington. He completed his apprenticeship there and remained with that firm for sixteen years, after which he worked at the same at Wheeling, W. Va., for Edward Hayes, but remained in that section but fifteen months. In 1874 he embarked in the business at Washington which he developed into so important an enterprise and he carried it on with such industry and good judgment, enlarging his facilities as the growing trade demanded, until his establishment excelled any other in its line in the county. He became known as a shrewd and able business man and also one



whose honesty was never questioned in any business transaction.

On January 8, 1859, Mr. Jackson was married to Miss Mary E. Miller, a daughter of Jacob and Sarah (Wolf) Miller. The father of Mrs. Jackson was born near Baltimore, Md., November 22, 1819, and was one of a family of sixteen children born to his parents who were Charles and Elizabeth (Goettman) Miller. Grandfather Miller was a native of Germany and was a weaver by trade and he worked at that until he came to Washington County in 1827, when he opened an inn, which he conducted until his death in 1846. The father of Mrs. Jackson learned the tinner's trade and worked at that until 1844, when he went into the roofing and stove business and continued in the same for forty years. He prospered greatly and became one of Washington's most substantial business men. He was one of the incorporators first of the Gas Company of Washington, and later of the Natural Gas Company. He was greatly attached to the Methodist Church and enjoyed membership for a long period. In 1840 he was united in marriage with Sarah Wolf, a daughter of Simon Wolf, and to them eleven children were born. All of these who survive are numbered with the most respected people of the sections in which they find their homes, honoring in their lives the good parents who bore and reared them.

To Mr. and Mrs. Jackson a family was born, there being eight survivors: James W., Sarah M., Jacob, John, Ella, Emma, Daisy and Joseph D. James W. Jackson resides at Los Angeles, Cal. Sarah M. Jackson married Anthony De Normandie, and they live in Hollywood, Cal. They have three children: Jennie, who married Frank Kiner, of Salt Lake City, and they have one son, Penrose Kiner; and Herbert and Harry. Jacob Jackson resides at Waynesburg, Pa. John Jackson resides at Washington. He married Ora Husted, of Wheeling, W. Va., and they have two children, Helen and Elizabeth. Ella Jackson married M. M. Curry, of Washington, Pa., and they have two children, Edith and Esther. Emma Jackson married Charles MacGinnis, a leading clothing merchant at Washington. Daisy, the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, married Harry Whiting, of Washington, and they have one child, Lucile. Joseph D. Jackson, the youngest son, resides at home with his mother.

JOSEPH S. ROTH, manager of the H. Roth Brewery, at Monongahela City, Pa., which was established by his father in 1893, was born August 17, 1879, and is a son of Andrew and Helena (Scholbrock) Roth.

Andrew Roth was born and reared in Germany, where he learned brewing. He came to America in early manhood and settled at Pittsburg, Pa., where he became one of the foremost brew-masters of the south side. After

working in a brewery for a number of years he then turned his attention to the ice business in which he was engaged for ten years in the same city, after which he retired until 1893, when he came to Monongahela City and purchased the old Monongahela brewery, which he continued to operate under that name for some years. After his death, in 1896, at the age of fifty-five years, the license was transferred to his widow, Mrs. Helena Roth, who is still owner of the business which is managed by her son, Joseph S. Roth. The brewery plant covers an area of twenty-two acres, in Carroll Township, Washington County, Pa. In 1905 an artificial ice plant was installed, which has an output of eight tons every twenty-four hours. The brewery has a capacity of 15,000 barrels a year, the special brand being, Gold Crown Beer, although large quantities of ale and porter are also manufactured. In 1909 the plant was greatly damaged by fire, but was again rebuilt and business continued.

Andrew Roth was married at Pittsburg to Helena Scholbrock, who was born in that city, and they had the following children: Elizabeth, now deceased, who was the wife of Philip Zorn; Anna, who is the wife of E. C. Leech; Christina, who is the wife of John Baxter; Joseph S.; Rosina, who is the wife of John J. Conway; Frederick and Andrew J.

Joseph S. Roth was reared at Pittsburg and there attended the common schools. He came to Monongahela City with his father in 1893 and learned the brewing trade with him and since the latter's death has been manager of the H. Roth Brewery of Monongahela City. Mr. Roth is a staunch Republican and a member of several of the leading fraternal organizations.

Joseph S. Roth was married in February, 1901, to Susan Weinson, who was born in Germany and came to this country in childhood. Mr. and Mrs. Roth have two children: Andrew M. and Helen V.

WILBUR SEYMOUR SHEPLER, one of the leading real estate dealers and a director of the Citizens' Gas Company of Monongahela, was born October 4, 1858, in his father's hotel at Monongahela City, Pa., and is a son of James P. and Sarah J. (Teeters) Shepler, and a grandson of Philip Shepler, who was one of the pioneers of Washington County.

James P. Shepler was born on a farm on Peters Creek, Washington County, and during his early life was engaged as a blacksmith and also dealt largely in live stock, especially sheep; which he took to Texas to dispose of. He subsequently conducted the old Shepler House, now known as the Commercial Hotel, for a period of thirty years, and was a man of public spirit and enterprise, ever ready to give assistance to any movement which tended toward the advancement of Monongahela



ANDREW ROTH



JOSEPH S. ROTH





City. His death occurred here in 1892, and he was survived by his widow, a native of this county, and a daughter of Abraham Teeters, who was also one of the pioneers of Washington County. Five children were born to James and Sarah Shepler: Josephine, first married I. B. Miller, after whose death she was united to a Mr. Brown, also deceased; Wilbur S., the subject of this sketch; and Lillian M., who is the wife of S. S. Carmack.

Wilbur S. Shepler grew to manhood in Monongahela City, where he attended the common schools, later the Normal School at California, Pa., the Allegheny College at Meadville, Pa., and the College of Pharmacy at Philadelphia. Upon the completion of his education, Mr. Shepler opened and conducted for three years a drug store in the Brown block at Monongahela City, then disposed of the drug business to S. C. Markell, and went to California, where for nine years he ran a fruit and stock farm, and during that time was foreman of construction for the Southern Pacific Railroad. At the beginning of the Spanish-American war, he went to Washington, where he became a member of Co. O, 10th Regt., with which he went to Manila, where he served until the company returned to the United States.

In politics, Mr. Shepler is an adherent of the Democratic party, and is at present a member of the city council. His fraternal affiliations are with the B. P. O. E., and the F. O. E. orders, and also with Camp John C. Gregg, of which he is chaplain.

Mr. Shepler was married November 11, 1880, to Carrie L. Seymour, a daughter of Thomas J. and Maria (Barton) Seymour, who comes of an old established family of Meadville, Pa. They have one child, James C. Shepler. The family resides in a comfortable home at No. 513 Jackson street.

CHARLES C. VAN KIRK, a retired merchant, who purchased and located on his present property in South Strabane Township, in September, 1903, was born in Amwell Township, Washington County, Pa., October 10, 1843. His parents were Ralph and Sarah (Cooper) Van Kirk.

Ralph Van Kirk, was born in Washington County, Pa., December 27, 1815, the third in a family of four sons and three daughters born to Arthur Van Kirk and Elizabeth (Parkinson) Van Kirk, the others being: Asher, who died in Ohio; Edward, who died in Greene County, Pa.; William, who died in Amwell Township; Lucretia, who married David Birch; Emma, who was the wife of John Cooper; and Mary, wife of Robert Woods. Ralph Van Kirk was a leading citizen of West Bethlehem Township for many years and for six years served as one of the directors of the Washington County Home. His death occurred at his residence on East Maiden street,

Washington, January 1, 1900, and his burial was in the Washington Cemetery. On November 11, 1841, he married Sarah Cooper, a daughter of Sylvanus and Elizabeth (Brayant) Cooper, and they had the following children: Charles C.; Mary Jane, who married George McElree, a resident of East Washington, and they had three children—H. Winnett, who is principal of the Ingram schools, Nellie B., who is a teacher in the Sixth Ward of Washington, and Ralph, who died at the age of twelve years; Ellen E., who married J. M. Weygandt; and Addison, who died when one year old. Mrs. Van Kirk resides with her daughter, Mrs. Weygandt, in Amwell Township.

Charles C. Van Kirk attended school in West Bethlehem Township and later was a student in the State Normal School at California, and also Washington and Jefferson College, after which he taught school for several terms, in Washington County. Later he became a commercial traveler for a Pittsburg firm in the gents' furnishings line. Following his marriage he embarked in the mercantile business at Scenery Hill and during his commercial life there, had, as a patron of his store on one occasion, no less distinguished a person than President Grant. From Scenery Hill, Mr. Van Kirk came to Washington and for a time was a clerk in the Smith dry goods store, after which he went into the furniture and undertaking business, under the firm style of Van Kirk & Co. For a number of years he was a representative business man of Washington. From that he became a commercial traveler, continuing until he came to his present place.

Mr. Van Kirk was married March 15, 1869, to Miss Elizabeth F. Gambell, a daughter of Levi and Barbara A. Weygandt) Gambell. She was born on a farm of 265 acres, located at the head of Pigeon Creek. Her father bought the property from George V. Lawrence, and resided on it until his death, December 18, 1891. Levi Gambell was born on a farm near Pigeon Creek, in Somerset Township, and was a son of Samuel and Eunice (Westfall) Gambell, the latter of whom was born on land that is now included in the city of New York. Levi Gambell married Barbara A. Weygandt, who was born near Monongahela City, and died in December, 1905. They were both interred in the Pigeon Creek Presbyterian Cemetery. Levi Gambell was a farmer all his life, and was a man of considerable prominence in his section, a leading Democrat and frequently elected to township offices. To Levi Gambell and wife three daughters were born: Elizabeth F., Eunice A. and Rebecca J. Eunice A., who died November 10, 1903, and was buried at Beallsville, Pa., was the wife of A. M. Roberts, of South Strabane Township, and the mother of three children: Levi Calvin Roberts, who married Belle Hottman; Oliver, who married Belle Hallam; and



Donna Irene. Rebecca J. married Eli U. Ross, and they reside on Locust street, Washington. They have four children: Ada, who married Prof. Herron; Frank L., who married Margaret Condit; Charles, who married Maude Shipe; and Harry, unmarried, who lives at home. Mr. and Mrs. Van Kirk had one daughter, Dora G. Her death occurred March 20, 1883, from typhoid fever, and her burial was in the Washington Cemetery. Mr. and Mrs. Van Kirk are members of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he is very active and is a charter member of the Isaac Sharp Bible class. In politics, he is a Republican.

H. H. HILL, M. D., physician and surgeon, who has been in active practice at Charleroi, Pa., with well appointed quarters at No. 518 Fallowfield avenue, since August, 1905, located here immediately after his graduation from the Homeopathic College, of Cleveland, Ohio. Dr. Hill was born at Indiana, Pa., April 23, 1883, and is a son of D. A. and Rebecca Hill.

In his childhood, the parents of Dr. Hill removed from Indiana to Jeanette, in Westmoreland County. There he secured an excellent grammar school education, and in 1901 was graduated from the Jeanette high school. Before he completed his medical course he was married at Cleveland, Ohio, to Miss Agnes B. Allen, of Sharon, Pa., who, at that time, was a student in college in that city. Dr. Hill enjoys an excellent practice, being the only physician of the Homeopathic school in Charleroi and one of the few who have located in the Monongahela Valley.

JAMES S. MCCARTNEY, M. D., of Washington, Pa., son of Jacob McCartney, a prominent merchant and manufacturer, of Apollo, Pa., was born May 12, 1832. He received his literary education at Elders Ridge and Indiana academies, studied medicine under Dr. David Alter, of Freeport, Pa., and was graduated at Jefferson Medical College in 1856. He was associated the first year after his graduation with Dr. James M. Taylor, of Indiana, Pa., and afterwards located at Tarentum, Pa., where he continued in practice until his removal to Washington, Pa., in 1898. In Tarentum, he also invested in real estate, and was the organizer and president of the First National Bank and trustee of the glass works, and was guardian and trustee for different individuals and executor and administrator for several estates. He was married July 21, 1887, to Miss Lizzie J. Bovard, a daughter of William C. Bovard, banker, of Du Bois, Pa. His children are Mary M., Alice B., James S., Jane E., and Ada S.

HOWARD F. HUMPHRIES, deputy coroner of Washington County, Pa., has been in business at McDonald,

Pa., for five years, engaged as undertaker and embalmer and also conducting a livery stable, and is one of the borough's enterprising and progressive men. He was born in England, January 19, 1868, and is a son of Robert and Anna (Guy) Humphries.

The Humphries family came to America in 1868 and settled at Scottdale, in Westmoreland County, Pa., where the father died in 1902. The mother continues to reside there and is in her seventy-fifth year. The children of the family were as follows: E. A., who is a coke and coal operator at Uniontown and Latrobe, Pa.; Reuben J., who is an operator at Uniontown; Albert E., who died in 1900, was an operator at Dunbar, Pa.; and Howard F. The maternal great-grandfather was Thomas Guy, the founder of the great Guy Hospital, in London, England.

Prior to coming to McDonald, Mr. Humphries was a prominent citizen of Rockwood, Somerset County, Pa., where he served six years as burgess and he is still identified with the M. W. A., at that point. When he came first to McDonald he was a member of the firm of McCabe & Humphries, which bought out Williams & Wallace, and continued for one year, since which Mr. Humphries has been alone. He is an active and interested citizen and when his present term as a member of the borough council shall expire, he will have served for three years and with much value to the community.

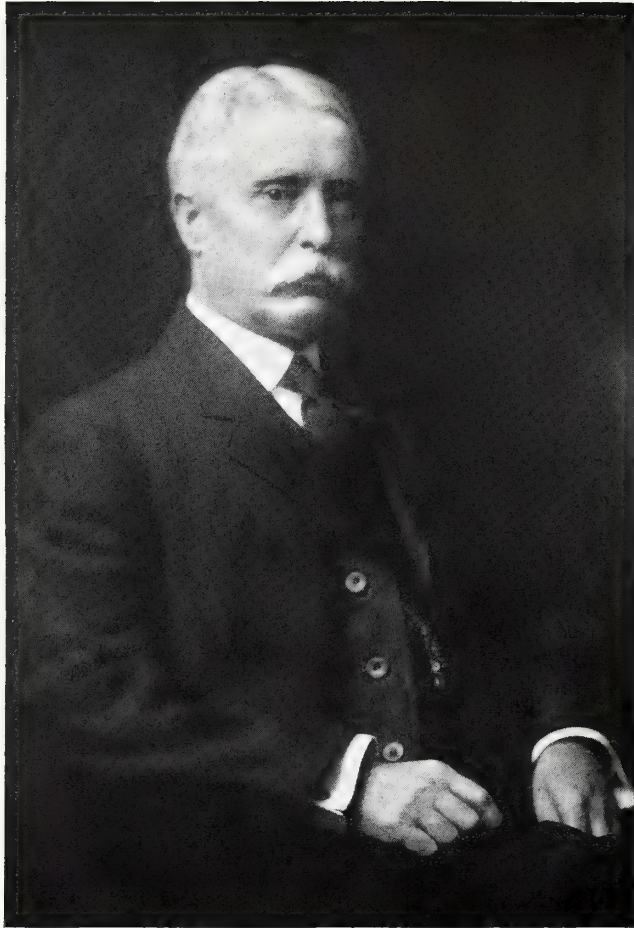
On August 20, 1891, Mr. Humphries was married to Miss Elizabeth Catherine Fraser, whose parents were residents of Wellsville, Ohio. They have two children: Enid Elizabeth and Kenneth Guy Fraser, both of whom are very bright students in the McDonald schools. Mr. and Mrs. Humphries are members of the First Presbyterian Church at McDonald. He is identified with Garfield Lodge, No. 604, F. and A. M., and the Knights of Pythias, both at McDonald; the Knights of Malta, at West Newton; and the Eagles, at Sturgeon, Pa. Like his father, he has always been affiliated with the Republican party.

OLIVER O. HORNBAKE, who is a resident of California, Pa., but whose business interests are at Coal Center, Pa., is senior member of the well known lumber and building contracting firm of Hornbake Bros., where the firm has been established since 1877. Oliver O. Hornbake was born in what is now Coal Center, but at that time was known as Greenfield, Washington County, Pa., March 11, 1848, and is a son of George W. and Hannah (Rothwell) Hornbake.

After completing his school attendance, Mr. Hornbake learned the carpenter trade and after finishing his apprenticeship, worked as a journeyman, and since 1877, as a building contractor. In the fall of 1874 he accompanied his parents to California, and there he has resided







JOSIAH M. PATTERSON

ever since. He is associated in business at Coal Center, where the firm has large lumber yards and offices, with his brother, George S. Hornbake.

Oliver O. Hornbake married Miss Jennie W. Wilson, a daughter of John Wilson, formerly a well known citizen of Washington County, where she was born and reared. Mr. and Mrs. Hornbake have had five children: Herbert O., who married Anna Drumm, has one child, Herbert; Leslie W. Hornbake; Ethel, who is the wife of J. H. Kinsey, has one child, Ruth Kinsey; Anna B. Hornbake, who died when aged six years and six months; and Earl R. Hornbake. The family belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church at California, of which Mr. Hornbake is a trustee.

GEORGE WASHINGTON GILMORE, a general merchant and one of the leading and highly respected citizens of Donora, Pa., has been a resident of Washington County since 1865, and was born March 25, 1850, at Pittsburg, Pa., and is a son of John and Susan (Spargo) Gilmore.

John Gilmore, for many years a resident of Pittsburg, was a wagon maker by trade and ran a shop on the corner of Elm and Fifth streets for a number of years. He subsequently purchased a small steamboat, caller the Miner, and engaged in boating on the river until the time of his death at the age of seventy-five years. He became the owner of seven steamboats, over 100 barges, and in connection with his boating had 232 acres of coal land under operation, 167 acres of which form a part of the present site of Donora. After his death the business was continued by his son, James Gilmore. He married Susan Spargo, a native of England, who came to this country with her parents at the age of six years, and died at Donora at the age of seventy-two years. Of their union were born the following children: Mary Ann, married Henry B. Beazell, and both are deceased; James, deceased; Susanna, is the widow of Gilbert Bake; William H., deceased; John, deceased; Frank; Amelia, deceased wife of John F. Thomas; and George Washington, the subject of this sketch.

George W. Gilmore was reared in Pittsburg, and when a young man engaged in steamboating with his father for ten years, and when about nineteen years of age became manager of his father's business at Donora. They disposed of their coal interests about 1885, since which time Mr. Gilmore has been successfully engaged in conducting a general store at Donora. He is one of the oldest business men, in point of residence, of Donora, the Gilmores having been one of the first families to engage in business in this community. He is the owner of considerable real estate in the town, and also owns a tract of fine farming land in Carroll Township.

In January, 1871, Mr. Gilmore married Mary Gilmore,

a cousin, and a daughter of Noah Gilmore, and of their union were born nine children, of whom but five are still living: Samuel, who married Mary Behanna; and Walter, Edgar, James and Susanna. In politics, Mr. Gilmore is a Republican and his religious connection is with the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is superintendent of the Gilmore Cemetery and also of the Donora Cemetery at Donora.

MRS. MELISSA E. PLYMIRE, one of South Strabane Township's most respected and esteemed ladies, resides on her valuable farm of 164 acres which is situated three and one-half miles east of Washington, Pa. She is the widow of Andrew G. Plymire and a daughter of Jacob and Susanna (Bumbarger) Harshman.

Jacob Harshman was born in Washington County, Pa., and for many years followed farming in Buffalo Township, where he died. Of the children born to him and his wife, the following are living: Mary Jane (Metzler) in Logan County, Ohio; Rachel A. (Jenkins), lives in Wolfstown; Mrs. Plymire; and Jacob Harshman, who lives in Buffalo Township on the old home place.

The late Andrew G. Plymire was born on the present farm of his widow, July 12, 1833, and died here July 24, 1907, and was buried in the Washington Cemetery. He was a son of John and Barbara (Gantz) Plymire, and was one of the leading farmers and citizens of this section. He made many improvements on the farm and built the present comfortable farm residence. In politics he was a Democrat and for several years he was elected to the office of road supervisor. Mr. Plymire was a member of the Second Presbyterian Church at Washington, to which Mrs. Plymire also belongs. He married Melissa E. Harshman, December 19, 1867, and they have had six children: an infant who was still born; Harry C.; Walter W.; Boyd H.; Samuel J., who married Birdie Dillie and has two children—Carl M. and Pauline; and Alvin, who married Ida Belle Donson, deceased.

In connection with farming, Mrs. Plymire and her sons carry on an extensive dairy business and sell at retail through Washington, handling many quarts of milk daily and numbering many of the best people of the borough as their customers.

JOSIAH M. PATTERSON, a representative citizen and a prominent member of the Washington bar, was born in Morris Township, Washington County, Pa., and is a son of the late Robert Finley Patterson.

The Patterson family was established in Washington County, by the great-grandfather, who came from York County, Pa., about the year 1790, and settled in what is now East Finley Township, and was one of the pioneers of that section. Robert Patterson, one of his sons and the grandfather of the present subject, was at



that time a small boy of about seven years of age. After his marriage he purchased a tract of land in Morris Township, on which he lived until his death, and on which one of his grandsons, John Bryant Patterson, resides at the present time.

Robert Finley Patterson, son of Robert and father of Josiah M., was born on the old homestead farm in 1830. He married Lydia Clemens, a daughter of William Clemens, who was born and raised in Virginia. To this union were born the following children: Josiah M.; Clara A., who is the wife of John Reed, of Washington, Pa.; John Bryant, who married Miss Minnie Litle; and Cora A., who is the wife of D. B. Ross, of Morris Township.

Josiah M. Patterson obtained his primary education in the country schools, after which he attended Waynesburg College, where he graduated in 1879 with honors, he being the valedictorian of his class.

After his graduation he entered upon the study of law with the firm of Ray & Axtell at Waynesburg, Greene County, Pa., and was admitted to the bar of that county. Shortly thereafter he entered the office of McCracken & McIlvaine, of Washington, Pa., as a student at law, the course of study there being more extended than at the bar in Greene County, and continued the study of law under his new preceptors. He was admitted to the Washington County bar in June, 1882, and began the practice of law the first of the following September at that place, where he has been in continuous practice ever since.

Mr. Patterson has won the right to practice in all the State and Federal Courts, and has handled cases of great importance, always taking jealous care of the interests of his clients. He has a reputation for honesty and ability that places him among the leading lawyers of the Washington County bar.

In politics he is a Democrat, and as he is thoroughly imbued with the principles on which the Democratic party is founded and for which it stands, and having a firm belief, too, in the ultimate triumph of those principles, he has always been one of its most loyal and most hearty supporters. He has served different times on the school board, and was a candidate for district attorney on the Democratic ticket in 1892, and a candidate for judge of the several courts in Washington County, on the same ticket in 1905. As the county is overwhelmingly Republican, the nomination for office is the highest honor the Democratic party can confer on any of its members.

Mr. Patterson married Miss Annie Craft, a daughter of David Craft, Sr., late of Morris Township. They have one daughter, Winona Pearl, the wife of Edmond E. Robb, at present a student in the Theological Seminary at Xenia, Ohio. Mr. Patterson and his wife are

members of the First Baptist Church in Washington, he being a member of the official board of that church. He is also a member of the Heptasophs and of the Masonic fraternity. He has been eminently successful in business, and his career is simply another instance of what a young man who is thrown upon his own resources can accomplish by decision, pluck and perseverance.

WILLIAM BRUCE, who has been proprietor of the Stockdale Hotel at Stockdale, Pa., since December 19, 1905, was born August 24, 1862, in a coal mining town near Fayette City, Pa., and is a son of Alexander and Debora Ann Bruce. The father, who in early life was a miner and river boatman, later engaged in farming and gardening on a farm near Stockdale, Pa., where he resided until 1905, when he came to live with his son at the Stockdale Hotel, where his death occurred in July, 1906. The mother died in 1873.

William Bruce spent his youth on the farm, learned carpentering and contract building, which he followed until he became identified with the Central Hotel, at Roscoe, Pa., where he spent about eighteen months, and in December, 1905, came to Stockdale, Pa., where he has since been successfully engaged in managing his hotel. Mr. Bruce served six years as burgess of the borough of Roscoe, and also served as a member of the council and as assessor. He is now one of the directors of the Stockdale school board, and is fraternally connected with the Knights of Pythias, the United Mechanics, the Knights of the Golden Eagle, the Royal Order of Moose, the Fraternal Order of Eagles. Mr. Bruce has never married.

JAMES C. HARPER, one of McDonald's representative business men, who has been engaged in the real estate and insurance line here since 1894, was born in Cecil Township, Washington County, Pa., April 5, 1839, and is a son of John and Ellen Jane (Wallace) Harper. His paternal grandparents were Robert and Tamer (Johnston) Harper, the former of whom was born in County Down, Ireland, and the latter in Pennsylvania, east of the Alleghany Mountains. His maternal grandparents were Robert and Ellen Jane Wallace, who were born in County Down, Ireland.

John Harper was a man well and widely known. He was a farmer by occupation, and was very active in establishing schools and churches in his neighborhood, and was one of the builders of the Seceder Church at Houston. He was married (first) to a Miss Denny, and they had four children: Robert, Susannah, Tamer Ann, and William, the latter of whom died November 28, 1909. He was married (second) to a Miss Miller, who died after the birth of their son, Matthew. His third marriage was to Ellen Jane Wallace, a most estimable woman, a member of the United Presbyterian Church. To this

union the following children were born: James C.; Mary Ann, who married William J. Carey; Tamer Jane, who married Milton McClain; Ellen M., who married Joseph Hunter; Margaret, who died aged twenty-three years; John, who married Miss E. J. Cubbich; Elizabeth Agnes, who married Samuel Reed; and Dapeillia, who is unmarried.

James C. Harper's school attendance was over by the time he was seventeen years of age, after which he devoted himself to agricultural pursuits until 1894, when he settled at McDonald. For twenty-three years of this period, he engaged in farming in Kansas. He enlisted August 8, 1862, in Co. G, 123rd Pa. Vol. Inf., and his service as a soldier during the Civil War entitles him to honorable membership in the Thomas Espy Post, G. A. R., at Carnegie, Pa. In his political sentiments, he is a Republican.

In 1875, Mr. Harper was married to Miss Leah C. Bell, a daughter of Edward A. and Leah Bell, of Dickinson County, Kas., all of whom are now deceased. Mrs. Harper is survived not only by her husband but by four children, namely: Leah Ellen, who is the wife of L. Y. McFarland; and Elizabeth E., Ethel E. and William J., all of whom reside at home. Mr. Harper served three years on the board of health at McDonald. With his family he belongs to the Presbyterian Church.

HENRY STORK, a substantial and representative citizen of Finleyville, Pa., where he has held offices of a public character for a number of years and has given efficient service in all of them, was born in Germany, January 14, 1839, and came to America when sixteen years of age. He is one of the two children born to his parents, who were John and Christina (Wentzel) Stork.

John Stork learned the shoemaking trade in Germany and followed it as his business through life. He married in his native land and remained there until after his son, Henry Stork, had emigrated to America, when he followed with his wife and daughter, Mary, who later became the wife of George Schaffer and both she and husband are now deceased. John Stork and family lived in the 16th Ward, Pittsburg, where he died. His widow survived some years and died at the home of her son Henry.

When Henry Stork came to the United States, there were no fast steaming ships as at present. The vessel on which he crossed the ocean took forty days to make the voyage, but he was landed safely and as soon as possible joined his uncle, John King, who was a farmer east of Pittsburg. He worked on the farm for several years and then became gardener for the late Frank Gordon, then cashier of a bank at Pittsburg, who had large grounds that required careful cultivation. Mr. Stork remained with that employer until the Civil War broke out, in

1861, when he enlisted for three months in Co. I, 3rd Pa. Vol. Inf., but he was shortly afterward prostrated with typhoid fever. When he recovered he was given a place at the government arsenal at Pittsburg, where he remained until it was closed. He is one of the four surviving members of Maj. Gaston Post, G. A. R., and ever since the war has taken an interest in Grand Army matters. After he returned from military service, he cultivated a garden at Bloomfield, which is now included in the Sixteenth Ward of Pittsburg, for five years, then bought a small farm in Allegheny County, which he later sold and on September 22, 1882, came to Finleyville. For many years following, Mr. Stork worked in the Florshime coal mine. On May 1, 1896, he was appointed police constable, an office newly created at Finleyville, and he served for nine years and then resigned. He has filled numerous other offices, for four years was street commissioner, has been assessor, and at present is serving as tax collector and constable. He has acquired property here, owns at least six dwelling houses and has all his interests centered in this borough, where so many of his useful years have been spent.

Mr. Stork was married when he was twenty-four years of age to Anna Nuttel, who was the mother of seven children, two of whom died young. The others were: Christina, Lavina, William, Margaret and Ann. William is deceased. Mr. Stork was married (second), in October, 1878, to Catherine Miller, who was the widow of John C. Miller, and a daughter of Peter Jung. She had three children: George, Catherine and Margaret Miller, and to the second marriage four children were born: John, Henry K., Rosalie and Carrie. Mr. Stork is a Republican. He is identified with the Knights of Pythias.

HARPER BROS., manufacturers and dealers in harness, horse blankets, etc., at Charleroi, Pa., with business quarters at No. 321 McKean avenue, have been established in this borough since 1898. The firm is made up of C. H. and William E. Harper. Both were born and reared in Franklin County, Pa., and are sons of J. and Lydia E. Harper.

Both parents of the Harper brothers died in Franklin County. The father was a well known manufacturer of carriages, buggies, harness, etc., at Green Castle, and his sons learned the harnessmaking trade with him and subsequently went into partnership with him, the firm style being J. Harper & Sons, the latter being William E., C. H., and W. P. Harper. W. P. Harper was one of the original firm of Harper Bros., of Charleroi. His death occurred November 11, 1906. After the father's estate was settled up, the sons decided to locate at Charleroi and established themselves first in the opera house block, where they continued for six years and then erected their present substantial brick block, completing the



same in May, 1904, which they have occupied ever since. In November, 1909, they sold the building to the fraternal order of Eagles, who have their lodge rooms here.

William E. Harper married Miss Josephine Clara Riley, a daughter of J. C. Riley, of the firm of Morris & Riley, of Carlisle, Pa. William E. Harper is identified with the Odd Fellows.

C. H. Harper married Miss Jennie M. Husk, a daughter of Isaac Husk. Mrs. Harper was born at Coal Center, Pa., where C. H. Harper and family reside. They have one son, Arthur Vernon. C. H. Harper is a member of the Odd Fellows, the Elks and the Turners. Neither member of the firm of Harper Bros., is an aggressive politician, but both are active and interested in all public measures.

ALEXANDER McKINLEY, deceased, who was closely identified with the early business interests of Washington, in which he continued as an active participant until 1886, was born in Washington borough, January 4, 1817, and was a son of Alexander and Hettie (Jones) McKinley.

Family annals tell of the settlement of Samuel McKinley, the grandfather, in North Strabane Township before the land was divided and that he built his log cabin in the deep woods. He married a daughter of Thomas Scott, who was the first prothonotary and the first representative to Congress from Washington County. Samuel McKinley and wife reared several children. One son, Samuel, moved to Ohio. The other, Alexander, remained in Washington County, where he subsequently married Hettie Jones. Her father, Abednego Jones came to Washington County from Philadelphia. He was in that city during its occupation by the British, by whom he was imprisoned on the accusation of being a spy. He had the good fortune to be subsequently released and came to Washington County, where he passed the remainder of his life. He and his wife had ten children, one of whom was the late Alexander McKinley, of Washington.

Alexander McKinley, though not destined for a professional life, was afforded an excellent education, attending Washington College, in his native borough. He subsequently became a jeweler, for which occupation he possessed in high degree the mathematical sense, the accurate eye and the delicate power of manipulation which it demands. In 1840 he opened his own store, founding the business which has been continued uninterrupted for the past sixty-nine years. When he retired in 1886, he was succeeded by his son, F. B. McKinley. During this long period in business, Mr. McKinley maintained the high standard of work which was an index of his personal character, the leading characteristics of which were honesty and reliability. In various ways he was asso-

ciated with his fellow citizens at different times and not only in the material development of Washington was his influence felt, but also in those movements for the better and higher things of life. He was charitable and benevolent, kind and neighborly and ever accepted and performed the full responsibilities of citizenship. In early years he was a Whig but later became a Republican. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church.

On April 27, 1852, Alexander McKinley was married to Miss Margaret D. Hayes, who died in 1871. She was a native of West Granby, Conn., born May 15, 1829. Mr. McKinley married for his second wife Mrs. Elizabeth J. Bailey, of Wheeling, W. Va., who was born Sept. 10, 1829, at Norfolk, England. His eight children, all born of the first union were as follows: Frances E., born June 28, 1853, died February 15, 1905; Thomas H., born January 7, 1855; Lucian W., born January 5, 1857; Frank B., born April 26, 1860; Alice, born November 15, 1862, died December 31, 1863; Ella Wiley, born August 6, 1865, died September 9, 1871; Alexander, Jr., born January 22, 1868, died September 4, 1871; Samuel W., born March 27, 1870, died January 7, 1907. Of those who are living, Thomas H. McKinley is an optician of Greensburg, Pa., Lucian W., a physician at Columbus, Ohio, and Frank B., jeweler at Washington, Pa. Alexander McKinley, the elder, father of the above mentioned family, died February 8, 1896. The mother, Mrs. Margaret D. McKinley, died March 5, 1871.

MRS. MARY G. DAVIS, one of Canton Township's most respected residents, whose home has always been in this township, was born May 13, 1844, and is a daughter of David and Grizelda (Johnston) Morrow, natives of Washington County, who both died here.

David Morrow, father of Mrs. Davis, was a son of Matthew Morrow, one of the early settlers of this section. A man of excellent character, he was for many years a member of the Upper Buffalo Presbyterian Church, of which he was also a trustee. He died February 22, 1892. His wife preceded him to the grave, passing away December 9, 1887. They were the parents of two children, of whom Mrs. Davis alone survives. They were well known and highly esteemed and had a wide circle of friends in Canton Township.

Mary G. Morrow grew to womanhood in Canton Township, and was fortunate in having parents able to afford her good educational advantages. After attending the public schools of her home neighborhood, she became a student in the seminary at Washington, and so profited by her opportunities as to be possessed of a good literary education and accomplishments when she was married, on March 8, 1865, to Hamilton Davis.

Mr. Davis was born in Canton Township, August 22, 1830, and was a son of Samuel Davis. The latter was a

pioneer settler in north Canton Township, and for a number of years conducted a hotel there. He did a profitable business in this line, as his hostelry was located near a stage route, over which drovers were constantly traveling.

Hamilton Davis devoted the greater part of his life to agriculture, and at his death, which occurred January 31, 1889, he left a farm of sixty acres, on which his father's hotel was located. He also had 108 acres adjoining the present home farm of Mrs. Davis. The latter consists of eighty-eight acres and is the old David Morrow farm. The two former places were sold some years after Mr. Davis' death and the estate divided. Mr. Davis was an early member of the Republican party, and at various times was elected to township office, always serving with honesty and efficiency. A sincere member of the Upper Buffalo Presbyterian Church, he served the same capably as a trustee. He was a man who was held in high esteem by his neighbors for his admirable personal qualities, and he was beloved in his own family as a kind husband and father.

To Mr. and Mrs. Davis were born eight children, as follows: Harry N., resident at Cameron, W. Va.; John W., a resident of Buffalo Township, this county; Charles M., residing in Canton Township with his mother; Samuel A., also a resident of Canton Township; Minnie H., who is now deceased; Retta C., residing in Canton Township; Frank L., living at Washington, and David O., deceased. Mrs. Davis has continued to reside on her farm, of which she has proved herself a successful manager. She is a useful member of the Upper Buffalo Presbyterian Church.

CHARLES WILBERT SCOTT, who operates the homestead farm of ninety-two acres, which is situated in Jefferson Township, Washington County, Pa., was born on this farm, July 26, 1869, and is a son of John Franklin and Sussannah (Steen) Scott.

Mr. Scott's paternal grandparents were born in Ireland—his grandfather, Charles Scott, in 1811, being brought to America when seven years of age. He married Margaret Cassidy and they had twelve children, eleven of whom reached mature years.

John F. Scott was one of the most prominent citizens of Jefferson Township for many years, was public spirited and influential and many times served in local offices. He was active in the Republican party and was its candidate for county register at one time. Credit is given him for securing the present rural mail route through Jefferson Township, and for many other beneficial movements of a public nature. He owned the present homestead farm at the time of his death, which occurred on January 12, 1906; his burial was at Bethel Cemetery. He married Susannah Steen, a daughter of William and Frances (Richardson) Steen. Her father was born in

1801. He and his wife had a family of two sons and five daughters, of whom Mrs. Scott and her youngest brother are the only ones now living. She resides on the home farm. The children of Mr. and Mrs. John F. Scott were Francis E., Anna Laura, Charles Wilbert, Emma, Blanche Estella and Elza. The oldest and youngest of the family are successful teachers. All are now living except Emma.

Charles Wilbert Scott attended the Jefferson Township schools more or less regularly until he was twenty-one years of age. Being of a somewhat mechanical turn of mind he then took a course in civil engineering through the Scranton Correspondence School and applied himself so closely to study that he acquired a good theoretical knowledge of the science, of which he has made practical use in various ways. He also carries on farming and stock raising. His father having many interests, needed him at home and so he remained there, helping in all the building and repair work done on the place. The land is valuable and is favorably located and under Mr. Scott's excellent management is satisfactorily productive. In politics, Mr. Scott is a Republican. He is a member of the Jefferson Township school board.

W. HARRY ARMSTRONG was born in West Finley Township, Washington County, Pa., April 28, 1876, and is a son of Winfield Scott and Kate (Gordon) Armstrong.

Winfield Scott Armstrong is one of Washington County's prominent citizens and was county treasurer during the years from 1900 to 1903. He was born in Donegal Township, Washington County, Pa., August 13, 1847, and is a son of Samuel and Mary (Crowe) Armstrong. Samuel Armstrong was a son of James A. Armstrong, who was born in Ireland and who, when he first came to Pennsylvania, settled among the Alleghany Mountains and after his marriage, acquired a farm in Donegal Township, Washington County. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. Winfield Scott Armstrong was a member of the 103rd Regt. of Pa. Vol. Inf. during the Civil War, enlisted for the one-year service. He married Kate Gordon of Donegal Township, Washington County, Pa., and they have two children, W. Harry and Flora G.

W. Harry Armstrong was educated in the public schools and Washington and Jefferson College, graduating from this institution in 1900, as a civil engineer. After the completion of his college course he was employed in the city engineer's office in Washington, and in 1904 was elected county surveyor of Washington County on the Republican ticket, entering upon his duties January 1, 1905. He was again re-elected to this office in 1907, being endorsed by all political parties except the Socialist party. On January 1, 1906, he entered into partnership with George S. Chaney, forming the present firm of Chaney and Armstrong, civil engineers, of Wash-



ington, Pa. This firm has conducted a general civil engineering business and has had a large practice. Since January 1, 1909, they have had charge of all road construction and bridge building for Washington County.

On September 16, 1905, Mr. Armstrong was united in marriage with Miss Ann M. Ritchie, daughter of the late Joseph G. Ritchie, of Chicago, Ill., formerly of Waynesburg, Greene County, Pa. Joseph G. Ritchie was one of the most prominent citizens of Greene County. He was a member of the Waynesburg bar and was elected district attorney of Greene County in 1864 but resigned before completing his term. He was the man who made possible the construction of the Waynesburg and Washington Railroad and he personally superintended the construction of this road and was its first president. Mr. Ritchie was an earnest worker in everything for the improvement of his home town and served numerous terms in the Waynesburg council. He was married to Philinda Andrew, of Richland County, Ohio, who survives him. Mrs. Armstrong is the only child born of this union. In 1887 Mr. Ritchie moved to Chicago, where he had business interests. He died January 27, 1891.

Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong have one child, Elizabeth G., born August 27, 1906. They are members of the Second Presbyterian Church of Washington and they reside at No. 440 East Chestnut street. In politics he is an active member of the Republican party and is a charter member of the Bassett Club.

ALEXANDER N. BOOTH, M. D., first vice president of the Bentleyville National Bank, and a prominent physician and surgeon of Bentleyville, who has been a resident here since June, 1889, was born May 5, 1864, at Prosperity, Washington County, Pa., and is a son of William and Catherine (Teagarden) Booth, both of whom are now deceased. Dr. Booth's grandparents, Joseph and Elizabeth (Furgison) Booth came from Ireland early in the last century, and settled on the tract of land on Ten-Mile Creek, near Prosperity, on which Dr. Booth was born. William Booth, the doctor's father, acquired the bulk of the old homestead upon which he lived until the time of his death. In early life he devoted a portion of his time to teaching in the public schools, and for a short time was engaged in merchandizing. Dr. Booth has the following brothers and one sister: Jesse S., of Washington, Pa.; Oliver R., a farmer, stock raiser and fruit producer near Van Buren, Pa.; Ezra C., a meat dealer of Washington, Pa., and Florella, wife of Henry N. Riggle, a breeder of fine stock on a farm in the Chartiers Valley, three miles from Washington, Pa.

Alexander N. Booth, the youngest of his father's family, was reared on a farm near Prosperity, attended

the common schools of that village and Waynesburg College. In 1884 he began reading medicine with Dr. E. H. Carey, of Prosperity, then entered the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, from which he graduated in 1887, and since that time he has been engaged in the practice of medicine. He located first at West Union, Pa., and in June, 1889, came to Bentleyville, where he enjoys the confidence and esteem of his friends and fellow citizens and commands a large and lucrative practice. He is physician and surgeon of the Acme Mines of the Pittsburg-Westmoreland Coal Company at Bentleyville. He is a Knight Templar Mason and belongs to McKean Commandery No. 80 at Charleroi, Pa., and is also an Odd Fellow. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, in which he is an elder. For eighteen years he has been a member of the Bentleyville school board and has been president of the board for the past ten years. Professionally he is identified with the Washington County Medical Society, the Pennsylvania State Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

Dr. Booth was united in marriage with Mary Leah French, September 26, 1889, who is a daughter of Capt. J. C. and Sevilla (Vaile) French, the former of whom is second vice president of the Bentleyville National Bank. Dr. and Mrs. Booth have had three children: William French Booth, who died at the age of six months; Sevilla, and John C., who are now acquiring an education.

JOHN B. MANIFOLD, a representative citizen of South Strabane Township, Washington County, Pa., who devotes his thirty-three acres of excellent land to general farming and dairying, was born in Chartiers Township, November 6, 1859, and is a son of Joseph and Arabella (Roberts) Manifold.

The Manifold family came to Washington from York County, Pa., where both the father and grandfather of John B. Manifold were born. Benjamin Manifold, the grandfather, brought his family to Washington County when his son Joseph, who was born in 1809, was about eight years old. He grew to manhood here and married Arabella Roberts, who probably was born in Washington County. They reared a family of nine children, three of whom survive: Isabella, the fourth in order of birth, who resides at Washington; Annie, who married Samuel Farrley, and John B. Those deceased were: Rebecca, who married Thomas Boone; Mary, who was married first to a Mr. Oakson and (second) to an Allison; Ada; Joseph; Elizabeth and George. The last named was Burgess of Washington, Pa., at the time of his death, a very prominent citizen. The old family home was in South Strabane Township and there the parents of the above family died when aged about seventy-eight



ALEXANDER N. BOOTH, M.D.





years. They were members of the Second Presbyterian Church at Washington.

John B. Manifold obtained his education in the district schools, attending in Chartiers and North and South Strabane Townships, afterward assisting his father on the farm. He later conducted a meat market for a time in Washington. He lived on the farm which is now the site of the present village of Manifold, a tract of eighty-six acres, until 1896, when a disastrous fire burned the residence and everything in it, including his clothing. The barn was the only building saved. He came then to his present farm and operates a dairy, selling his milk by wholesale. On the other farm rich coal deposits were found and the coal was sold to the Robinson & Patterson Coal Company and the village which now stands there was named in honor of the Manifold name.

In November, 1891, Mr. Manifold was married to Miss Mayme Barber, a daughter of James R. and Mary (Kelley) Barber, who spent their whole lives in Washington County. They were members of the Christian Church and were buried in the cemetery at Claysville. Mr. and Mrs. Manifold have two children: Leila and John F., both of whom attend school. Mr. Manifold and family are members of the Second Presbyterian Church at Washington. He is a Republican in his political views and has served several times in township offices.

WILLISON KERR VANCE, attorney-at-law, of Monongahela City, Washington County, Pa., a member of the well known law firm of McIlvaine, Vance & Gibson, was born in California, Washington County, Pa., on May 30, 1871, and is a son of Joseph B. Vance and Rachel (Devore) Vance, both of whom are descendants of pioneers of Somerset Township, Washington County, Pa.

Since 1876 Mr. Vance has lived in Monongahela City, where he was reared and attended school, graduating from the Monongahela High School in 1889, after which he taught school in Union Township. In 1893 he entered the department of law of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, from which he was graduated in 1895. He then returned to Pennsylvania, where he read law with the law firm of McIlvaine & Wurzell, at Pittsburgh, and was admitted to the Allegheny County bar in 1896, where he practiced until 1899, although he continued to make his residence in Monongahela City. In 1899 Mr. Vance was admitted to the Washington County bar and shortly afterward formed a partnership with Charles G. McIlvaine for the practice of law in Washington County. The firm of McIlvaine & Vance continued until 1903, when Carl E. Gibson became a member of it, and the firm name was changed to McIlvaine, Vance & Gibson.

In 1894, Mr. Vance was united in marriage with Harriet L. Sampson (youngest daughter of Adam Coon Sampson and Letitia S. Sampson), and to this union two

children have been born, namely, Willison Kerr Vance, Jr., and Adam Sampson Vance. Mr. Vance and his family reside in Thomas street, Monongahela City.

JAMES S. BUCHANAN, who is one of Washington County's representative agriculturists and stockmen and one of its most substantial citizens, owns 407 acres of valuable land in Mt. Pleasant Township, 236 acres in Smith Township, together with three acres of town property at Hickory, to which pleasant village he retired in 1898. He was born in Mt. Pleasant Township, Washington County, Pa., April 1, 1838, and is a son of Thomas and Jane (Smiley) Buchanan.

Thomas Buchanan, father of James S., died May 7, 1871. He was born in Chartiers Township, Washington County, Pa., and after he completed his school attendance, learned the carpenter trade and followed it for several years. He acquired hundreds of acres of land and became an extensive farmer and stock raiser and bought and sold wool. He married a daughter of James Smiley and four of their children still survive. He and wife were members of the United Presbyterian Church at Hickory. She died March 23, 1885. In politics he was a Democrat.

James S. Buchanan attended school in Mt. Pleasant Township and later Duff's Business College at Pittsburgh, after which he took up farm duties at home and after his marriage, carried on mixed farming with J. L. Henderson, now of Washington, Pa. They were the enterprising young stockmen who first introduced the Dorset sheep and Holstein cattle into this section. They experienced much opposition before they proved the superiority of the latter for both beef and butter qualities. A traveler now finds few farms in Washington County, that make any pretensions to being modern, that do not have at least a few of these excellent cattle in their herds. In other ways Mr. Buchanan has shown his progressiveness. He took up the first oil lease in Mt. Pleasant and Cross Creek Townships for the Niagara Oil and Gas Company and spent a whole winter in this work. In 1898 he retired from the farm, leaving his many interests there in charge of his son, Herbert Buchanan, who is entirely capable.

Mr. Buchanan was married June 13, 1861, to Miss Martha L. McCarroll, a daughter of Andrew McCarroll, and they have three children: Beulah W., who is the wife of Dr. Campbell, of Sheridan, Pa.; Herbert, who married a daughter of J. Reed Lyle; and Lulu, who is the wife of J. B. Henderson. Mr. Buchanan and family are members of the United Presbyterian Church at Hickory. In politics he is a Democrat, doing justice to his distinguished name. He has been a prominent citizen both in public and business life in Mt. Pleasant Township for many years and during twenty-six of these he served as a justice of the peace.



HUGH A. DAY, farmer and stock raiser in Morris Township, Washington County, resides on his valuable farm of 260 acres on which he was born, April 24, 1854, and is a son of John Miller and Elizabeth Day.

John Miller Day, the late father of Hugh A. Day, was born on the farm now owned by the latter, in 1821, and died here in 1904, aged eighty-three years. He followed farming and stock raising all his life and was a man who succeeded in his undertakings. He was a deacon in the Presbyterian Church at Upper Ten-Mile for many years. In 1843 he married Elizabeth Hanna, who was born in 1818 and died in 1872. Of that marriage two sons and three daughters survive, namely: Hugh A.; Martha, who married John N. Wier; Ella, who married William Ashbrook; Lizzie, who married Allen Mowl; and John M., who married Margaret Wier. The father married (second) in 1874, Mary Wise McKenna, who survived him two years.

Hugh A. Day was reared on the farm he now owns and has spent almost his entire life here. He was in Eldorado, Kas., during the year 1879, but in the following year returned to Washington County. He has followed farming and stock raising as his chief employments and has done well. His land is doubly valuable as it is underlaid with coal of the Pittsburg and Freeport veins.

Mr. Day married Miss Anna M. Andrew, daughter of the late Hindman Andrew, also of Morris Township, Washington County, and they have had four children: John Miller, Hugh Paul, Fred Russell and Anna Lenore, the latter dying at the age of one year. Mr. Day, like his late father, has served many years as a deacon in the Upper Ten-Mile Presbyterian Church. He is a member of the board of directors of the Farmers' Mutual Telephone Company of Morris Township, and in many ways is one of the township's representative men. He is a well-known auctioneer as was his father before him, and has made many sales, not only in this but in other states.

C. K. FRYE, president of the Bentleyville National Bank, of Bentleyville, Pa., and also proprietor of the C. K. Frye & Son general store, in the same borough, has been engaged in business here for more than twenty years and is one of the representative men in this section of Washington County. He was born on a farm in Fallowfield Township, Washington County, Pa., about one mile from Bentleyville, August 2, 1862, and is a son of Samuel and Jane (Smith) Frye.

Samuel Frye, who was a veteran of the Civil War, died in April, 1905. He was born in Fallowfield Township and his business in life was farming. He was a loyal and patriotic citizen and in the second year of the

great Civil War, when his son was but an infant, he enlisted in Co. F, 18th Pa. Vol. Inf., of which he was commissioned corporal, remaining in the service until the close of the war. He participated in forty-four battles, escaping injury, and on his return to peaceful pursuits, he resumed farming. In the ensuing year he was so injured by a fall from an apple tree, that he lost his leg and suffered more or less from this accident all his subsequent life. His widow survives.

C. K. Frye was born on the home farm in Fallowfield Township, but came to Bentleyville when a year and a half old. He has been identified with the interests of this place ever since, taking an active part in its business affairs. Embarking in the mercantile business, he conducted a general store by himself until his only son reached manhood, when the latter was taken into partnership. Since then the firm has been known as C. K. Frye & Son. In May, 1906, the leading business men of the place began to feel the need of a local bank and accordingly they organized the Bentleyville National Bank, of which Mr. Frye was unanimously selected president. The office of vice president has been filled ever since by Dr. A. M. Booth. The first cashier was J. P. Neel, who was succeeded by T. F. Wickersham, and he was succeeded by the present incumbent, W. R. Stevens. The bank is in a very flourishing condition.

In 1888 Mr. Frye was married to Miss Mattie B. McElhinny, a daughter of John F. McElhinny. They have one child, Oliver M., who married Miss Lulu Phennicie, and has a son, Oliver William. Mr. Frye is a Republican in politics, and fraternally he is identified with the Odd Fellows.

E. N. PHILLIPS, funeral director and embalmer, at Hickory, Pa., where he owns valuable property and has a beautiful residence, was born in Robeson Township, Allegheny County, Pa., May 2, 1869, and is a son of Jonathan and Margaret (Glass) Phillips.

The parents of Mr. Phillips were well-known farming people of Robeson Township. They are both deceased, the mother passing away in 1894, and the father in September, 1902, he having reached his eighty-third year.

E. N. Phillips was graduated in the Class of 1889, from the Pittsburg Academy and afterward, for about five years, engaged in teaching school in Allegheny County. He then embarked in the undertaking business at Coraopolis, Allegheny County, which he continued there for eight years. He is a graduate of the Pittsburg Embalming School. He came to Hickory in March, 1907, and already is known all through this part of the county and has received calls from a number of the large boroughs. He has a finely equipped place of business here, has two funeral cars and handles the best of funeral fur-

nishings. He has all the appurtenances carried and made use of by the modern funeral director, is moderate in his charges and quiet and courteous in all matters.

On June 15, 1893, Mr. Phillips was married to Miss Elizabeth E. McCormick, a daughter of John D. McCormick, and they have had five children: Anna Margaret, Everett, Mildred, John M. and Harold, all surviving except the eldest. For a short time after marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Phillips lived at Ingram before moving to Coraopolis and subsequently coming to Hickory. Mr. Phillips owns sixteen acres on the southwest side of the town, on which his fine brick residence is being completed. He plans to utilize a part of his land in poultry raising. He is a member and an elder in the United Presbyterian Church at Hickory. In his views on public questions, he is a Prohibitionist.

HON. JOHN H. GASTON, a prominent resident of Finleyville, Pa., of which town he was the first Burgess, serving in that honorable office for nine consecutive years, is a retired farmer and a veteran of the Civil War. He was born on the old Gaston farm, in Union Township, Washington County, Pa., October 31, 1839, and is a son of Joseph S. and Jane (Hindman) Gaston.

The Gaston family originated in France and during the days following St. Bartholomew, escaped to Scotland. Later, three brothers of this family crossed the Atlantic Ocean to America and then separated, one locating in Massachusetts, a second seeking the milder climate of North Carolina, while the third was attracted to eastern Pennsylvania. The latter was the great-grandfather of John H. Gaston, and it was his son Samuel who founded the Washington County branch. He acquired three farms in Union Township, near Finleyville and the place now bears the name of Gastonville, having been named in his honor. He died in this village when aged eighty-six years. His eight children bore, respectively, the following names: Chattie, who became the wife of Robert Donaldson; Peggy, who married Thomas Perry; Sarah Jane, who married James Estep; and Mrs. McClain, John, William, Joseph S. and Samuel, all of whom are deceased.

Joseph S. Gaston was born on the old home farm at Gastonville and spent his life there, devoting himself to farming and stock raising. He married Jane Hindman and they had the following children born to them: Samuel; Sarah, now deceased, who was the wife of Ralston Williams; Margaret, now deceased, who was the wife of William Penny, also deceased; Mary Jane, deceased, who was the wife of Alfred Huffman; Elizabeth, who is the widow of James Pope; John H.; and Joseph S. and William, both of whom are deceased. Joseph S. Gaston was a man of much prominence in Washington County. In politics he was a staunch Republican. For forty-five years he served in the office of justice of the peace and

was twice elected county commissioner, his death taking place while he was serving his second term.

John H. Gaston spent a contented boyhood and youth on the home farm, attending the district schools when he could be spared, and when yet young was entrusted with such duties as hauling produce to Pittsburg, proving a capable and reliable helper to his father, and remained at home until 1861. He was one of the first farmer boys of this section to take up arms in defense of his country when Rebellion threatened to dissolve its unity, enlisting in Co. I, 1st Pa. Vol. Cav. The hardships of the service he endured for two years, when his health broke down and he was honorably discharged in 1863. He participated in many important battles, including Drainesville, Strasberg, Port Republic, Cedar Mountain and the second Bull Run, and during the entire period of his service was never absent from duty. He returned to the home farm, married and in 1867, with wife and three children, went to Iowa and settled on a farm in Lucas County, where he lived for eighteen years, and then moved to Kansas, settling at Neosho Falls, in Woodson County. For three years he followed shipping stock from that point and later spent two years in the stock yards at Kansas City. In 1889, Mr. Gaston came back to Washington County and shortly afterward built his comfortable residence on Washington street, Finleyville. He immediately interested himself in the public affairs of the place in which he had determined to make his permanent home and through his energy and public spirit contributed largely to the advancement and prosperity of the town.

In September, 1864, Mr. Gaston was married to Miss Sarah A. Frye, a daughter of West Frye, and they had three children born to them, the one survivor being the eldest daughter, Wilhamena, who is the wife of Samuel Lindsay, of Finleyville. West F., the one son, died at the age of thirty-two years. Sarah, the youngest child, died aged six years. In politics, Mr. Gaston is a Republican. He is a valued member of Major Gaston Post No. 544, G. A. R., of Gastonville.

J. NEWTON HORN, a highly esteemed citizen of South Strabane Township, Washington County, now living retired on a farm of seven acres, owns another farm containing 148 acres, which is situated in West Bethlehem Township, near Zollersville. Mr. Horn is also an honored survivor of the great Civil War. He was born in Amwell Township, Washington County, Pa., February 17, 1840, and is a son of Nicholas C. and Margaret (Wright) Horn.

Nicholas C. Horn, father of J. Newton, was a son of Michael and Elizabeth (Closser) Horn, who lived on their farm of 125 acres in Amwell Township. They were probably members of the Christian Church. They had



three sons: Isaac, Nicholas C. and John, and three daughters, one of whom died young. Nicholas C. Horn was born in Amwell Township and spent his life there. Owing to the early death of his father he had few school advantages, but he nevertheless became a man of standing in his community and was frequently elected to office on the Democratic ticket. He was a member of the Amity Presbyterian Church. He married Margaret Wright, who died at the age of seventy-eight years and his death followed when sixty-four years of age. Their burial was in the Amity Cemetery. They had three children: James, who died in boyhood; J. Newton; and Henry W., the latter of whom is a retired farmer living in Amwell Township. He married Mary J. Condoit of the same township.

J. Newton Horn attended the district schools and spent one term at Pleasant Valley Academy, after which he engaged in teaching school for four years and then entered the Federal Army. He enlisted in Co. D, 22nd Pa. Vol. Cav., and although he was never absent from the post of duty during three long years, he escaped all serious injury and was able to return safely to his family. He resumed farming on the homestead and continued to live in Amwell Township until 1880, when he moved to his farm near Zollarsville, in West Bethlehem Township, where he was actively engaged until he retired from business and since then has lived on his present place. He has two capable tenant farmers who occupy his land.

In 1861 Mr. Horn was married to Miss Nancy M. Baker, a daughter of Enoch Baker, of Amwell Township, and they had four children born to them: Clarence H., who married Eda Barr, a daughter of John G. Barr, of West Bethlehem Township, and they have one son, Guy; James B., who resides at Washington, married Louella Acklin, of Greene County, Pa., and they have three children—Madge, Edna and Dortha; Flora, who married R. W. Johnson, of (Ingram) Pittsburg, and they have four children—Carl, Roy, Mary and June; and Charles E., who is professor of mathematics, in Westminster University of Denver, Col. He is a graduate of Waynesburg College and the Chicago University. He married Mary Syers, of Waynesburg, and they have one son, John S. Mrs. Horn, the mother of the above family of four children, died in August, 1900, and her burial was at Pleasant Hill. She was a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Horn was married (second) in April, 1902, to Mattie E. Doak, a daughter of Joseph Doak, of Washington, Pa. For forty years Mr. Horn has been an elder in the Presbyterian Church, first at Amity, then at Beallsville and Pleasant Hill, and now at Mt. Pleasant. In his views on public questions he is a Democrat and at times he has consented to serve in township offices. He is a stockholder in the Washington Trust Company.

WILLIAM EDGAR SHEPLER, a representative business citizen of Finleyville, Pa., has been a resident of this borough for the past nineteen years, and since 1899 has been in the undertaking business, being a graduated embalmer. He was born on the home farm, on the Washington County line, in Allegheny County, Pa., March 11, 1870; and is a son of George M. and Catherine (Crites) Shepler.

George M. Shepler was born on the old family farm in Allegheny County, and was a son of Henry Shepler, who was born on this farm in 1797 and died in 1891, having rounded out almost a century of existence. The mother of George M. Shepler was born in Ohio in 1817 and died in 1872. Henry Shepler and wife had the following children: Nancy Jane, who married Jackson Stilby; Hannah Frances, who became the wife of Thomas Chamberlin; John P., who married Elsie Kessler; George M., father of the subject of this sketch; William Henry, unmarried; Helen Adaline, who became the wife of John Chambers; Sarah Katherine, deceased; James T. Shepler, unmarried; and Margaret Bell, unmarried. The Sheplers, as already indicated, belong to an old Allegheny County family.

George M. Shepler, after his marriage, bought the old Montgomery farm in Washington County, and the family lived there until 1890, at which time they removed to Pittsburg, where George M. Shepler was engaged for a time in the teaming business. Subsequently returning to Washington County, they located at Finleyville, Mr. Shepler engaging there in the hotel and livery business. After conducting the hotel business for ten years he sold out his interest in the same and retired to private life, renting out the livery business, which he had controlled for the past nineteen years. He married Catherine Crites, a daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Hartman) Crites, both of Washington County. Joseph Crites, born in 1811, died in 1881, and his wife, Sarah (Hartman) Crites, born in 1821, died in 1866. The children of Joseph and Sarah Crites were: Sarah Jane, deceased; William B., who married Ealine McCombs, deceased; Sarah Catherine, who became the wife of George M. Shepler; Mary Josephine, who married Henry Sumerly; Joseph A., who died unmarried; Nancy Emaline, who became the wife of Siberton Caseber; Samuel R., who married Phebe Messenger; and Elizabeth, who married George Lewis Foulke.

Mr. and Mrs. George M. Shepler have been the parents of seven children, namely: Ella, who is the wife of H. E. Laughlin, of Jewett, Ohio, and the mother of three children—Hazel, Kenneth and Katherine—resides at McKeesport, Pa.; William Edgar, who is the direct subject of this sketch; Joseph H., deceased, (his widow, Mrs. Annie Milligan Shepler, resides at Gastonville, Pa.,



WILLIAM E. SHEPLER





and has a daughter, Jean); Nettie, who married George Boyles, of St. Petersburg, and now resides at Butler, Pa., has a daughter, Bernice Marie; Della, who is deceased; Florence, of Finleyville, who married Ella Cooper, now deceased, and has children, Millard Filmore and Fred; and Emma, wife of Charles Stephenson, of Butler, whose children are George, Calvin, Ruth and Ruby.

William E. Shepler obtained a good common school education and remained at home assisting his father, with whom, after coming to Finleyville, he was connected in the livery business. He later sold his interest to his brother Florence. In 1899, in partnership with this brother, he went into the undertaking business and in 1904 purchased his brother's interest. In the summer of that year he erected his substantial three-story brick business block on Washington avenue. He utilizes one commodious room for his mortuary business, while in another part of the building he has a grocery store and also a restaurant. Mr. Shepler is esteemed by his fellow citizens for his business integrity. He is a Democrat in politics, but has not held any public office.

On Christmas Day, 1901, Mr. Shepler was married to Miss Jessie K. Woodward, a daughter of Richard Woodward, of Finleyville, Pa., and they have one child, a daughter, Bernice.

JOHN W. LYLE, M. D., son of Moses and Dorcas (Cooke) Lyle, was born in Smith Township, Washington County, Pa. He attended the schools of the neighborhood, and was graduated from Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia in 1882. He practiced for six months in Eldersville, Pa., after which he took a post graduate course at the University and Jefferson Medical Colleges (1883 and '84), then practiced two years at Belleville, Mifflin County, after which he removed to Houston, Washington County, where he has since remained.

His father, the late Moses Lyle, was a native of Washington County and was a farmer during all his active life. He died at the age of eighty-two. His parents were James and Mary (Campbell) Lyle, and his grandfather, Aaron Lyle, who with two brothers, John and Robert, came from Northampton County, Pa., in 1784, and settled in what is now Mt. Pleasant Township, near Hickory. Moses Lyle married Dorcas Cooke, who died at the age of eighty-four years. Her father was James Cooke, one of the pioneer settlers of Washington County. To Moses Lyle and wife were born three sons and two daughters, namely: James Cooke, who married Miss Clementine Lyle, is a veteran of the Civil War, having served three years in the 140th Pa. Vol. Inf. (He is a farmer residing in Columbiana County, Ohio); Lysander Perry, who with Martha and Mary, the sisters, reside in California; and John W., of Houston, who in 1884 was

married to Miss Ada E. Alexander, a daughter of Silas and Rachel Longwell Alexander, of Belleville, Mifflin County. They have one son, Wallace A. L. Lyle, who is a student at State College, Pennsylvania.

Dr. Lyle and wife are of the Presbyterian faith, Republican in politics and Scotch-Irish in descent. Robert and a younger brother emigrated to America from County Antrim, Ireland, in the year 1742.

W. J. McNARY, a retired farmer of Smith Township, who since 1903 has occupied a fine residence that he built just outside the southwestern limits of Burgettstown, is a highly esteemed citizen, and belongs to old Washington County families on both the paternal and maternal sides. He was born in Smith Township, this county, December 1, 1850, and is a son of Joseph and Jane (Rea) McNary.

His earliest paternal ancestor, of whom we have any record, was James McNary, a native of the Scottish Highlands, who was born about the year 1711. This James, it is believed, went to Ireland, whence, prior to 1760 he emigrated to America with his family, which consisted of a wife, four sons and a daughter. In 1760 he purchased a tract of land in York County, Pa. He died at the home of his son David, in Hanover Township, this county, in 1796.

John McNary, the next in the present line of descent, and great-grandfather of our subject, was born and reared in Scotland. He married Esther Boyle, a native of Ireland, and their children were: Elizabeth, who married William Douglass; Mary, who was the wife of James McCoy; James, grandfather of the subject of this article; Margaret, who married James Martin; Malcom, of whom we have no special record; Esther, wife of Thomas Irving; Agnes, who married James Pollock; John; Thomas; Alexander and Margaret, of whom we have no special record; Janet, who became the wife of Robert McKibben. The parents of this family came to York County with the children as they then had, some time prior to the Revolutionary War. In 1801, John McNary visited North Strabane Township, Washington County, and purchased a farm that afterwards became the property of his grandson, James S. Soon after, in 1802, he died at his home in York County, and his family later removed to the farm he had purchased.

James McNary, son of John and Esther (Boyle) McNary, married Margaret Reed, daughter of Col. Joseph Reed, of Revolutionary fame, and reared a family of children, of whom Joseph McNary was one.

Joseph McNary was born June 18, 1802, in Cross Creek Township, this county. His educational opportunities were limited, but he attended the country schools for a while. He learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed subsequently until 1828, and then, about a year



after his marriage, purchased a farm of 200 acres in Smith Township. This land was later found to be rich in coal, but was not tested during his life. Though starting out as a poor boy, he became prosperous and owned at his death, besides 200 acres of land, personal property valued at \$20,000. In politics he was a Democrat and served as school director and township assessor. He was a member of the First United Presbyterian Church at Burgettstown and belonged to the session. He died in May, 1874, and his remains, with those of his wife, after being interred for a time in the old cemetery at Burgettstown, were removed to Fairview Cemetery. He married Jane Rea, a daughter of William Rea, of Cross Creek Township, and they had children as follows: Margaret and Esther, both unmarried; Jane R., who married first, James McNary, and afterward Samuel Cowan; Rhoda, who became the wife of Robert Withrow; Nancy A., who married Eli Marquis; Sarah A., who never married; Mary E., who married James W. Bailey; Harriet, who married John Withrow; Julia, who was accidentally strangled by a grain of corn when three years old; Joseph R., who married Catherine Ghrist; W. J., whose name heads this article; and an infant daughter that died unnamed.

W. J. McNary obtained his education in the public schools of Smith Township. He remained at home and after his marriage engaged in farming, managing and operating 100 acres of his father's large estate. This he continued until 1903, when he sold his 100 acres to the Pittsburg-Buffalo Coal Company, who have found it rich in valuable coal deposits. He is a stockholder in the Burgettstown National Bank and has other investments.

Mr. McNary was married December 25, 1879, to Miss Margaret Proudfit, a daughter of Robert and Sarah E. (Porter) Proudfit, of Smith Township. Mrs. McNary was born August 15, 1855. Of this marriage there are two daughters—Sarah J., who married Charles H. Russell; and Esther Roberta, who resides at home with her parents. Mr. McNary and his family are members of the First United Presbyterian Church at Burgettstown. In politics he is a Democrat and formerly served as town auditor. He has been successful as an agriculturist and is widely known as a useful and enterprising citizen.

EDWARD T. McNULTY, general manager of the Washington Tin Plate Company, has been a resident of Washington for ten years and is identified with other interests of the city. He was born at Pittsburg, Pa., in the old Fifth Ward, December, 1873, was reared in his native place and attended the Second Ward School and finished his education at the Pittsburg College.

After leaving college, Mr. McNulty took up a position with the old Consolidated Gas Company and upon it

merging into the Philadelphia Company, he still retained his position as general bookkeeper, leaving this company in 1899, he took up the position of bookkeeper with the same mill as he is now at, then known as the Washington Charcoal-Iron Tin Mills. This company after a few years, sold their interests to The McClure Company of Pittsburg, Pa., at which time Mr. McNulty was placed in the responsible position of office manager. The company now is known as the Washington Tin Plate Company, and since October, 1909, Mr. McNulty has been general manager, having entire charge, in this connection there are some 300 employees.

In 1899 Mr. McNulty was married to Miss Catherine McKenna, a daughter of Hon. Bernard McKenna, formerly mayor of Pittsburg. To this marriage seven children have been born. Mr. and Mrs. McNulty are members of the Catholic Church. He is identified with the Knights of Columbus and the Elks, and also belongs to the Columbus Club of Pittsburg.

ROBERT WILSON, one of the old business men of Chartiers Township, Washington County, who established the first store at Meadowlands thirty-eight years ago, is one of the best known men in this section. He has lived in America for fifty-nine years, but his birth took place in Ireland. His parents were John and Ann Wilson, the former of whom died when he was quite young.

In 1850 the mother of Mr. Wilson, accompanied by her three children, John, Catherine and Robert, and her two sisters, Sarah and Jane Gregg, emigrated to America, settling in Monongalia County, W. Va., within three miles of Wetzel Creek, and the family home was continued in that locality for twenty-two years. John Wilson was four years older than his brother, Robert Wilson; he died in February, 1895. The one sister survived until May, 1907, but the mother passed away in 1873.

While living in West Virginia, Robert Wilson engaged in farming. In 1872 he came to Washington County and located at what was known as the old toll gate, in Chartiers Township. That Mr. Wilson should make a choice of this place for a business location, displayed considerable foresight and good judgment, for at the time that he started his store, one country coal bank was being worked in the vicinity, by Jonathan Allison, with several other small banks and Ewing's mill was grinding for the farmers from over a wide territory. These enterprises comprised the entire business activities of the place. However, in a short time things changed, Mr. Allison beginning the shipping of coal, which was continued by his successor, John H. Cook, and these operations brought in more workmen; other lines of business were established and all prospered together, Mr. Wilson to a re-

markable degree. About 1889 he bought his present property at the sale of the Ewing farm. Mr. Wilson is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

D. D. PORTER, general farmer and dairyman, residing on his excellent farm of 144 acres, situated in South Strabane Township, five miles east of Washington, Pa., was born at Washington, September 27, 1854. His parents were J. N. and Mary (Dye) Porter.

The Porter family came to America from Scotland. The grandfather of D. D. Porter was Joseph Porter, who settled in Washington County when his son, J. N., was four years old. The latter was born at Monongahela City. He grew up on his father's farm and assisted there until he was eighteen years of age, when he went to Washington, where he became a building contractor and assisted in the erection of a number of the older structures there, including the old town hall. He spent the greater part of his subsequent life at Washington, where he died on February 26, 1908, in his eighty-second year. In politics he was a Democrat. For a long period he was a member of the Second Presbyterian Church at Washington. He married Mary Dye, who died Feb. 18, 1872. Her father was Daniel Dye, the former owner of the Zelt flour mills. The following children were born to this marriage: I. D., who is assistant superintendent of the Reform School at Washington, D. C.; D. D., subject of this sketch; Benjamin M., a farmer and carpenter connected with the Morganza Reform School; Ella, who married Harry H. Donaldson, of Pittsburg; Bella, who died when three years old; Hattie, who married William T. Doak, of the Hallam Construction Company; Joseph N., who is a carpenter and lives at Washington, Pa.; Harry E., who is a dispatcher on the P. V. & C. Railroad; John, who died in 1905 and Mattie, who married Wylie Denormandie, of Washington.

D. D. Porter obtained a district school education, after which he learned the carpenter's trade and then went to farming. He rented a farm of 120 acres in South Strabane Township and conducted the B. & O. dairy, having thoroughbred Jerseys cows. He remained on that farm for ten years and then went to Pittsburg for five years and leased and sold coal lands over the country, disposing of several thousand acres. He then bought the Zediker homestead in South Strabane Township, where he has repaired all the buildings and for four years has been in the dairy business, although he is also yet interested in coal lands, having 600 acres of coal lands which he controls in South Strabane Township and owning 144 acres. He is a shrewd and able business man and is well known all over Washington County.

On Nov. 25, 1892, Mr. Porter was married to Miss Margaret Ann Charters, a daughter of John H. Charters. They have three children, Frank G., who married Bertha

Donson; and Roy V. and Daisy M., both of whom live at home. For two years following their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Porter resided at Washington. In politics he is a Democrat but he has never been willing to accept public office.

JOHN MOSES BAER, proprietor of the J. M. Baer Department Store at Finleyville, Pa., has been a resident here for the past 14 years. He was born June 17, 1871, in Poland, Russia, a son of Thomas and Rachel Baer, both of whom were natives of that country. The family came to the United States in 1890 and located at Pittsburg where the father died in 1899. He is survived by his widow and six children, namely: John Moses; Sarah, who is the wife of S. S. Sidle; Celia, who married William Rakusin; Ella, who married Morris Friedman; Ida; and Harry.

John M. Baer was reared and educated in his native country and after coming here in 1890 with his parents he engaged in the occupation of a peddler, starting out with about ten dollars worth of merchandise, which he obtained on credit from William Simon of Pittsburg. His father started him in the direction of Finleyville, Pa., and he spent six years working in the country districts of Washington County. Then acting upon the advice of Abe McClelland, a farmer, he opened a store at Finleyville, where he first rented a small 20 by 40-foot room from W. Gaston, who enlarged his store room as his business continued to increase. Mr. Baer has met with uninterrupted success and is now the owner of a large department store, carrying a full line of ladies' and gentlemen's furnishings, suits, shoes, carpets, house furnishings, dry goods etc. He built his fine large residence in 1903 and his business property was purchased in 1908. He is a stockholder of the First National Bank of Finleyville, and is fraternally identified with the Masonic order of Monongahela City and the Moose of Finleyville.

June 26, 1902, Mr. Baer was united in marriage with Emma Wilkoff, who was born in Pittsburg, and is a daughter of Max Wilkoff of Beaver Falls, Pa. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Baer—Townsend and Howard. Mr. Baer is a Republican in politics, and is a member of the school board of Finleyville.

J. WILLIAM KLEIN, general farmer, owning 56 acres of land in Jefferson Township, Washington County, Pa., which is about equally divided between tillable fields and timbered tracts, is an honored veteran of the Civil War, in which he served for three long years. He was born at Wellsburg, W. Va., March 11, 1836, and is a son of John F. and Margaret Ann (Metz) Klein.

The parents of Mr. Klein came to Jefferson Township during the boyhood of their son, J. William, who was one of a family of 12 children. The father purchased



the present farm, which is situated about three miles north of Avella, and resided here until his death, which occurred May 30, 1870. His widow survived him until July 23, 1884, dying when aged 83 years. Their burial was in the Bethel Cemetery, they having been worthy members of the Bethel Church.

J. William Klein attended the Miller school in Jefferson Township when he was a boy but enjoyed few of the advantages which belong to the youth of the present day. He grew to manhood sturdy and strong and when he enlisted as a member of Company D, First Va. Cav., he presented a very soldierly appearance. He served three years and during this time was once wounded slightly. After the close of his term of enlistment, he returned home to Jefferson Township and resumed farming and has continued to live on the old homestead ever since. He has no coal bank open, although the land is undoubtedly underlaid with this valuable commodity, and neither has he made any tests for oil or gas. He has contented himself with cultivating a part of his land and preserving the valuable timber on the other portion. He has done much building and repairing and has comfortable surroundings.

On February 8, 1870, Mr. Klein was married to Miss Harriet Stewart, a daughter of Robert and Margaret Wilson Stewart. They have no children. Mr. and Mrs. Klein are members of the M. P. Bethel Church. He is a Republican in politics and he served one year as road supervisor.

CHARLES O. FRYE, who is engaged in the real estate and insurance business, Charleroi, Pa., and who now holds the office of supervisor of the census for the 21st district of Pennsylvania, consisting of Washington, Beaver, Lawrence and Butler Counties, was born January 8th, 1876, on a farm near Gallatin, Tennessee, a son of Henry and Annarena (Frye) Frye.

He is descended from sturdy old German stock of Pennsylvania and Virginia, his earliest known ancestors on both the paternal and maternal side being Benjamin and Christen Frye who had seven sons and two daughters. In the year 1744 they erected a large stone residence in Frederick County, Virginia, which was also frequently used by themselves and neighbors as a refuge from the Indians, being known as the Frye fort. This old residence-fort is still in good state of preservation and is used as a dwelling house. Benjamin died in the year 1753.

Two of their sons, Samuel and Abraham, settled in Washington County about 1768 or 1769 on a large tract of land bordering on the Monongahela River and lying between Maple and Pigeon Creeks, the same being about ten miles in extent and from a quarter to a mile in width.

The Smith Frye farm adjoining Charleroi, being a 140-acre portion of this tract of land, has never been out of the Frye name. Their sons Samuel and Abraham served in the revolutionary war, Abraham being captain and Samuel lieutenant.

The subject of this sketch is descended from Samuel on the paternal side and from Abraham on the maternal side. The line of descent on maternal side being as follows: Abraham, son of Benjamin and Christen Frye, married Agnes Ann ———, whose maiden name we have been unable so far to secure. Their son Abraham married Hester Johnston, daughter of Joseph and Mary Johnston, who were in Washington County as early as 1781. Their son, Thomas Frye, married Anna West, and their daughter Annarena married Henry Frye, the parents of Charles O. Frye. And the line of descent on the paternal side is as follows: Samuel, son of Benjamin and Christen Frye, married Christen Speers, a daughter of Henry and Regina Froman Speers, who came from Virginia to Westmoreland County in 1771 and settled on the present site of Gibsonton. Abraham, son of Samuel and Christen (Speers) Frye, married Isabelle Ringland, daughter of John Ringland. As Abraham was a very common name among the Fries, they called him "Ringland's Abe." His son Abraham (known as Colonel) married Sarah Gregg. Abraham was born on the Smith Frye farm above mentioned. Henry Frye, son of Abraham and Sarah (Gregg) Frye, married Annarena Frye, who like her husband was a descendant in the 5th generation from Benjamin and Christen Frye, first known ancestors of the family.

Annarena Frye, mother of the subject of this sketch, and her daughter, Anna May Frye, are residents of Ellwood, Ind., and his brother, William S. Frye, is a resident of Indianapolis, Ind., and his eldest and youngest brothers, Thomas A. and Woodson H. Frye, are residents of San Francisco, Cal.

Charles O. Frye was about three years old when his father died. In 1889 his mother removed to a farm in Washington County, Pa., and in 1891 moved to Charleroi, then in its infancy, where Charles has since resided. Here, after his school days were over, he was employed as assistant to a civil engineer for two years, after which he held the position of timekeeper and paymaster in the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company's works No. 6 for about ten years, which position he resigned to go in business for himself. Mr. Frye is president of the Frye Reunion organization which holds annual reunions of the descendants of Benjamin and Christen Frye, members of which number about 300 families, being scattered throughout all the states in the Union. Mr. Frye is also a member of Charleroi Lodge, No. 615, F. and A. M., Monongahela Chapter, R. A. M., and of Lodge No.







ODELL S. CHALFANT

623, K. of P. He is now serving his second year as a member of Charleroi borough council. And is assistant fire chief of the Charleroi volunteer fire department.

Mr. Frye was united in marriage with Lulu Porter, October 21, 1903. She is a native of Donegal Township, this county, and a daughter of Isaac and Sarah Ellen Porter. To them have been born two children—Benjamin Porter and Helen Christen.

ODELL SWEITZER CHALFANT is a descendant, on the paternal side, of the Chalfants who were prominent in High Wycombe, England, during the reign of Henry VIII., and on the maternal side, of the Crows, who came to this country from Londonderry, Ireland, about the middle of the eighteenth century. Some of the Chalfants came over with William Penn and settled near Philadelphia.

Chadds Chalfant, a descendant of one of these immigrants, was born in the middle of the eighteenth century at Chadds' Ford on the Brandywine. After marrying, he started westward with his bride and settled at Brownsville, Pa. He was a millwright by trade, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and a Mason. He was the father of seven children, the youngest of whom, Walter B., was born May 8, 1794.

On the 21st of March, 1816, Walter B. Chalfant married Mollie Budd Brown, and to this union there were born three girls and eight boys. One of these, Dr. Henry Sweitzer Chalfant, was born near Brownsville, March 23, 1828. He took a course in Allegheny College at Meadville, Pa., and in 1849 graduated at the Cleveland Medical College. After graduation he located at Greenfield (now Coal Centre), later moved to the farm in East Pike Run Township, and practiced his profession with great success for nearly fifty years. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and a Mason. He died on March 9, 1897.

Lawrence Crow came to this country from Londonderry, Ireland, with his brother John, and each took up and patented a large tract of land in the eastern part of Washington County. Lawrence patented what is known as "Crow's Egg" about the year 1785. Upon his death the title to the larger portion of this land became vested in his son, William Crow. William Crow was married to Jane Johnson and to this union there was born one daughter, Lucinda, June 17, 1831, and who was married to Henry S. Chalfant February 3, 1852.

To this union there were born twelve children, four girls and eight boys, namely: William Crow, December 5, 1852, died in infancy; Charles Anson, March 22, 1854, farmer, residing in Fallowfield Township; Irene Jane, April 11, 1856, intermarried with John H. Frye, and residing at Charleroi, Pa.; Ruth Annie, January 3, 1858, residing on the old home farm; J. G. Sansom,

August 11, 1859, farmer, residing on part of the old home farm; Odell Sweitzer, 1862; Mary Catharine, September 5, 1863, died at the age of five years; Luna Crow, February 17, 1865, intermarried with Thomas A. Frye, died September 1, 1903; John Archibald, November 12, 1866, died in infancy; Harry Malcolm, June 26, 1869, a graduate of Washington & Jefferson College, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church and editor, residing at Harrisburg, Pa.; Walter Wood, April 14, 1872, farmer, residing on the old home farm; and Cyril Kingsley, July 31, 1873, a teacher, residing at Speers, Pa. Lucinda Chalfant, who has been a lifelong member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is still living on the old home farm which was patented by her grandfather, Lawrence Crow.

Odell S. Chalfant was born at Greenfield (now Coal Centre), February 25, 1862. He spent his earlier years on the farm in East Pike Run Township, and graduated from the California Normal School in the Class of 1886. His sister, Luna C., and brother, Harry M., graduated in the same class. After graduation he taught two terms in the public schools, attended Waynesburg College for a time, and in the fall of 1888 entered the law office of Aiken & Duncan, at Washington, Pa., as a student. He was admitted to the bar on December 31, 1891, and practiced his profession in the office with his preceptor, T. Jeff. Duncan, Esq., until in April, 1905, when the law firm of Duncan, Chalfant & Warne was formed. Aside from his profession he has other business interests, being president of the Washington Brick Company, a director in the Capitol Paint, Oil & Varnish Company, and is identified with other corporations. In politics he is an Independent Republican, and served seven years as a member of Council in the borough of East Washington. On June 21, 1894, he was married to Miss Annie M. Baglin, of Washington, Pa., and to this union there were born three children, Paul Sweitzer, May 5, 1895; Ruth Hannah, March 15, 1897, and Lois Irene, May 25, 1905. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as are all his brothers and sisters, and for about ten years has been a member of the official board of the First Church, Washington, Pa. He is also a member of the Washington Lodge No. 164, F. & A. M.

CHARLES E. BAKER, of Washington, Pa., well known to the people of western Pennsylvania as an extensive dealer in real estate, stocks, bonds, etc., was born in West Pike Run Township, March 29, 1863. He is a son of Lewis F. and Mary Dorsey Baker.

The family of which Mr. Baker is a descendant was established in Washington County more than a century ago, Mr. Baker's great-grandfather, John Wood Baker, and his brother George coming from Lancaster County,



Pa., in 1781. They settled on lands in West Pike Run Township, following the occupation of agriculture. It was here on the old Baker farm that Lewis Baker, the grandfather of Charles E. Baker, was born. He lived his entire life at the old home farm and died in California, Pa., in 1874, at the age of eighty-four years.

In 1828 Lewis F. Baker, father of Charles E. Baker, was born on the old home farm in West Pike Run Township. Mr. Baker was a pioneer of the sheep breeding industry in western Pennsylvania, specializing the Spanish Merino variety, for which he has received as high as \$500 per head. He was united in marriage to Mary Dorsey, who was born at Morgantown, W. Va., and who died in April, 1890. A family of six sons was brought up on the old home farm as follows: H. B. Baker, a resident of Pittsburg, is employed by the Pittsburg and Lake Erie Railroad Company; George Plummer Baker is a prominent attorney of Washington, Pa.; Charles E. Baker, the subject of this sketch; W. L. Baker, a druggist of Indianapolis, Ind.; John T. Baker, who is engaged in the insurance and real estate business at Clairton, Allegheny County, Pa.; and Frank Baker, who actively pursues the real estate and insurance business at California, Pa. Lewis F. Baker, for many years an active Republican, having been a candidate for county treasurer at one time, is now living in retirement at California, Pa., at the advanced age of eighty-one years.

Charles E. Baker, during the early years of his life, lived with his parents on the home farm. He attended the township schools, later going to California Normal and the Ohio Northern University at Ada, Ohio. Mr. Baker was a prominent educator, having taught in the schools of Washington and Fayette counties for nearly a score of years. He subsequently went back to the farm and for three years raised Black Top Merino sheep.

In 1889, Mr. Baker was married to Mary Sharpnack, who was born in Fayette County, Pa. They have been blessed with eleven children as follows: Colley S., Ellis E., Lewis W., Charles Q., Helen G., George S., Sara Ruth, Donald D., Josiah T., Mary I. and Ralph R.

Mr. Baker moved from West Pike Run Township to California, Pa., in 1893, where he built up a large real estate and insurance business, specializing in coal properties. In 1900 he moved to Washington, Pa., having been elected clerk of the Washington County courts. At the expiration of his term in 1902, he was again chosen to fill the office for three more years, having had no opposition.

Since the expiration of his second term as clerk of the courts, Mr. Baker has been extensively engaged in the sale of real estate, coal and timber lands, oil property, stocks and bonds. Mr. Baker has always taken an active interest in politics, being affiliated with the independent element in the Republican party.

In fraternal circles Mr. Baker is affiliated with the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery of the Masonic order, is past master of the Blue Lodge, and is also a member of the I. O. O. F. and the Elks. Mr. Baker and his family are members of the Central Presbyterian Church, of Washington and are all actively connected with the work of the church.

ROBERT B. PLANTS, a prosperous agriculturist and well known citizen of East Finley Township, was born in this township in 1861, son of Christian and Rosanna (Marshall) Plants. His great grandfather on the paternal side was Christian Plants, of German descent, who resided in eastern Pennsylvania, where he married Catherine Haines. In 1796 this early progenitor of the family came with his wife to Washington County, settling at the foot of "Gallows Hill" near the present borough of Washington. In 1806 he settled on what is now the Enlow fork of Wheeling Creek, in Finley (now East Finley) Township. He and his wife had thirteen children—Leonard, Solomon, George, Christian, Catherine, Maxwell, Elizabeth, Hannah, Jacob, Mary, Daniel, John and an unnamed infant. Christian Plants, the father, in addition to farming, taught school during the winter months. He died at an advanced age.

Leonard Plants, the next in the present line of descent, was born on his father's farm near Washington, March 22, 1797. He accompanied his parents to East Finley Township in 1806, and endured with them the hardships of pioneer life. At the age of eighteen years he began an apprenticeship to the stone mason's trade, which lasted for three years. He then obtained work as a journeyman stone mason on the National Pike, and was subsequently engaged in building operations. He continued to follow his trade until 1880. He was married May 6, 1819, to Elizabeth Barney, who died in 1826. The issue of this union were, Elizabeth, who became the wife of Stephen Hill, of Wetzel County, W. Va.; Christian, father of the subject of this sketch; George, and one other that died in infancy.

The son George, born July 13, 1824, learned the trade of stone mason, which he followed many years, and also engaged in farming. He acquired a comfortable competency. He was married June 1, 1848, to Mary (Goues) Seeman, of East Finley Township, and their children were Franklin, Ethelinda B., McFarlin, Mary, Elizabeth, Clarissa, Leonard, William S., Joseph L., Nathan C., and one other daughter, whose name we have not now at hand. Most of the above named are now deceased.

Christian Plants, father of Robert B., our direct subject, was born April 22, 1822, in East Finley Township. He received but a meager education, as his parents needed his services on the farm. He remained with them until reaching the age of twenty-three years, at which

time he began to learn the gunsmith's trade, also using some of his time in cropping on his father's farm. Though he never served a regular apprenticeship to any trade he became in time, by study and application and making good use of his opportunities for acquiring practical knowledge, a very creditable gunsmith, watch maker and stone mason. He also followed agriculture to some extent, and later engaged in a general merchandise business, which he carried on for some years. He was a useful and active citizen, highly respected throughout the township, and was a member of the United Brethren Church at Fairmount. His political principles allied him with the Democratic party. He was married, November 26, 1846, to Rosanna Marshall, who was born July 19, 1824, a daughter of John and Nancy (McWherter) Marshall, of East Finley Township. They were the parents of three children, namely Leonard Martin, who died at the age of eight years, and twins, born August 7, 1861, one of whom died unnamed, the other being Robert Blachly, the direct subject of this sketch. Christian Plants, the father, died September 21, 1908.

Robert B. Plants attended school in boyhood until reaching the age of sixteen years, and in his spare time assisted in the work of the farm, thus acquiring a practical knowledge of agriculture. He has continued to reside on the old homestead, which he inherited on his father's death, and is regarded as one of the up-to-date and prosperous agriculturists of the township. He is also a stockholder in the Farmers' National Bank of Claysville, Pa. In politics a Democrat, he has creditably filled several township offices.

Mr. Plants was married in February 24, 1886, to Elizabeth A. Sprowls, a daughter of John and Hannah (Reed) Sprowls, of which union there have been four children—Annie, who is the wife of Nicholas Montgomery, of Washington County, Pa.; James R., who is attending school in Peoria, Ill., learning watch making and repairing at the Bradley Horological School; Elvin L., and Gladys E., residing at home.

J. P. RIETHMILLER, who is identified with important interests at Marianna, Pa., is cashier of the Farmers' and Miners' Bank at this place and is also one of the stockholders. He was born in Indiana County, Pa., in April, 1878, and is a son of Frederick and Charlotte Riethmiller. Mr. Riethmiller is a graduate of the Indiana State Normal, class of 1902, and of Eastman Business College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. After finishing his school courses he was bookkeeper a number of years of the Wharton Coke Works, Coral, Indiana County, Pa. Later he was with the receiver of the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank of Waynesburg, Pa. Prior to taking the cashiership at Marianna he was connected with the Pennsylvania National Bank of Pittsburg.

Mr. Riethmiller has been connected with the Farmers' and Miners' Bank since its founding, having been one of its organizers, and is its first cashier. It began business in June, 1909, and already has won a reputation for sound and conservative methods. In politics, Mr. Riethmiller is a Republican and is a member of the Marianna school board.

Mr. Riethmiller married Miss Lottie Peddicord, a daughter of Milton Peddicord, of Saltsburg, Pa. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is one of the trustees.

DAVID FRENCH MESSNER, general farmer and miner, resides on his excellent farm of fifty-four acres, which is situated in Union Township, Washington County, Pa., about two miles east of Finleyville, on the west side of the Elizabethtown Road. Mr. Messner was born in Westmoreland County, Pa., August 25, 1858, and is a son of Samuel and Rebecca (Wilson) Messner.

Samuel Messner was born and reared in Maryland. In early manhood he went to Westmoreland County and secured work in the coal mines in that section of Pennsylvania, and continued a miner until he was fifty years of age and then became a farmer. His death occurred in Union Township, Washington County, Pa., February 7, 1886. He married Rebecca Wilson, who died in March, 1905, aged seventy-nine years. They had a family of seven children: William, who died young; Mary, deceased, who was the wife of C. N. Nearman; David French; Susannah, who is the wife of D. Ruffner; Alice Jane, who is the wife of Fred Miller; Samuel; and Catherine, who is the wife of H. Barton.

David French Messner was small when the family came to Washington County and he attended school in Union Township until he was twelve years old, when he was considered mature enough to begin to work in the mines, and it is said of him that even then he could do a full man's day's work. For thirty years Mr. Messner continued to work as a miner and still is so engaged during the winter seasons. In November, 1902, with the assistance of his sons, who are also reliable, industrious men, he purchased his present farm from the Kerr estate. He has erected all of the substantial buildings now on the place, including a comfortable seven-room dwelling. He devotes his summers to the cultivation of his land and has met with very satisfactory results in his agricultural undertakings.

David F. Messner was married April 19, 1883, to Miss Sarah Jane Vickers, a daughter of George and Julia (Lutz) Vickers, and they have had fourteen children born to them, all of whom survive except one who died in infancy: William, who married Isabella Welsh and has one son, Robert; George, who married Sadie McChain; and David, Lewis, Charles, Samuel, Joseph, Ann.



May, Jennie, Sarah, Robert and Ruth, twins, and James Raymond. Mr. Messner and sons are Democrats.

JACOB WOLF PIERSOL, a director of the Bentleyville National Bank and a prominent farmer and highly respected citizen, residing on a part of a fine farm of eighty acres lying in the borough of Bentleyville, Pa., has been living here since April, 1895. He was born April 21, 1864, on a farm in Fayette County, Pa., and is a son of James B. and Mary Diana (Wolf) Piersol.

James B. Piersol, father of Jacob W. Piersol, was engaged in farming in Fayette County for many years and owned valuable property there. In 1895, after disposing of his coal lands, he came to Bentleyville, Washington County, and resided here until the time of his death, February 20, 1905. He is survived by his widow, who resides at Bentleyville.

Jacob Wolf Piersol was reared on his father's farm in Fayette County and from there he came to Bentleyville, as did his parents, in 1895. For six years he conducted a general store, which he later disposed of and then located on his present property, which is one of the best improved farms in the borough, and on which, in 1907, he erected a fine modern frame house. Mr. Piersol is a member and trustee of the Presbyterian Church. He is serving on the Bentleyville school board, his associate members being: A. N. Booth, president; J. L. Hager, secretary; and A. J. McCormick and T. G. Frye.

On October 19, 1899, Mr. Piersol married Emma Luce, who was born at Perryopolis, Fayette County, Pa., a daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Luce, and of their union have been born four children: Helen Ruth; Gertrude Adeline; Mary Sevilla; and James Luce.

ISAAC C. PATSCH, a representative citizen of Houston, Pa., where he has been engaged in the blacksmith business for himself since 1880, may be numbered among the early settlers of this borough, as there were only eight houses in the place when he came here with his father in 1872. He was born at Triadelphia, Ohio County, W. Va., January 19, 1856, and is a son of William and Annie E. (Clemmens) Patsch.

Many of the old families of Pennsylvania and West Virginia have interesting records of early times when their hardy ancestors had dangers to face that required brave hearts and indomitable courage. Few fought more valiantly than did Jacob Miller, Sr. (great-great-grandfather of Isaac C. Patsch) before he became a victim of a band of savage Indians. With John Hupp, a neighbor, he was killed on Easter Sunday, 1782. The two men were on their way to visit a friend and were surprised just before reaching their destination, by a band of hostile Indians. The lonely path led into a dense forest and with hideous yells the savages captured their

victims and scalped them. This terrifying news was quickly carried to the few scattered farm houses and all who could reach there of the men, women and children, took refuge in the Miller blockhouse, which had been erected for such an emergency. Those who managed to get within the walls were prisoners, the blockhouse being soon surrounded by a party of seventy hostile Indians. Inside were no provisions and but little ammunition. Among those present were the wives of the slain Miller and Hupp and from their trusty rifles, pointed through the port-holes, went shots that laid many a warrior low. So continuous was the firing that the Indians were deceived into thinking that a large number of settlers were in the fort, and it is supposed that that made them withdraw when night came and they went on their devastating way to other settlements. The bodies of their victims were not discovered for some days afterward, as all were afraid to leave the shelter of the blockhouse, but when parties ventured forth, the sad fate of their former comrades was discovered. Their bodies were found about half a mile distant, on a ridge, in a small path that led into the forest. They were brought to the fort for burial, wrapped together in a sheet and lowered into one grave. Some heavy puncheons served to mark the place of burial. The ground around afterwards became sacred for burial purposes, and in the same grove rest the bodies of Jacob Crow, Jacob Miller, Jr., Ann Hupp and her daughter, Margaret Titus, and others of their friends. This graveyard is situated in a ravine near the waters of Little Buffalo Creek, a few yards from the residence of Clinton Miller, who now owns this land.

William Patsch, father of Isaac C., was born near North Buffalo Church, in Washington County, Pa., later moved to Donegal Township and settled on the farm belonging to an uncle. While living there he was married. He then moved to Triadelphia, W. Va., where he lived until 1864, when he removed to Claysville, Pa., in which place he conducted a blacksmith shop. In 1872 he opened a shop in the hamlet of Houston and lived there until 1886, when he retired from business and located at Washington. In 1890 he moved from there to Allegheny, and there he died in 1897, at the age of seventy-seven years. He married Annie E. Clemmens, who was born in 1829 and is now in her eighty-first year. Her father was Nicholas Clemmens and he died in Donegal Township, in 1870, when aged eighty-three years.

To William Patsch and wife the following children were born: Alexander M., who is a resident of Lebanon, Pa.; Isaac C., subject of this sketch; William, who died at Houstonville, in 1874; George E., who is a merchant at Houston; Lizzie, who married Albert Boone, and resides at Allegheny; Katie Belle, who died in 1870; Alice, who is a resident of Allegheny; Burney M., who died in

boyhood; and Ralph C., who is in business in Allegheny.

Isaac C. Patsch attended school until he was about sixteen years of age, at Triadephla and Claysville, and then entered his father's shop to learn the practical details of a business that he says he is yet, after these many years, continually learning something more about. Since May 9, 1872, he has worked continuously as a blacksmith and is known far and wide as a very expert one. He does a large business and has a first-class shop, with all modern appliances in the way of the tools of his trade. He has done well financially, owns a fine home which he built in 1893, together with his shop and some six other valuable properties in the borough.

Mr. Patsch married Miss Jennie Ferris, a daughter of James and Ellen Ferris, of Houston, and they have had the following children: Anna Mazie, who married John Gorman, of Houston; Emma Elsie, who lives at home; William Clark, who works with his father; Albert B., an enterprising young man who is a student in the Washington Business College and carries on business as a newsboy; and Izora B., James Glenn, Ellen, Iola and Isaac E., all residing at home. Mr. Patsch is a very intelligent man and has his own ideas on public matters. He has never identified himself with any political party as his preference has always been to vote for the best man irrespective of his party connection.

MRS. ELIZABETH M. DAVIS, widow of the late George Davis, and a member of one of the old and representative families of South Strabane Township, Washington County, Pa., was born in this township, and is a daughter of James and Mary (White) Martin.

James Martin was born in York County, Pa., in 1792, and came to Washington County in boyhood. In 1821 he married Mary White and they had the following children: Peter B., Samuel, James, John W., Matthew, Mary Jane, Ebenezer H., Ann Elizabeth, Elizabeth M., William H., and Thomas J. After his marriage, James Martin operated a sawmill, and also engaged in farming, in South Strabane Township. He was a Republican in his political attitude, and both he and wife were worthy members of the United Presbyterian Church. In 1878 his wife died and his death followed in 1887.

Elizabeth M. Martin attended the country schools, completing her education at the Olome Institute at Canonsburg. She was married to George Davis, who was a son of William and Juliet (Palmer) Davis. William Davis was born in West Bethlehem Township, October 6, 1810, and remained there until 1847, when he bought a farm in South Strabane Township. He was a man of considerable prominence in the county; for nine years was a member of the poor board and an elder in the First Presbyterian Church at Washington, and a director in the First National Bank of that place. He was

married (first) January 28, 1836, to Juliet Palmer, who died October 11, 1841, leaving three children: George, John K. and Mary Elizabeth. On August 15, 1844, he was married (second) to Phebe E. Moore, who died July 8, 1852. His third marriage, in 1853, was to Mary Kerr, and they had one son, William H.

After marriage, George Davis and wife located in Washington and there Mr. Davis became one of the leading hardware merchants of the borough. He erected a fine residence on his farm of ninety-two acres, in South Strabane Township, just one-half mile east of Washington, and that continues to be the family home. George Davis was a successful business man, and was esteemed by his business associates. He possessed the sterling traits of character that made him a valuable citizen and a good husband, father and neighbor. With his family he was connected by membership and was actively interested in the First Presbyterian Church at Washington. Politically he was a Republican.

Five children were born to George Davis and wife: Mary E., Annie M. and Nettie T., who reside at home; Elizabeth M., who is the wife of John R. Stevenson, of Bellevue, Pittsburg, Pa.; and Nellie G., who died at the age of fifteen months. The death of the father of the above family occurred in 1902, and his burial was in Washington Cemetery.

ANDREW McDONALD, one of Nottingham Township's most representative citizens, who, for more than forty years served in some public capacity in Washington County, and is also one of the honored survivors of the great Civil War, resides on his farm of sixty-five acres, situated about eight miles northwest of Monongahela, Pa. Mr. McDonald was born on this farm, April 20, 1840, and is a son of John and Mary (Tish) McDonald.

Andrew and Mary (Hair) McDonald, the grandparents, came to America from Scotland and settled in the Shenandoah Valley, in Virginia, securing 400 acres of land. During his period of residence there, Andrew McDonald was a small slave holder. Later, as his family increased, he decided to provide different surroundings for them and in 1799 he sold his Virginia estate and in 1800 bought 200 acres of land in Washington County, Pa., on which he settled. He followed farming and stock raising and also operated a distillery, as was the very general custom at that time, and was considered one of the prominent and substantial men of his day. Both he and wife lived to be about seventy-five years of age. They had eight children, the two younger ones being born on the farm which the present Andrew McDonald owns. The family record reads: Esther, who was the wife of Abel Leyda; John; Elizabeth, who was the wife of John Gault; Mary, who was the wife of William Henry;



Matilda, who was the wife of William Sauters; Eben; Gabriel; and Louisa, who was the wife of John Munn. All are now deceased.

John McDonald, father of Andrew McDonald, was born on his father's farm near Martinsburg, Va., and frequently told his children of the long trip made by wagon from there to Washington County, this being before the National Road was built. The way over the mountains was the old Braddock trail. He lived single until fifty years of age and then married Mary Tish, who was born at Frederickstown, on the Monongahela River, in which stream her father was accidentally drowned on the night of her birth. John McDonald and wife lived and died on the present farm, the former when aged sixty-four years. His widow survived him forty-four years, being seventy-seven years old at the time of her death. The following children were born to them: Andrew; Mary, who married Thomas Jennings; Nancy Jane and Edith, both of whom are deceased; Gabriel, who married Dessie Galley; John; Hiram, deceased who married Mira Patterson, of Nebraska; and Matilda, who married Robert Morton.

Andrew McDonald was only fourteen years old when his father died and thus heavy responsibilities fell upon him at an early age. He took charge of the farm and has always resided here and has devoted his land to general farming. In 1862, Mr. McDonald enlisted as a private for service in the Civil War, becoming a member of Co. E, in the celebrated Ringgold Cavalry, and on New Year's Day, 1864, was promoted to the rank of corporal and served faithfully until the close of the war. An extremely interesting diary covering one year of his war experience is found in the Washington "Reporter" of date, Friday, August 17, 1900.

On May 17, 1866, Mr. McDonald was married to Miss Isabella P. Whitfield, who was born in Carroll Township, Washington County, Pa. Her parents were Nicholas and Fannie (Harding) Whitfield, pioneers in the western part of the State, the father having a mill on Mingo Creek. To Mr. and Mrs. McDonald eight children were born, all of whom are living and there are also a number of grandchildren, the eldest being now seventeen years of age. The eldest daughter, Fannie, is the widow of H. Morrison, and she has the following children: Clarence L., Isabella P., Laura R., Andrew M. and Walter E. Morrison. The second daughter, Laura P., married Elmer Myers and they have two children: Raymond and Sarah I. Myers. John Robeson, the eldest son, married Pearl Wesley and they have two children: Eugene and Paul McDonald. The second son is George C. The third son, Edward R., married Catherine Deddion, now deceased, who left one child, Florence E. McDonald. The fourth and fifth children of Mr. McDonald are sons, An-

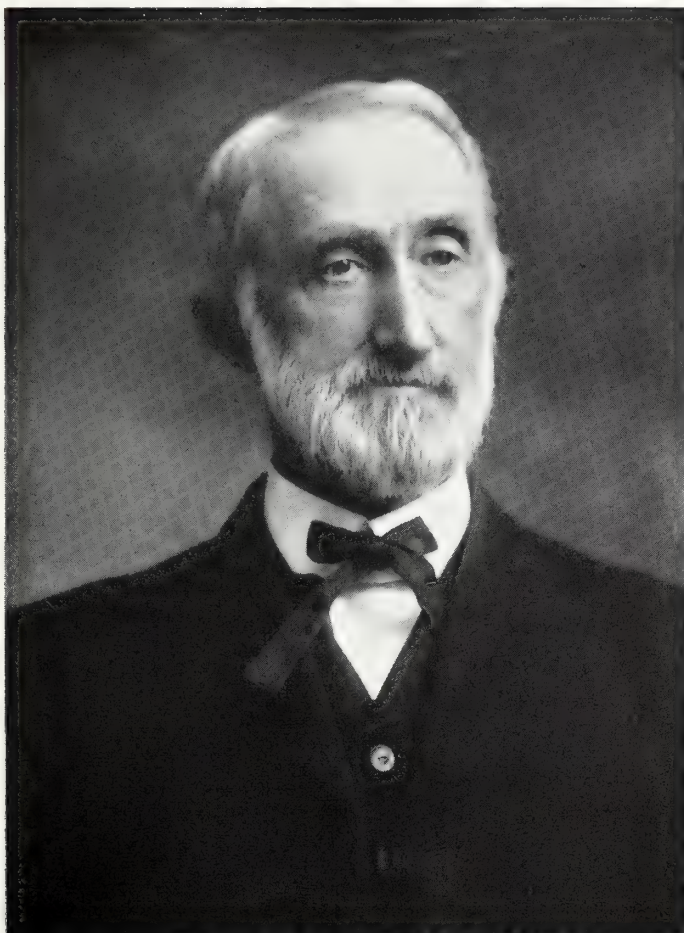
drew and Joseph, the former of whom married Elizabeth McMillen, and they have one son, Harry McDonald. The youngest member of the family, Hattie Eldora, married Earl A. Dague, and they have one son, Merrill Dague. Two grandchildren are deceased.

Mr. McDonald is a member of the Presbyterian Church. He has been a life-long Democrat and his fellow citizens have shown their confidence in him by electing him to office almost since he first reached his majority. For forty years and two months he served the people and filled every township office except that of constable and for twenty-five years was a justice of the peace. This office he resigned in 1907 and was succeeded by Rev. E. F. Hyde.

WILLIAM PAUL, a prominent resident and successful agriculturist of North Franklin Township, Washington County, has resided on his valuable farm of 120 acres since 1870, and devotes his large domain to general farming and special gardening. He was born in South Strabane Township, Washington County, Pa., June 19, 1834, and is a son of Huston and Nancy (Heckathorn) Paul.

Huston Paul was born in Amwell Township, Washington County, and was a son of William Paul, who had settled there in his early manhood, coming from Eastern Pennsylvania. Huston Paul operated a grist and saw-mill about five years after his marriage, not far from Amity, Pa., and then purchased a farm in South Strabane Township, located about one mile south of Washington, and there engaged in farming during the remainder of his life. His death occurred in 1887. In his early years he was a Whig, but later became a Republican and at different times served acceptably in local offices. He married Nancy Heckathorn, who was born in Greene County, Pa., and of their children there are four survivors, namely: Hannah, who is the widow of John C. Hastings, resides at Washington; Catherine J., who resides on South Main street, Washington; William; and Nancy E., who also resides on South Main street, Washington.

William Paul attended the public schools of Washington County in boyhood and afterward spent three years of study at Washington College, prior to its being merged with Jefferson College. He then entered upon an active agricultural life, the educational training he had received being beneficial in many ways. He married Miss Martha Vance, who was born in South Strabane Township, a daughter of Samuel Vance, who was an early settler in that section and became a prominent citizen, the hamlet of Vance Station on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in South Strabane Township perpetuating his name. To Mr. Paul and wife were born seven children, namely: Philo V., who resides in



WILLIAM PAUL





Duquesne, Pa.; Samuel H. and Cary B., both of whom are now deceased; Isaac E., residing at Washington, is a member of the firm of Paul and Post, hardware dealers; and Mary R., N. Alice and Mattie, all of whom reside at home. Mr. Paul has given all his children educational advantages and the three daughters are graduates of the Washington Female Seminary. The family belongs to the Third Presbyterian Church at Washington. Mr. Paul is a type of the best citizenship of the county, public spirited, progressive and well informed on all the stirring affairs of the times. In his political views he is a Republican, but he has carefully avoided taking upon himself the responsibilities of office.

J. FREMONT COLVIN, a retired farmer residing at California, Pa., where he holds the office of street commissioner, has been a resident of the borough since May, 1905. He was born on a farm in Fallowfield Township, Washington County, Pa., September 22, 1856, and is a son of Abraham and Christina (Frye) Colvin, and a grandson of Stephen Colvin, who was one of the early settlers of Fallowfield Township.

J. Fremont Colvin obtained his education in the schools of his native township and the State Normal School at California, Pa. He taught school for seven winters while devoting his summers to farm industries and after that until he retired to California, devoted himself entirely to farming and stock raising. He still owns his farm in East Pike Run Township, also owns property in the borough, and recently erected a commodious frame house near his own handsome residence on Fourth street.

Mr. Colvin married Miss Hattie Jackman, who was born, reared and educated at California. She is a daughter of Barnard and Ruth (Lilley) Jackman. Her brother, W. S. Jackman, who died in 1907, was dean of the School of Education of the University of Chicago. He was associated for many years with Dr. Parker in the Cook County Normal School. When Mrs. Emmons Blaine founded the School of Education in connection with the University of Chicago, Mr. Jackman became identified with it. He was a graduate of the State Normal School at California, also of Meadville College, Pa., and of Harvard University. Mr. and Mrs. Colvin have one son, Wilbur E. Although Mr. Colvin is retired from farm life he is still a very active citizen and has served two years in his present office and during this time many important improvements have been made as a result of his supervision and excellent judgment. He is a representative of two of the oldest families of Fallowfield Township, both of his grandfathers, Stephen Colvin and Abraham Frye, having been pioneers and men of importance to this section in their day.

NOAH THOMPSON, coal operator, who runs a coal pit at Gastonville, Pa., has been a resident of Washington County since 1882. He was born near Liverpool, England, April 19, 1857, and is a son of William and Mary (Ashcroft) Thompson.

William Thompson and wife passed their lives in England. He was a man of ample means before his death, owning a department store in the town of Bolton, near Liverpool, having previously been a coal miner. He married Mary Ashcroft, who survived him some years. They had nine children, namely: John and Sarah, twins, the former of whom is now deceased; Noah, William, James, Mary, Eliza, Enoch, and George, deceased. Noah was the only one of this family to establish his home in America.

Mr. Thompson was only ten years old when he began work in the coal mines, and he continued as a miner in England until October, 1881, when he sailed for America. The coal mines of Pennsylvania attracted him, and after reaching McKeesport, he at once went to work in the Stone coal mines. While engaged there he married and in 1884 came to Gastonville. He bought his coal and residence property from Joseph Gaston. It was a good investment and he soon had a coal pit opened and later bought more coal property from J. M. Curry. He gives employment to several men and his output is 40,000 bushels of coal a year. He is recognized as a very good business man and in the choice of property and other ventures has shown admirable business forethought and judgment. He lost his first residence by fire, April 4, 1887, but has replaced it by his present comfortable house, which contains nine rooms and which was completed in August, 1887. He also built four other houses which he rents out.

At Pittsburg, Mr. Thompson was married to Miss S. Barnes, and they have had nine children: Mary Alice, W. Earl, Anna, Lillian, John E., Sarah J., Noah, Margaret and Mildred, the two latter twins. Anna died aged twenty years and Mildred, when aged five years. In politics, Mr. Thompson is a Republican and he has served with efficiency in township offices.

C. M. LINN, who is carrying on agricultural operations on a fine farm of 160 acres, located on the Canonsburg and Cecil Road, three miles north of Canonsburg, was born in North Strabane Township, Washington County, Pa., May 5, 1861, a son of James and Ellen (Pollock) Linn, and grandson of Matthew Linn.

James Linn was born in North Strabane Township, where he attended the common schools. He then went to farming in that locality, in 1877 removing to Hopewell Township, where he carried on farming operations until his death in March, 1895, when sixty-seven years old. He



was buried in the Washington Cemetery. In early life he was a member of the Chartiers United Presbyterian Church, but later transferred his membership to the North Buffalo Church of the same denomination. He was a Democrat, but never aspired to public office, preferring to give his whole time and attention to his farm. He and his wife were the parents of six children, as follows: Laura Loretta; John P., residing near Washington, Pa., who married Nora Weaver; C. M., residing in Cecil Township, who married Jennie Anderson; W. H., residing in Canton Township, who married Lena Dougherty; Charles Finley, and James Bartley, residing in Hopewell Township.

C. M. Linn attended the common schools of North Strabane Township, after leaving which he went to work for John B. McConnell, in whose employ he continued for eight years. After leaving Mr. McConnell he went to house keeping (after marriage) on the adjoining farm—the Robert Johnston farm—where he resided for thirteen years, moving then to his present property in Cecil Township, where he has since resided. He has remodeled and improved his farm, raises sheep and high grade cattle, and has one of the best properties in this part of the township. He is a stockholder in the Citizens' Trust Company of Canonsburg. A Republican in politics, he has been road commissioner for seven years, and he is a member of the First United Presbyterian Church of Canonsburg, of which he was a trustee for several years.

Mr. Linn was married to Jennie Anderson, daughter of John W. Anderson, and two children have been born to this union: Mary Estella, who married J. C. Hickman; and Clarence Marvin, who is attending common school.

**JAMES G. HOPPER**, a member of the prominent business firm of Hopper Bros., funeral directors and furniture dealers at Canonsburg, Pa., was born in South Fayette Township, Allegheny County, Pa., and is a son of John and Margaret (Morgan) Hopper.

The paternal grandfather, Samuel Hopper, was born in the north of Ireland and came to Lancaster County, Pa., early in the nineteenth century, where he married Eliza Barclay and they then moved to Allegheny County. They had the following children: Nancy, who married Alexander Fitch; Eliza, who married Thomas Campbell; Mary, who married James Wallace; Robert, who was a farmer in Allegheny County, and died there, having married Abigail Hickman; Arthur, who died in Washington County (married Betsey Middlesouth); John, who married Margaret Morgan, and died in Allegheny County; Andrew, who married a Miss McCowan; James, who died as the result of an accident; and Samuel, who died in 1849, from yellow fever, while serving as captain on a steamboat on the Mississippi River.

John Hopper, father of the Hopper Bros., of Canonsburg, was born in 1820 and died in September, 1896, at the age of seventy-eight years. His life had been devoted to agriculture. He married Margaret Morgan, who died in 1877, at the age of fifty-four years. Their family consisted of the following children: Annie E., S. Morgan, Wesley J., James G., Arthur J., Harry B. and Billingsley M. Annie E., who is now deceased, was the wife of William F. McKenery. Her death occurred in Westmoreland County, at West Newton, in 1897, and she was survived by four children, John, Margaret, Arthur and Harry. S. Morgan Hopper resides on a farm in South Fayette Township, Allegheny County. He married Etta Shane, a daughter of Henry Shane, of Allegheny County, and they have three children, Margaret, who is the wife of Elmer Bock; Harry, who married Pearl Osborn; and Grace, who married Ramsey McWhinery, of Cecil Township, Washington County.

Wesley J. Hopper, who is a member of the firm of Hopper Bros., at Canonsburg, was educated in the public schools and Oakdale Academy. He was associated formerly with his brother, James G. Hopper, in business at Bridgeville, and accompanied his two brothers, James G. and Arthur J., to Canonsburg, in 1904.

Arthur J. Hopper was born in South Fayette Township, Allegheny County, attended the public schools there and Duff's Business College at Pittsburg, and prior to accompanying his two brothers to Canonsburg, in 1904, conducted a general store at Oakdale, Pa., for twelve years. He married Miss Jennie V. McMullen, a daughter of Joseph and Ellen McMullen, of Sistersville, W. Va. Mrs. Hopper was born in the State of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Hopper have one daughter, Helen.

Harry B. Hopper died in April, 1897, unmarried. He was a traveling salesman for the Hydraulic Power Company, of Mt. Gilead, Ohio. He was a well educated and successful business man. Billingsley M. Hopper was educated in the public schools and at Oakdale Academy, and is now assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Oakdale. He married Miss Lottie Leopold, a daughter of Henry Leopold, of Oakdale.

James G. Hopper grew to manhood in South Fayette Township, Allegheny County, Pa., and remained on the home farm until he went into a livery and undertaking business at Bridgeville, where he continued until he came with his two brothers, Wesley J. and Arthur J. Hopper to Canonsburg, in March, 1904. These three brothers comprise the firm of Hopper Bros., one which stands very high commercially. They purchased the business of Alexander Speer when they came to this city, enlarged its scope, fitted up handsome and appropriate quarters and have done a large business here. They are practical, reliable and energetic men and enjoy the full confidence of the community, individually as well as collectively.

James G. Hopper was married (first) to Miss Margaret H. Robb, who died in 1893. She was born in North Fayette Township, Allegheny County, and was a daughter of John Robb. She was survived by one daughter, Dorothy M. Mr. Hopper married secondly Miss Etta Van Eman, a daughter of J. J. and Margaret (Espey) Van Eman. The Hopper brothers are numbered with the substantial men of Canonsburg and they also own considerable valuable real estate in Allegheny County.

CHARLES CLINTON CRACRAFT, M.D., a general practitioner of medicine, located at Claysville, Pa., enjoys a reputation for ability and skill that extends over Washington County and beyond, was born in Washington County, Pa., April 9, 1856. His parents were Archibald C. and Sarah J. (Bell) Cracraft.

On the paternal side, Dr. Cracraft comes of English ancestry and Revolutionary stock. On the maternal side the ancestry is Scotch, Irish and Welsh. Archibald C. Cracraft was born in South Franklin Township, Washington County, Pa., and was a son of William Cracraft, an early settler there, who was a son of Dr. Charles Cracraft, who was a major-surgeon in rank, during his service in the Patriot Army.

The Cracrafts came originally from Yorkshire, England, settled in the New World in what is now the State of New Jersey, later emigrated to western Pennsylvania and about 1783 settled in Washington County, Pa., on the headwaters of Ten-Mile Creek. They were pioneers, being among the earliest settlers of this region. The land comprising the Cracraft farm and now owned by the Cracraft heirs, viz., Dr. C. C. Cracraft, W. A. Cracraft, Esq., brothers, and Mrs. George B. Darrah, a sister, is an original tomahawk claim blazed by one Atkinson, a brother-in-law of Maj. Charles Cracraft. Maj. Cracraft took up a similar claim farther down the creek and before proving up the claims the brothers-in-law traded claims and Maj. Cracraft took title in the upper tract known as the Pheasant's retreat and this tract of land has remained in the Cracraft name ever since and is one of the few instances in which land in Washington County, Pa., remains in the name of the original patentee. (The subject of this sketch has heard his grandfather, William Cracraft, say that the last white man killed by the Indians in Washington County was killed on the Cracraft farm a short distance from where the dwelling house now stands.)

Maj. Charles Cracraft served with honor and distinction as surgeon and major during and to the end of the Revolutionary War and was honorably discharged at Pittsburgh. The government had no funds to pay the discharged soldiers and he received in lieu of pay a grant of the land on which the city of Detroit, Mich., now stands, but he thought so little of its value that he never

even went to see it, and never proved up his claim, instead settling in Pennsylvania. The Cracrafts are and always have been civil, law-abiding citizens, ready at all times to serve their country in any capacity, civil or military, and while not being office seekers, have frequently been called upon for public service.

William Cracraft, the grandfather of our subject, served for ten years as justice of the peace and in that time never tried a case, being uniformly successful in settling all his cases peacefully and to the satisfaction of the litigants. So successful was he that he earned the title of peacemaker. Elbridge G. Cracraft, an uncle was at one time a cadet at West Point and later, in 1845, was elected to the State Senate from Washington County. William A. Cracraft, a brother, is serving his fourth consecutive term as school director and his third consecutive term as justice of the peace.

Charles Clinton Cracraft was reared in what is now South Franklin Township, in his boyhood attending the local schools and doing his full share of work on the home farm. He taught school in 1875-6, and later (1877) entered Washington and Jefferson College, class of '80. Afterwards he taught school for two years in South Franklin Township and during this time began his preliminary studies in medicine. He subsequently entered the office of the late Dr. George A. Daugherty, at Washington, remaining with him from March, 1879, until prepared for Jefferson Medical College, where he was graduated in 1883, a member of one of the largest classes that ever proudly departed with diplomas from that old and honored medical school, numbering 228 graduates. Dr. Cracraft began his practice at Midway, in Washington County, later practiced for several years at England village and still later at Denver, Col. While at Denver he was a member of the faculty of Gross Medical College, as a specialist on throat diseases. In 1894 Dr. Cracraft came to Claysville and has here built up a large and lucrative practice and he is numbered with the leading men in his profession in Washington County. He is a valued member of the Washington County Medical Society and a frequent contributor to its literature. He belongs also to the Pennsylvania Medical Society and to the American Medical Association.

Dr. Cracraft was united in marriage with Miss Sarah C. Moore, a daughter of the late Daniel Moore, of South Franklin Township, and they have one daughter, Reine M., who is an accomplished young lady, a graduate of Washington Seminary. Dr. Cracraft and family are members of the Presbyterian Church. He is identified prominently with a number of fraternal organizations, belonging to Hopewell Lodge, No. 504, I. O. O. F., of which he is past district deputy grand master, and for the last twelve years has been treasurer of the local lodge; to the Knights of Pythias, Claysville Lodge,



No. 121, and served five consecutive years as keeper of records and seal. He organized the Tenskwatawa Tribe of Red Men at Claysville, an order which is in a thriving condition. He is also a past master of Claysville Lodge, No. 447, F. and A. M., and a Shriner, having been elevated to the thirty-second degree in the fraternity.

Dr. Cracraft has always taken an earnest interest in civic affairs, having served the borough of Claysville four years in the capacity of school director, three years on the town council two of which he was its president, and is just completing a five-year term as secretary of the local board of health, having previously served as a member of that body for two years. He is also local registrar of births and deaths, having served in that capacity ever since the law went into effect four years ago. Dr. Cracraft also was a member of the board of U. S. pension examining surgeons at Washington, Pa., for several years, and was at different times its president, secretary and treasurer.

He is a member of the Presbyterian Church at Claysville and while like Dr. MacClure he "disna tribble the Kirk often," he is always ready to aid any Christian cause or worthy charity.

DAVID W. MYERS, who resides in a pleasant and comfortable home at No. 249 North Wade avenue, Washington, Pa., has been a resident of Washington County all his life and has been identified with its agricultural and public affairs. He was born October 13, 1846, in West Bethlehem Township, this county, and is a son of Stephen and Luciah (Jenkins) Myers.

Stephen Myers was born in West Bethlehem Township in 1805 and died in 1875. His father was John Myers, who came to Pennsylvania from Germany, settling in West Bethlehem Township among the pioneers. Stephen Myers became a man of local prominence, and was successfully engaged in agriculture for a long period of many years. His wife Luciah was also born in Washington County. They had a family of four children—Hannah, who is the widow of S. C. Bane, and resides in Washington; Ella, who is the wife of J. A. Moninger, of Amwell Township; Elizabeth, and David W., the direct subject of this sketch.

David W. Myers was reared in West Bethlehem Township and was educated in the common schools and at Washington and Jefferson College. He followed farming and stock raising quite extensively until 1906, when he retired from the farm and has since resided in the borough of Washington. From early manhood Mr. Myers has taken an intelligent interest in politics and has so enjoyed the confidence of his fellow citizens as to have been frequently elected to public office. Thus he served for twelve years as a director of the poor,

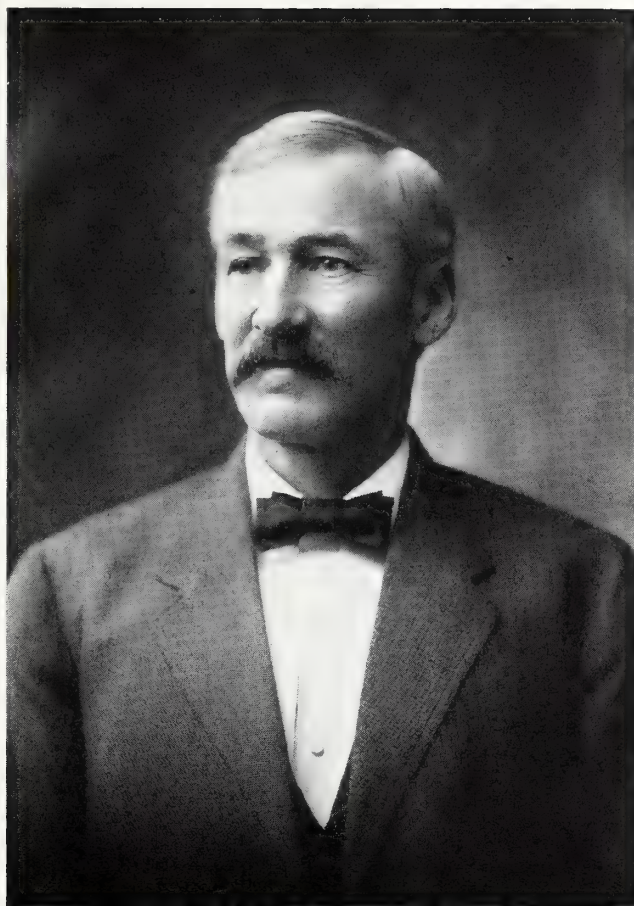
being elected first in 1889 and subsequently in 1892, 1895 and 1898, and was elected in 1905 and served one term of three years as a county commissioner. He has served the township in various offices, such as assistant assessor and school director, having been chosen to the latter office soon after attaining his majority. His public duties have always been performed with as much care and fidelity as though they concerned only his private interests, and as a result he has made a competent and useful public official.

Mr. Myers was married November 27, 1873, to Miss Elizabeth Roberts, a daughter of J. D. Roberts, one of the old families of West Bethlehem Township, and they had four children, two dying in infancy, a daughter, Leona Irene, died in May, 1902, aged 25 years, one son, Albert E., survives and is engaged in business in Washington, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Myers are members of the Second United Presbyterian Church of Washington, and prior to leaving the country were identified with the Pigeon Creek United Presbyterian Church, he having served as a Ruling Elder in that congregation a number of years until his removal to Washington. Having lived close to nature all his life, Mr. Myers now devotes his time to the cultivation of fruits and flowers, the oversight and adornment of his farm and home grounds and finds leisure for reading and study.

JOHN R. TAYLOR, who was born on his present farm of ninety-two acres of well developed land, situated in South Strabane Township, one and one-half miles northeast of Washington, Pa., April 28, 1874, is one of the representative farmers and stock raisers of this section and is a member of an old and important family. His parents were Matthew and Jane (Forrest) Taylor.

Matthew Taylor, father of John R., was born in South Strabane Township, Washington County, March 5, 1817. His grandparents were Henry and Jane (White) Taylor, the former of whom was a native of Wales. They had seven sons and six daughters, the eldest son being the first white male child born west of the Alleghany Mountains. Henry Taylor, about 1770, took what was termed a "tomahawk right" to two great tracts of land, one of 1,200 and the other of 1,700 acres, all lying in what is now South Strabane Township. A part of this property, including the farm owned by John R. Taylor, has ever since been owned in the Taylor family.

Matthew Taylor was reared on the paternal farm and was married May 26, 1864, to Jane Forrest, a daughter of George and Alice (Rhodes) Forrest. George Forrest was born in Edinburg, Scotland, and in boyhood accompanied his parents to Penrith, County Cumberland, England, and when eighteen years of age went to London, where he was married. The children of George



DAVID W. MYERS





Forrest and his wife were: Alice, who married Hugh W. Boyle; Emma, who married John R. Hallam; George; Jane, who married Matthew Taylor; and Robert R. and John R. To Matthew Taylor and wife three children were born: George Forrest, Rachel May and John Richard. Matthew Taylor died October 15, 1889, and was buried in the Washington Cemetery. For many years he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was a Republican in politics and frequently was elected to township offices. In every relation of life he measured up a worthy man and his memory is cherished by his kindred.

John Richard Taylor attended the Gray schoolhouse near his father's farm before he was old enough to become a pupil in the Washington schools. Later he spent three years at Trinity Hall, also attended the State Normal School at California and subsequently Washington and Jefferson College, after which he returned to agricultural pursuits, settling on the home farm. He has, it seems, proved in his own case, the competence of a college bred farmer, as he has produced bigger crops from his land than any of his predecessors. His father put up all the buildings and these Mr. Taylor has kept in complete repair and also given some attention to his six oil and gas wells on the place. In addition to his farm interests, Mr. Taylor is a stockholder in the Union Trust Company of Washington. He is also largely concerned as a contractor for the building of highways and has completed, to the satisfaction of the taxpayers, three miles of the West Middletown road.

Mr. Taylor was married in June, 1895, to Miss Eliza Jane McCandless, a daughter of George and Sarah McCandless, of New Castle. They have had five children: Helen Goff, Katherine Jane, Sarah McCandless, Dorothy Isabel, and Gertrude, who died when aged nine months. The family attend the Second Presbyterian Church at Washington. Mr. Taylor is a Republican in politics and fraternally is identified with the Elks.

WILLIAM FASSBACH, farmer, dairyman and coal dealer, an industrious, enterprising and reliable business man of Union Township, Washington County, Pa., was born in Germany, March 15, 1854, and is a son of Fred and Johanna (Firestone) Fassbach.

The father of Mr. Fassbach died in Germany, but the mother still lives in the old home. There were six children in the family; Minnie, who is now deceased, was the wife of Hobart Oleson, also deceased; William; Elizabeth, who is the widow of Herman Myer; John; Fred, who lives in Germany; and Herbert, who resides in the United States.

William Fassbach led a busy boyhood, working as a farmer, as a teamster and as a miner. He remained in Germany until after his marriage and the birth of four

of his children, crossing the ocean with his family to America, in 1885, and coming at once to Pennsylvania. For two years he worked in the coal mines in Allegheny County and then came to Washington County and in 1889 bought ten acres of his present farm, to which he has kept on adding. He continued to work in mines in different localities and in the course of time operated a pit on his own land and from it supplies the neighboring farmers. In 1908 he embarked in the dairy business, keeps fourteen cows and operates a milk route to Gastonville and Finleyville. He still works in the mines in the winter time. He is a practical, clear-headed business man and through his industry and good judgment is able to add to his possessions yearly.

In Germany, on November 22, 1879, Mr. Fassbach was married to Miss Francesca Shercamp. Her parents were John and Mary (Huffman) Shercamp, of Germany. They had five children, Mrs. Fassbach being the second in order of birth and the only one to come to America. She has one sister, Gertrude, who is the wife of Frank Bolder; and three brothers: Herman, John and Henry.

Mr. and Mrs. Fassbach have had the following children: Fred, who married Elizabeth Stark, and they have one child, Emma; Henry, who died when aged twenty-two years; Frank; John, who died aged one year; Frances, who is the wife of Frank May and has one child, Clara; William, who married Susan Stolze; Mary; Lawrence and Anna. Mr. Fassbach and family belong to the Catholic Church. In politics he is a Democrat.

U. G. AMES, general farmer and general blacksmith, residing in Somerset Township, Washington County, Pa., on the old Ferguson property, consisting of two adjoining farms, one of 117 and the other of 120 acres, was born on a farm in West Pike Run Township, near Beallsville, November 2, 1868. He is a son of Arthamen and Maria (Griffith) Ames.

Arthamen Ames, the father of Mr. Ames, was also a blacksmith by trade. He was born and reared near Scenery Hill, in Washington County, and was a son of John Ames, a farmer and horse dealer. Arthamen Ames died in West Pike Run Township. He married Maria Griffith, who was born and reared in Washington County and was a daughter of John R. Griffith, a pioneer shoemaker and shoe merchant. She survived until July 22, 1909.

U. G. Ames attended the local schools and remained at home until he was nineteen years of age and then went to Evansville, Ind., where he learned the blacksmith trade, after which he worked as a journeyman in Kentucky for several years and then set up his own shop at Duquesne, Pa. He remained in Allegheny County for three years and then came to Bentleyville, Washington County. For two years he worked there at his



trade before he settled on the present farm, in December, 1894. This farm was once the property of the great-grandfather of Mrs. Ames, Robert Ferguson, and the buildings were erected by him in 1802.

Mr. Ames was married to Miss Lizzie Ferguson, a daughter of Adam and Lucinda (De Garmo) Ferguson, the former of whom was born and reared on this farm, as was also his father. Adam Ferguson died here, but his widow survives and lives at Bentleyville. Mr. and Mrs. Ames have four children: Sherman, Charlene, Marsh and Rena. Mr. Ames has a shop on the farm, and in addition to general farming does considerable business as a general blacksmith and repair man. He is not active in politics, but shows that he is a good citizen whenever public matters are under consideration in this township.

ROBERT CAMPBELL McCHAIN, general farmer, stock dealer and dairyman, who owns forty acres of valuable land, which is situated partly in Allegheny County and partly in Union Township, Washington County, Pa., on the Pittsburg and Brownsville turnpike road, about one and three quarters miles north of Finleyville, is a native of Union Township, and was born on his father's farm, September 18, 1859. His parents were James and Margaret (Kelley) McChain.

James McChain was born in Ballywater, County Down, Ireland, in 1812, this being a coast town about sixteen miles from Belfast. His father was Hugh McChain, and the latter's business was deep sea fishing. James McChain was for some time a sailor; he also learned the shoemaking trade, later became a limestone dealer and contractor and owned two lime kilns. During his life on the water he served as a pilot for boats on the channel. In 1832 he came to America. Lack of means did not prevent his seeing a large part of the country. He was a good pedestrian and visited Boston, New York and Philadelphia, and from the latter city made his way on foot over the mountains to Pittsburg. On the following Christmas Day he started back to the East and finally reached St. John's, New Brunswick, where he shipped as a sailor before the mast on a vessel bound for his native land, and in the course of some weeks reached Ireland. Shortly afterward he was married to Margaret Kelley, a daughter of Sergeant John Kelley, who was an officer in the Dragoons, at Waterloo, and died two years after that memorable battle.

James McChain and wife remained in Ireland for a number of years after their marriage and the following children were born to them there: John, who died when aged twelve years; Maria; Sarah, Margaret and Elizabeth, all three deceased; John; and James, who is also deceased. In 1848, when the youngest child was about

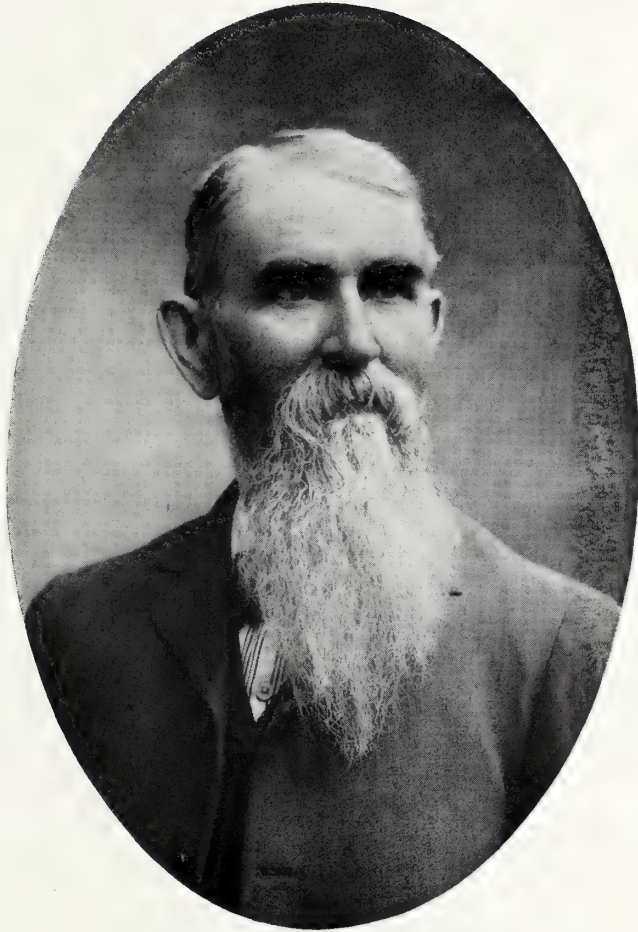
eight months old, the family took passage for America on the ship "Standard," and after a voyage of four weeks were safely landed in the United States. Mr. McChain took his family to Pittsburg, but not in the same way that he had previously made the journey, a part of the distance this time being traversed on the canal. After a short time in Allegheny County, removal was made to Washington County, where Mr. McChain followed shoemaking in Nottingham Township until 1855, when he moved to Finleyville. About two years later he went to Twelve-Mile House, in Allegheny County, and then bought a tract of eleven acres at the foot of Ginger Hill, in Carroll Township, but in 1859 he sold his little farm and moved with his family back to Ireland. He was not content there, however, and in a few months again returned to America and later bought a farm of ninety acres, situated in Union Township, and there the rest of his life was passed in the peaceful pursuits of agriculture, and on that farm both he and wife died, his age being seventy-two years and hers eighty-six years. After coming to America, Mr. and Mrs. McChain had five more children born to them, namely: Hugh, Edward, William, Rachel and Robert Campbell, of whom Edward and Rachel are now deceased.

Robert C. McChain remained at home until his marriage. He attended the district schools and helped his father on the farm. He later acquired interests of his own in land and livestock and has devoted himself to agricultural pursuits. After marriage he rented the farm which he now owns, which he purchased in 1894, it being locally known as the old Dr. Estep farm. In 1901 he completed the building of a new residence and has all his surroundings attractive and comfortable. His dairying is managed after modern methods, he selling his milk by wholesale, shipping to Pittsburg and supplying the Monongahela Hospital. Mr. McChain is considered an excellent judge of cattle and stock of all kinds and his judgment is frequently consulted on such matters by his neighbors.

On September 24, 1885, Mr. McChain was married to Miss Alice Sarah Finley, daughter of John and Alice (Campbell) Finley, and they have six children: Louis C., Bessie A., Bernice M., Edna G., Eugenia M. and Jessie S. Mr. McChain and wife belong to the Presbyterian Church at Finleyville. He is a Democrat.

ROBERT J. HENRY, one of South Strabane Township's representative citizens, engaged in farming and sheep raising, owns 209 acres of valuable land, situated five miles east of Washington. He was born in South Strabane Township, August 20, 1856, and is a son of John and Jane (White) Henry.

John Henry was born in South Strabane Township



WILLIAM H. MARTIN





and after this marriage, lived on a farm adjoining the one owned by his son, Robert J. He was a farmer and stock raiser. Although not actively interested in public matters, he always cast his vote and gave support to the forces of law and order in his neighborhood. His death occurred in 1887, and his burial was in the Washington Cemetery. He married Jane White, a daughter of Ebenezer White, of Canton Township, and they had four children: Ebenezer, who lives at Monroe, Iowa; Robert J.; Joseph N., who is a resident of Washington; and Lewis A., who lives at Asheville, N. C. The mother of the above family died in 1892. Both she and husband attended the Pigeon Creek United Presbyterian Church.

Robert J. Henry attended the district schools of South Strabane Township until he was old enough to be useful on the farm, when he became interested in both farming and sheep raising and has continued these industries, keeping as many as 235 head of sheep over the winter. Following his first marriage he resided on a farm near Vanceville and from there moved to his present place, which was formerly owned by an uncle, R. D. Henry. No tests for either oil or gas had or have since been made, but a vein of Pittsburg coal had already been sold. This land is fertile and productive and Mr. Henry has all of it under tillage except twenty acres which are covered with timber. The buildings now standing were on the farm in fair condition, when Mr. Henry took charge, needing only slight repairs, which he immediately made.

Mr. Henry was married first in January, 1884, to Miss Annie A. White, of Iowa. She died in July, 1886, and her burial was in Washington Cemetery. She was a worthy member of the Pigeon Creek United Presbyterian Church. Two children survive her: Goldie J. and Winnifred. Mr. Henry married secondly Miss Jennie Ray, a daughter of John Ray, of Nottingham Township, in September, 1892. They have three children: Robert Howard, who is a student in an academy, at Washington; and Garnet Pearl and Clyde J., who attend the public school near their home. Mr. and Mrs. Henry are members of the Pigeon Creek United Presbyterian Church in which he is an elder and for some years has also been a trustee. Like his father before him, he votes with the Republican party. He is serving as a school director, but has never accepted any other public office.

J. WILLIS MARTIN, general farmer and interested in oil production, who owns 236 acres of valuable land, situated five miles east of Washington, Pa., was born on this farm, April 20, 1873, and is a son of William H. and Anna M. (Thome) Martin.

William H. Martin was born in South Strabane Township, Washington County, September 9, 1842, was educated in the local schools and devoted himself mainly

to agricultural pursuits through life, making a specialty of sheep raising. After marriage he settled on the farm which his only son now owns and improved the place with substantial buildings. He was a man of high standing in his section and very often was elected to township offices of trust and responsibility. He was one of the directors of the Western Pennsylvania Fair Association and through his interest in agriculture and stock raising, added largely to their importance in his neighborhood. On January 1, 1867, he married Anna M. Thome, a daughter of James Thome, and two children were born to them: Abbie E., who married Rev. W. A. Jones; and J. Willis. William H. Martin died January 19, 1905, and his burial was in the Pigeon Creek United Presbyterian Cemetery, both he and wife long having been members of that church. His widow survives and lives with her son on the homestead.

J. Willis Martin received his early lessons at the Davis school in South Strabane Township and later entered Washington and Jefferson College, where he was graduated in the Class of 1897. He then took up the study of law under Attorney Knox, but his plans for a professional career were given up when the death of his father made it advisable for him to take over the management of the large farm. This property has been in the Martin name since 1811. Mr. Martin has repaired and remodeled some of the farm buildings and has made improvements where he deemed them necessary, and has a property that is constantly increasing in value. All but 20 acres, yet in timber, is tillable, and there are two oil wells and one gas well on his place. He owns also a second farm, containing ninety-two acres, lying northwest of the homestead. He continues the sheep industry, in which his father was so successful, and keeps a flock of about 300. He is a stockholder in the Washington Trust Company, and is a director in the Farmer's Mutual Telephone Company. On his second farm, it might be noted, he has three wells that have been producing for twenty years. In his oil operating he is a member of the firm of Martin & Co.

On September 14, 1905, Mr. Martin was married to Miss Clara Dunn Rankin, a daughter of Hiram and Elizabeth Rankin, and they have had two children: Mary Louise and Anna Elizabeth. The latter was born June 8, 1908, and lived but ten days. Mr. and Mrs. Martin attend the Pigeon Creek United Presbyterian Church, in which he is an elder. Like his father he is a Republican and is serving as a school director in his district.

GEORGE CHARLES SCHADE, purchasing agent of the Fort Pitt Bridge Works at Canonsburg, Pa., was born at Pittsburg, Pa., on February 8, 1858. His parents,

George and Gertrude Elizabeth Schade, died when he was a mere child. His father, George Schade came to this country with two of his sons from Germany in 1856; having been an active member of the Republican or Progressionist movement which started the insurrection in 1848, he, with Carl Schurz and others, was compelled to leave Germany, settling in Pittsburg, the mother with the three remaining children arriving a year later moving to that part of Pittsburg which was formerly the borough of Lawrenceville in 1862, engaging in the book and stationery business which, after his death, was continued by his sons, whose descendants are still engaged in business in that locality.

George C. Schade was educated in the public schools of Pittsburg, graduating from the academic and commercial departments of the Pittsburg high school, after which he entered the employ of the Keystone Bridge Works of that city and remaining with that concern for twenty-two years, starting in the operating department, for a time he was engaged in the drafting department, succeeding to the position of chief clerk when the above company was merged with the Carnegie Steel Company. In his different positions he gained a complete insight into business methods which he has subsequently made use of in his other connections. He left to accept the position of vice-president and general manager of the Braddock Machine & Manufacturing Company, of Braddock, Pa. After four years in this connection, he resigned to take charge of the purchasing department of the Fort Pitt Bridge Works at Canonsburg, Pa. To a large degree Mr. Schade has made his own way in the world and he possesses many of the qualities which distinguish a self-made man—courage, reliability and undisturbed perseverance.

Mr. Schade has a pleasant family circle, having married Miss Catherine Deegan, of Pittsburg. Their five children all survive, namely: Wilbert, who is employed by The Midland Steel Company, of Pittsburg, Pa., as sales engineer, and who married Miss Dakota Knorr, of Pittsburg; Ethel, who resides at home; Ralph C., who is connected with the Fort Pitt Bridge Works at Canonsburg; and Harold and Ruth, both of whom are in school. Mr. Schade is a member of the American Society for Testing Materials and several fraternal organizations. In politics he is independent Republican.

JOHN NELSON EALY, a prosperous stock raiser of East Finley Township, was born in Cross Creek Township, Washington County, April 27, 1841, a son of John and Eleanor (Sprowls) Ealy. His parents were both natives of the same township. His grandfather on the paternal side, John Ealy, was born in Schuylkill County, Pa., where also he married and reared a family of chil-

dren. He subsequently came to Washington County, accompanied by his wife and several of his children, and settled in East Finley Township, not far from where the East Finley postoffice is now located. He and his wife remained residents of this locality for the rest of their lives.

One of the children who accompanied them to Washington County was their eldest son, George Ealy, born in 1773. He became a successful farmer in East Finley Township. He married Christina Ealy, born in 1786, and they had children: John, Polly, Henry, George, Michael, Martin, Mary and Christina. The last mentioned married Silas Sprowls, whom she survived. George Ealy, the father of the above named family, died June 19, 1869, his wife having preceded him to the grave in 1849.

John Ealy, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in East Finley Township, in 1803. He was brought up on the farm and in 1834 married Eleanor, daughter of John Sprowls, of East Finley Township. Their children were: Nancy, Jane, John N., Lewis, David, George W. and Silas, all of whom attained adult age. John Ealy, the father, died November 4, 1857; his wife September 9, 1886.

John Nelson Ealy was given a substantial common school education. He was instructed in all the details of practical agriculture by his father, and at the latter's death came into possession of the home place. He has since resided here engaged in general agriculture and in the raising of blooded stock, making a specialty of sheep, in which line of effort he has been very successful. His farm, which consists of 270 acres, is highly improved and the surroundings are indicative of thrift and good management, though without parsimony. Nothing essential to the equipment of an up-to-date stock farm has been neglected, and Mr. Ealy is now recognized as one of the leaders in his line of industry in the township, or, indeed, in this part of the county generally.

Mr. Ealy has served East Finley Township six years as school director, proving a competent official. He is a member of the United Brethren Church at Fairmount. A part of his farm—about 104 acres, is in West Finley Township. Mr. Ealy has never married.

George W. Ealy, mentioned above as a brother of the subject of this sketch, was born in Cross Creek Township, July 8, 1847. He was educated in the common schools and came to East Finley Township when young. Here he learned farming under his father and devoted his life to agricultural pursuits. His death occurred in October, 1899. He was married December 17, 1872, to Miss L. V. Carroll, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Seeman) Carroll, and their children were: Mary E.,



born October 26, 1873; William Hazlett, August 3, 1876; and John Hamilton, August 14, 1880. The parents were members of the U. B. Church at Fairmount.

F. W. FISCHER, a well-known citizen of South Strabane Township, Washington County, which he is serving at present in the office of roadmaster, is a busy and successful farmer and resides three miles northeast of Washington, Pa., where he owns sixty-four acres of excellent land. He was born in Hanover, Germany, November 19, 1866, and is a son of Frederick and Sophia Fischer, both of whom spent their entire lives in Germany. Two of their children, Louisa and Ernest Fischer, still reside in Germany. One daughter, Mrs. Charlotte Seelhorst, who is a doctor now residing in Allegheny City, came to America four years before F. W. Fischer followed. A son, Henry Fischer, had also been in America for two years prior to the coming of the younger brother. Henry Fischer died July 9, 1909.

F. W. Fischer was seventeen years of age when he came to Washington County, having previously attended school in Germany. He secured farm work in North Strabane Township and lived with the Quail family for four and one-half years, then married and after that lived at the home of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Ellen Edwards, for one and one-half years, but continued to work on the Quail farm, to which he then moved and lived there for two years. From there he moved to the D. D. Porter farm and from that property to the Edwards farm, where he remained for eighteen months and then purchased ten acres of George Watterson. There he made improvements, repairing the house and building a stable and lived on that place for ten and one-half years, working for the Quails however all this time. He sold that farm to the local coal company and in 1892 came to his present place in South Strabane Township. The land had been cleared and the coal all sold before he took possession, but the improvements are all of his placing and all the buildings now standing were erected by him. He carries on a general line of agricultural work.

On November 8, 1888, Mr. Fischer was married to Miss Susan Edwards, a daughter of Stewart and Ellen (Uhler) Edwards. The father of Mrs. Fischer was born at Belfast, Ireland, and came to America when twenty years of age. He married Ellen Uhler, a daughter of Samuel and Nancy Uhler, and they had four children: Adaline V., who died in infancy; George B., who lives near Manifold, in South Strabane Township; Susan, who became Mrs. Fischer; and Thomas U., who lives in South Strabane Township. Stewart Edwards died in 1880 and his burial was in the Canonsburg Cemetery. His widow survives and lives near Manifold, Pa. He

was an independent in politics and both he and wife belonged to the Baptist Church.

Mr. and Mrs. Fischer have four children: George, Thomas, Ernest and Susan Freda. Mr. Fischer and family belong to the Lutheran Church. He is an independent Democrat in his political opinions and has frequently been elected to township offices, serving in an important one at the present time. He served twice as clerk on the election board and once was appointed constable, but declined to accept the office.

HENRY SMITH, a prosperous and enterprising citizen of Union Township, Washington County, Pa., who is engaged in general agriculture and dairying on a farm of 150 acres, located on the electric railroad just north of Finleyville, was born on the old home farm at Castle Shannon, Pa., February 2, 1849, and is a son of John and Ann (Croco) Smith.

This branch of the Smith family is of Irish extraction and was founded in this country by Robert Smith (1), a native of Ireland, born in 1732, who came to the United States at a very early period and settled on a tract of timberland in the southern part of Allegheny County, Pa., in 1770, where he followed farming the remainder of his life. His wife's maiden name was Willson, and to this union were born, Eliza (Mrs. Nusskelly), William, John, married and moved to French Creek, Crawford County, Pa.; Robert (2) and Polly (Mrs. Robb).

Robert (2) married Jean Moore, who was of Scotch ancestry. Her parents emigrated to America from Belfast, Ireland, in 1738, to Peach Bottom, York County, Pa. With them they brought their religion, being stanch Presbyterians of the old faith. They bought a tract of land adjoining that of Robert Smith (1) in 1774 and by the marriage of Robert Smith (2) to Jean Moore, these two tracts of land come under the name of Smith—some 300 acres well timbered and underlaid with the Pittsburg vein of coal, which has remained in the Smith name down to the present generation, Robert Smith (4), of Donnout, Pa., and John C.

To this union the following children were born: Daniel, who lived in Kansas; Jenny (Mrs. Robert Cooley), of Beaver County; Mary Ann (Mrs. Henry Keifer), of Beaver County; Agnes (Mrs. Jacob Keifer), of Beaver County; Robert (3), who lived in Iowa; Polly (Mrs. John Lessnet), of Bridgeville, Pa.; Margaret (Mrs. James Orr), who lived in Ohio; William, who lived at Bulger, Washington County, Pa.; and John, the father of our subject.

Grandmother, Jean Moore Smith, lived to be ninety-one years of age and often gathered her grandchildren around her and told how she hid in the woods and corn

fields to escape the Indians. She was also acquainted with Gen. Israel Putman.

John Smith was born in 1815 at Castle Shannon, Allegheny County, Pa., and spent his entire life on the old homestead engaged in agricultural pursuits. He married Ann Croco, who was born in 1820 in the same vicinity and died January 10, 1905. She came of a distinguished family, tracing her ancestry back to Croco Castle, Poland, which is still preserved to the present day. Her grandfather was wounded in the battle of Brandywine. She had three brothers serve in the Union army and one in the Confederate army. She lived to be eighty-five years of age and several reunions were held at the old homestead, where as high as eighty-five children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren gathered around to make her happy.

To John and Ann (Croco) Smith were born: Elizabeth Jane, who married William Thompson, of Smithburg, Pa.; Margaret Ann, who is the wife of John McEwen, Beadling, Pa.; Robert (4), of Donnout, Pa.; Henry; Mary Angeline, who is the wife of George McNulty, of Knoxville, Pa.; Lucinda, who married T. McNutt, of Brush Valley, Pa.; John C., of Smithburg, Pa.; Isabella F., who is the wife of W. H. H. Wilson, of Finleyville, Pa.; Etta R., who married H. Gearhold, of Greely, Kas.; Anna M., who married Charles Martin, of Castle Shannon, Pa.; and Miss Adeline Moore, of Castle Shannon, Pa. John Smith died on the home farm in 1882.

Henry Smith spent his youth on the homestead place, attended the schools of the township, and early in life began working on the home farm. Here he remained until after his marriage, at which time he came to his present farm, which he purchased from N. VanVoorhis and which is known by old residents as the Fair Ground farm. He has since followed general farming and dairying, shipping milk to Pittsburg, and in 1888 he erected the commodious frame house which the family now occupy. Mr. Smith was married January 9, 1872, to Emily Uhr. She is a daughter of Matthias and Regina (Snyder) Uhr, of Castle Shannon, Pa., who came from Weisbaden, Germany, in 1851, and bought the present farm, where she still resides at the age of eighty years.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Smith have reared five sons, all of whom have had college educations: Edward Uhr, Class of '97,' Pennsylvania State College, took up mining engineering, but after leaving college, specialized on bridge building, in which he has been very successful, and took an active part in the construction of the largest drawbridge in the United States—that is the double-deck drawspan—over the Harlem River, New York City. He is now located with the Fort Pitt Bridge Company, Canonsburg, Pa. He married Nellie Beam Wilson and they have had the following children: Henry

Ainsworth, who is preparing for High School; Emily Ruth, Nellie F. Wilson, Lois Delena and Virginia Moore.

John Henry took dairying and agriculture in '98' at the Pennsylvania State College. After leaving college he worked with the Pittsburg Coal Company on an engineering corps. He is now engaged in farming with his father. Married Levinia Smith.

L. Robert (5) took a Mechanics Art course in '04' at the Pennsylvania State College after leaving college, worked in the templet shop of American Bridge Company, also held the position of superintendent of Pittsburg Vanadium Company. At present he is contracting for himself. He married Helen V. Cheeseman.

Howard I., Class '07,' Mining Engineer, after graduating took a post graduate course, receiving degree of E. M. Resigned the professorship of metallurgy and assaying at the Pennsylvania State College (1909) to accept a position as chief engineer of the Corona Copper Company, Wenden, Ariz., where he is at present.

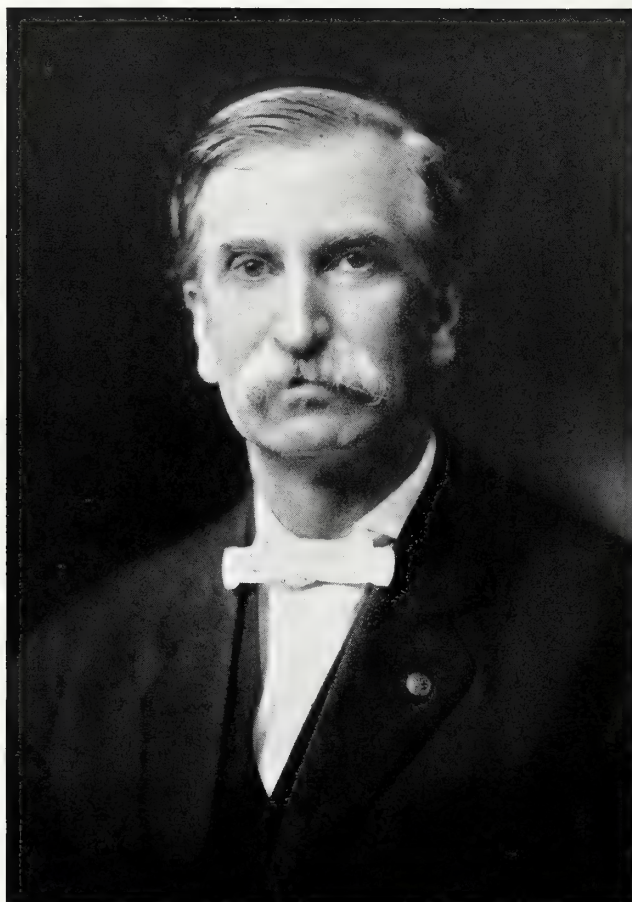
Frank M., senior in Class '1910,' pursuing a course in forestry, has been offered a position with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Mr. Smith takes an active part in church work. He was a prominent figure in organizing the Finleyville Presbyterian Church, of which he was a trustee for eighteen years and of which church all of his sons and their families are members, Edward U. being an elder and superintendent of the Sabbath-school.

He always took an active interest in affairs of the Democratic party and has served as school director, township treasurer and county committeeman; has also seen many changes since he located on this farm. One-third of the farm was then standing timber. This has all been cleared off. Coal was just beginning to be mined three miles away on the Monongahela River. In 1876 the Pittsburg & Southern Railroad narrow gauge was built through the farm and this railroad gave way to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad through Finleyville. He has seen the village of Finleyville grow from six houses, one store and one blacksmith shop to a town of 600 population, being the center of business in the mining of coal in the district. He has also seen gas territory developed and receives gas from a well on the farm for all domestic purposes. He has also developed an extensive stone quarry on the farm, from which building stone is furnished and limestone for macadamizing streets and roads. The Charleroi Electric Line was built through the farm in 1904 and it has been paralleled by a Flinn road, thus making a pike all the way to Pittsburg. Also the rural telephone has been developed, he being a director in the Bethel Telephone Company. He thus has all the comforts of a city home—telephone, gas,







DAVID A. TEMPLETON

free delivery of mail, hot and cold water in the house, electric cars every half hour, steam road and macadamized road.

DAVID A. TEMPLETON, postmaster at Washington, Pa., has been identified with this office, either as chief or assistant, for the past eleven years and has one of the best organized forces in this section of the State. He was born at Washington, Pa., April 6, 1845, and is one of a family of seven children born to his parents, who were Dr. Joseph and Helen (Murdock) Templeton. For a number of years the late Dr. Templeton was a prominent physician and surgeon, and during his later life conducted a drug store at Washington.

David A. Templeton was reared at Washington and completed his education at Washington and Jefferson College. In 1863 he enlisted for service in the Civil War, entering Co. A, 100th Pa. Vol. Inf., and was honorably discharged July 24, 1865, with the rank of corporal. He then returned to Washington and shortly afterward embarked in a railway and express business. With the exception of a few years that was his main business until he was appointed postmaster on June 27, 1906. For eight years previously he had served under Postmaster W. H. Underwood and was thoroughly qualified for this important office. Since taking charge on July 15, 1906, he has inaugurated many reforms in the management of the office, all tending to better service to the public, proving himself possessed of much organizing and executive ability. The Washington office is one of much importance and in the proper handling of the mails he has William H. Jones as his assistant and has forty other people on his payroll.

Mr. Templeton was married to Miss Anna S. Morgan, a daughter of Jacob Morgan, and they have one son, George D. Mr. and Mrs. Templeton are members of the First United Presbyterian Church. Their pleasant home is situated at No. 239 Jefferson avenue. He is identified with the Grand Army of the Republic.

DR. CHARLES LEWIS EHRENFELD became a citizen of Washington County in 1871 upon his becoming principal of the Southwestern Normal College, chartered as State Normal School of the Tenth district and located at the borough of California, on the Monongahela River. He took charge July 18, 1871, being then in his thirty-ninth year.

He is a native of Mifflin County, youngest child of Med. Dr. Augustus Clemens Ehrenfeld, and his wife, Charlotte Catherine Stitzer, daughter of Henry Stitzer, an American soldier of the Revolution.

In his seventh year his father died, but this did not defeat his father's ambition as to his boy's education. What the local schools could not give him he acquired

in his home. Two brothers were college bred, besides two brothers-in-law, who were much of the time members of his home circle. One of these was John Brown Brackenridge, of Brownsville, Pa., principal of the Academy at Lewistown, Mifflin County, an enthusiastic scholar, a physician, afterwards minister of the Gospel, a cousin by the way, of Henry M. Brackenridge, author of *History of the Whiskey Insurrection*.

But the boy had inherited the spirit and traditions of ancestral scholarship and of the liberal professions. His father and three of his immediately preceding lineal ancestors were educated at German universities, one of whom, John George Ehrenfeld, born 1638, was Judge of the Court in the "imperial free city" of Heilbronn Württemberg, Germany, dying in 1706, the year in which Benjamin Franklin was born.

Not the least factor in the boy's education were the frequent discussions in his home circle of questions of religion, education, politics and slavery.

Personal friendships of his brothers and the progressive spirit of the President of Wittenberg College, at Springfield, Ohio, were the occasions of his going thither where he graduated in 1856, was then tutor there two years; studied theology two years, when he was called to First Lutheran Church at Altoona, Pa. In same year married Helen M., daughter of Warner Hatch, of Springfield, Ohio, and granddaughter of Asa Hatch, of Massachusetts, captain in the Revolutionary War.

He was in the active ministry eleven years at Altoona, Shippensburg, Hollidaysburg, Pa. These were regarded by many of his friends as the most strenuous and most important in his career. In them occurred the terrible Civil War, in which he was not a cipher. In those years also occurred a reactionary movement in his denomination against which he set himself and was "on the firing line." No place here for these chapters in his life.

Soon after resigning his congregation at Hollidaysburg in 1871 he was invited to visit the Normal School above named, though he had never before known of either the school or the town. Under the advice of others and the express desire of the Department of Public Instruction he accepted the prospectively trying position and entered upon its duties in July, 1871.

The population of the village where the school had been located scarcely equaled one thousand, but among them were some of the excellent of the earth that have always been an effective leaven for good in the community; and there were some who, though possessing no wealth, aimed nevertheless at large things. Among the founders of the village were some "Forty Niners," who fondly named it California, not foreseeing what an unfortunate handicap they were putting on the town and the school.



Mr. Ehrenfeld soon learned that the school financially had come to a "standstill," but that it was mortgaged for all its property could bear with a floating debt besides. Of Mr. Ehrenfeld's administration, of the rescue of the school and of its obtaining "recognition" by the State, May 26, 1874, the reader may find an account in a chapter of history now in the publishers' hands. January 1, 1877, Mr. Ehrenfeld resigned the Normal School to become financial secretary of the Department of Public Instruction. The next year he was appointed State Librarian. His conduct of that department, the report he made of the gaps in it, the appropriations he obtained and the valuable collections of books secured for it made his administration an epoch in its history; but Mr. Ehrenfeld would not be satisfied to omit saying that the present governor, Edwin S. Stuart, then at the head of the "Old Leary Bookstore," helped much by his intelligent co-operation in several ways, to make that uplifting of the State Library possible. Some time after he had taken charge of the State Library he was asked to become principal of one of the new State Normal Schools, but, although the offer was tempting, he was not yet rested from the weary toil of the school he had recently resigned.

But in 1882, after he had entered upon his second term as State Librarian, he resigned to accept a professorship of Latin, afterwards of English and Logic in Wittenberg College, his alma mater. There he remained ten years.

In 1893 he was engaged chiefly in journalism, when he was requested by the board of trustees of the South-western Normal School to act as its principal that Dr. T. B. Noss might have a year's leave of absence to study in Europe. He acceded to their request and except for two short intervals he has been connected with the school ever since, having acted as its vice principal till the year before the lamented death of Dr. Noss.

Dr. Ehrenfeld had five children, of which three sons survive, all of whom are college graduates, two of them post graduates of the University of Pennsylvania, the other also a student there for a year in Department of Philosophy. All are occupying chairs as teachers.

JACOB GERLEIN, a highly esteemed citizen of Scenery Hill, where he now conducts a popular hotel, was for many years engaged in blacksmithing in this section of Washington County, Pa. Mr. Gerlein was born in Bavaria, Germany, April 23, 1846, and was twenty years of age when he came to the United States.

On locating in New York City, Mr. Gerlein engaged in the blacksmith business, which he later carried on in Philadelphia, and in Lehigh County, between Bethlehem and Allentown. He then went back to Philadelphia, whence he removed to Baltimore, Md., and subsequently

to Cumberland, where he was engaged in business until locating on the present site of Scenery Hill. Here he erected a shop and started to build up a large trade. He met misfortune when his shop was destroyed by fire, but nothing daunted, he rebuilt his place of business, and continued to command a large share of the patronage of the residents of his vicinity until his retirement in 1903. On February 28, 1905, he purchased his hotel property from Mrs. Tombaugh, which includes twenty-four acres of land, and since coming here he has made this hotel one of the most popular resorts in West Bethlehem Township.

In August, 1868, Mr. Gerlein was married to Elizabeth Platts, daughter of Ignatius Platts, and three children were born to this union: Theresa, who married David Powell; Charles, who married a Miss Smith; and Henry, a musician and graduate of Thiel College, Greenville, Pa. In 1893 Mr. Gerlein's first wife died, and she was buried at Scenery Hill. On April 14, 1896, he was married (second) to Katherine Gaus, and they have had two children, Jacob, who is attending school, and Joseph, who is at home.

THOMAS H. COWAN, residing in his pleasant home at Canonsburg, Pa., which is situated on Ridge avenue, is a very well known citizen of this borough and is one of the honored survivors of the great Civil War, in which he served with courage and fidelity for three years of his young manhood. He was born near Bridgeville, in Allegheny County, Pa., November 30, 1839, and is a son of George and Julia Cowan.

George Cowan was born at McKeesport, Allegheny County, Pa., in 1812, one of a family of twelve children, and died at Canonsburg in 1898, surviving his wife for two years. In 1858 they moved to Canonsburg, where the father followed the shoemaking trade. They had the following children: Nancy Jane, who married John Scroggs, of Des Moines, Iowa; Thomas H.; Addie Jane, who died in Oregon; Alice, who married Mr. De France and lives at Youngstown, Ohio; George T., who resides at Houstonville, Pa.; Mrs. Fannie Case, who lives in Nebraska; Mrs. Elizabeth Shaler, who lives in West Washington; and Theodore and Joseph, who died young.

Thomas H. Cowan attended the district schools until he was old enough to learn a trade, after which he worked with John McFarland, of Washington, for three years and then came to Canonsburg and continued at the same work until the opening of the Civil War. In August, 1861, Mr. Cowan enrolled as a private in Co. I, 1st Pa. Vol. Cav., and was honorably discharged three years later and was mustered out at Philadelphia in 1864. He had seen a large amount of serious fighting and participated in battles which will always be recalled

as the most hotly contested of the Civil War: Drainesville, Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Petersburg and Richmond. After his military service was over, Mr. Cowan returned to Washington County and settled in Chartiers Township, where he worked continuously at his trade until 1882, when he returned to Canonsburg, where he has resided ever since and still continues actively engaged at his trade.

Mr. Cowan was married (first) to Miss Sarah Hall, of Washington, who died in 1892. Five children were born to that marriage, namely: Addie Jane, who is the wife of Addison McWilliams, of Canonsburg; Mary Tabitha, who is the wife of William Sheaf, of Canonsburg; Margaret B., who is the wife of James Melva Donaldson; Mary, who died young; and George F., who was accidentally killed on a railroad. Mr. Cowan was married (second) to Miss Sarah Patterson, a daughter of William and Jane Patterson, of North Strabane Township. To this marriage one daughter was born, Virginia, who is attending school. Mr. Cowan rejoices in the fact that he has twenty-one grandchildren and four great-grandchildren, all of whom promise to reflect credit upon a virile ancestry and an honorable name. He is a Democrat in his political views. He is identified with the Union Veteran Legion, at Pittsburg, and with Chartiers Lodge No. 297, F. & A. M., at Canonsburg, of which he has been a member for thirty years.

G. W. LENHART, general farmer and thresher, residing in South Strabane Township, Washington County, Pa., was born in Allegheny County, Pa., February 17, 1876, and is a son of William and Dora (Andrews) Lenhart.

William Lenhart was born in Germany, in January, 1842. He came to America when fourteen years of age. He worked as a farm hand and then learned shoemaking and worked for three years at that trade, after which he drove a milk wagon for almost a year and afterward learned the cooper's trade and worked at the same for six years, in Pittsburg. Mr. Lenhart then learned the plasterer's trade and has followed the same ever since, in the meanwhile acquiring a small farm and dividing his attention between farming and plastering. He was married first to Dora Andrews, who died in Washington County and was buried at Lone Pine. They had five children: Elizabeth, who is now deceased; Emma, who is the wife of William Graham, and resides on a farm of thirty acres, in South Strabane Township; G. W. and Dora. In 1882 William Lenhart was married to his second wife, Margaret Nestice, who died in 1892 and was buried in the West Bethlehem Cemetery. William Lenhart has been a member of the Lutheran Church since he was fourteen years of age. Both he and son, G. W., cast their vote with the Republican party.

G. W. Lenhart attended the public schools in West Bethlehem and Amwell Townships. After his school days were over he engaged in farming and also operates a threshing machine through the neighborhood during the season. He is a member of the West Bethlehem Lutheran Church. The Lenharts are highly respected citizens and are known as industrious, honest and law-abiding men of the community.

CHARLES L. FOX, a well known, successful and popular teacher, who is in his second year at the Daisy-town School, in West Pike Run Township, was born on the Galbraith farm, in East Pike Run Township, this county, December 15, 1882, and is a son of John C. and Mary A. (Smith) Fox.

John C. Fox was born in Fallowfield Township, Washington County, Pa., a son of Josiah Fox, a native of Ireland. He married Mary A. Smith, who was born in East Pike Run Township, a daughter of Rev. Asbury Smith, a minister of the M. E. Church. She was a school teacher before she married. Both parents of Charles L. Fox survive and reside on their farm of twenty-five acres, which lies in the northwestern corner of East Pike Run Township and extends into West Pike Run, about three and one-half miles northwest of California.

Charles L. Fox was reared on the home farm and obtained his education in the White Pigeon school, the Southwestern State Normal School at California, where he passed three years, and the summer Normal School at Claysville, Pa., where he enjoyed a year of study. He found himself then not only well equipped for educational work, but also taking pleasure in it and this combination of knowledge and natural adaptation, has resulted in his meeting with success wherever he has accepted school work. He taught for one term in the Knott school in East Pike Run Township, two terms in the Beadal school, several years at White Pigeon and then came to Daisy-town. He continues to reside on the home farm with his parents, who are leading people in this section. Mr. Fox is identified with the Masonic fraternity.

JOSEPH M. PAINTER, general farmer and dairyman, who owns seventy-two and a half acres situated five miles east of Washington, Pa., in South Strabane Township, is a representative citizen of this section. He was born in Virginia, in 1852, and is a son of Absalom and Eva (Ludwick) Painter.

Absalom Painter was a native of Virginia and lived there until 1864, when he moved to Washington County, Pa., and settled at Scenery Hill. Later he moved to near Pigeon Creek, where he continued to reside until his death, at the age of fifty-five years. He was buried in the cemetery of the United Presbyterian Church there.



He married Eva Ludwick, a daughter of Daniel Ludwick, and they had six children: Sarah, who married James Barnett, of Zollarsville; Joseph M., Elizabeth, wife of William Gordon, who was accidentally burned to death at Washington, Pa.; Mary, who married George Amos, of Zollarsville; Sidney, who married Willis McCartney; and an infant that died unnamed. The mother of the above mentioned family lived to the age of sixty-five years and her burial was also in the Pigeon Creek Cemetery. Absalom Painter served for three years in the Civil War and was neither wounded or captured.

Joseph M. Painter was twelve years of age when he came to Washington County. He attended school in West Bethlehem Township and later in Somerset Township. He then engaged in farming, working by the month until his marriage, in 1879. Afterwards he rented a farm on Pigeon Creek in Somerset Township for one year moving from there to near Clokeyville, in North Strabane Township, where he lived five years. Five more years were passed on a farm in South Strabane Township and then he located near Mt. Pleasant Church and for a time worked by the day on a fruit farm. In April, 1906, he bought his present farm from Mills & Porter, it being valuable land for farming and pasturage, although the coal had been previously sold. He has done quite a large amount of improving and has repaired all his buildings and put them in substantial shape. He carries on general farming and keeps some high grade cattle for butter purposes. He has made his own way in the world and what he owns he has acquired through his own industry and good management.

Mr. Painter was married October 30, 1879, to Miss Sarah Greenley, a daughter of John and Mary (Baltine) Greenley, of Morgan Township, Greene County, Pa. They have had three children: Elizabeth, who married J. R. Dawson, lives near Scenery Hill, and has one daughter, Katherine; Katherine, who married Edward Dishes, of Washington, and has one daughter, Mary Elizabeth; and Albert, who died when seven years of age and was interred in the Pigeon Creek Cemetery. Mr. Painter and family are members of the Pigeon Creek United Presbyterian Church. In politics he is a Republican and has served in the office of road supervisor of the township for some time.

HENRY LOUTTIT was mine inspector of the first bituminous district of Pennsylvania for a period of twenty-three years, having resigned January 16, 1909. He has been a resident of Monongahela City since 1885. He was born in Ludwith, County of Durham, England, November 1, 1849, and is the son of James and Margaret (Cummings) Louttit.

James Louttit was reared in his native country, England, and learned the ship builder's trade at Sunder-

land, England; afterwards he became master of the freighters "Active" and "Thomas Baker," respectively. In 1851 he came to America and entered the employ as a boat builder for the Walkers at Elizabeth, Pa. His wife and family shortly followed him to this country. Subsequently they removed from West Elizabeth to Rock Run, from there to Pollock & Lees, and later to Baker-town, Pa., where his death occurred September 11, 1860.

James Louttit married for his second wife Margaret Cummings, who was also born in the County of Durham, England, and who died in 1895 at Struthers Station, Ohio. Of this union there was one child, Henry, the subject of this sketch. By a former marriage James Louttit had six other children, namely: John M., William, Margaret, Mary, James and Jane, all now deceased except Margaret, who is the widow of Thomas Innes. Margaret lives at Paris, Bear Lake County, Idaho.

Henry Louttit was nearly three years old when he accompanied his mother to America, the voyage lasting seven weeks, being made in the sailing vessel. At the age of thirteen years he entered the mines as a trapper, receiving 25 cents a day for attending two doors and a ventilating furnace. He was afterwards employed as a miner, driver and dayhand. In 1872 he removed to West Elizabeth, Pa., mining coal at this place until 1877, when he accepted a position as night watchman at the Black Diamond mine, near Monongahela City, and was there promoted through the various grades of employment from watchman, roadsman, mine foreman to superintendent, and finally returned to coal mining in the same mine.

Mr. Louttit received but a limited amount of schooling in his youth, but has devoted much time to reading and study, especially on mining and kindred subjects. After his marriage he attended a select school. In 1881 he attended the examination for the office of Inspection of Mines, passing, and making an average of 93%, and in 1885 he again took the examinations, making an average of 87 7-10, which was the highest percentage attained by any of the contestants, with the exception of one candidate who passed.

A few months afterward another examination was held, in which he made a percentage of 97 7-10 which was the highest average received at that time, and was appointed a mine inspector the same year.

On May 20, 1907, Mr. Louttit opened the Ideal Theatre, which is in the fullest sense of the word an ideal vaudeville house, and is now under the management of his son, J. Harry Louttit. The interior as well as the exterior is very attractively and artistically designed, and the seating capacity and arrangement is highly satisfactory. The vaudeville acts and the moving pictures are always new and up to date, and the management insists upon good, clean conduct, both on





HENRY LOUTTIT



the stage and in the audience. The house has been highly successful from the beginning and will doubtless be equally prosperous in the future under the Louttit management.

Mr. Louttit is a member of the following orders, namely: Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Free and Accepted Masons and Royal Arcanum; he is past chancellor of Justus Lodge No. 395 and past master of Henry M. Phillips Lodge No. 337, F. & A. M. He is a Republican in politics and has served twelve years as member of the school board of Monongahela City, Pa., has been president of the school board, is at present the secretary, was elected as school director again on the 15th of the present month for the fifth term.

On April 6, 1869, Mr. Louttit was united in marriage with Catharine Kistler, daughter of William and Sarah Kistler. They have three children, namely: Anna, who is the wife of John Atchison and the mother of one child, Henrietta; William K., who married Mayme Anderson; and Harry, already mentioned, who married Anna Clonan and has two children—Catharine and Henry.

Mr. Louttit's residence is located at 314 Second street, which he purchased from the Keller estate in 1906.

W. G. RONEY, who has resided on his valuable farm of 102 acres, situated in Hopewell Township, Washington County, Pa., for a quarter of a century, was born in Monroe County, Ohio, October 14, 1848, and is a son of Samuel and Mary (Sutherland) Roney.

The parents of Mr. Roney resided at West Alexander, Washington County, for a number of years prior to moving to Monroe County, Ohio, from which place they subsequently returned to Washington County. They had the following children: Mrs. Elizabeth McKee, now deceased; Mrs. Belle Orr, now deceased; William George, of Hopewell Township; Margaret, widow of John Hamilton; John L., residing at Scio, Ohio; Samuel, residing in Cross Creek Township; and Mary C.

W. G. Roney attended the district schools and later the West Alexander Academy. Since the age of twenty-one years he has been interested in farming, although for four years after his marriage he followed lumbering also, in West Virginia. He returned then to the home farm for two years, later rented farming land in Independence Township for two more years, and in 1884 purchased his present place. Here he has met with success in his agricultural undertakings and has a farm well stocked and finely equipped as to machinery and buildings.

Mr. Roney was married February 22, 1875, to Miss Emma Terrill, a daughter of Jeremiah and Martha (Hemphill) Terrill, of Ohio County, W. Va., and they

have had five children, all of whom are now living, except one, Georgia. The survivors are: Mary Martha, who married Charles Brown, of Hubbard, Ohio; Laura J., who lives at home; Sarah, who married Joseph Castner, of Hubbard, Ohio; and Paul, who resides at home. Mr. Roney and family are members of the Presbyterian Church at Buffalo, in which he served for some time as an elder. Mrs. Roney is a member of the Women's Missionary Society. In politics he is a Republican and for a long period he has been honored by his fellow citizens with election to the leading township offices, and he has served acceptably as school director, tax collector, supervisor and auditor.

O. E. RUSSELL, postmaster at Cokeburg, Pa., where he is also engaged in a dairy business, was born at Wilgus, Lawrence County, Ohio, July 21, 1870, and is a son of J. C. and Mary (Hamilton) Russell. Mr. Russell operates a dairy for J. A. Tombaugh, who owns a farm of 115 acres adjoining Cokeburg, and formerly he was manager of a store at this point, being so engaged for three years and two months. Cokeburg is a comparatively new postoffice, Mr. Russell being the first postmaster; he was appointed in 1906.

In early manhood Mr. Russell was married to Miss Myrtle J. Ingle, who died June 21, 1907, and was buried at Scenery Hill. She was a daughter of George W. Ingle, and the mother of the following children: Rosa May, who is a capable assistant to her father; and Verda Esta, John Edward, Elmer Lester, Lorain and Oscar Raymond. Mr. Russell married for his second wife, Mary Evans. He and his family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church.

GEORGE SCOTT CHANEY, civil engineer and surveyor by profession, at Washington, Pa., has attained a high degree of success during his brief business career and is at present county engineer for Washington County, having entered on the duties of that office January 1, 1909. He was born in Donegal Township, Washington County, in 1878 and is a son of George W. Chaney (deceased) and a grandson of James Chaney, who was one of the early settlers of Washington County.

George W. Chaney, also, was born in Donegal Township, the year of his birth being 1835. He was one of the leading citizens of the county, always active in Republican politics and for many years one of the foremost wool merchants in the county.

George S. Chaney received an early educational training in the public school of West Alexander, supplemented by a course in Washington and Jefferson College, from which institution he was graduated in the Class of 1900. He also took a post-graduate course at Cornell University. For two years Mr. Chaney was engaged as



instructor, one year as teacher of mathematics and physics in Washington and Jefferson Academy, and one year as assistant instructor in civil engineering and mechanical drawing in Washington and Jefferson College. He then became associated with John M. McAdam in general engineering work and in 1903 was elected city engineer of Washington, which position he held for two terms. Later he and W. Harry Armstrong formed a partnership under the firm name of Chaney & Armstrong. They were the engineers employed in the construction of the local branch lines of the Washington and Canonsburg Railway and they do an extensive engineering business of all kinds. At the present time they have charge of all the road and bridge work of the county. Mr. Chaney is a Republican in politics and has always been more or less active in political affairs.

In 1904 the subject of this record was married to Edith A. White, of Canonsburg, Pa., and they have one son, Joseph L. Chaney. Religiously they are members of the Third Presbyterian Church. Mr. Chaney was one of the charter members of the Bassett Club and is still affiliated with this organization.

JOHN SHONTS, a member of the firm of Bane & Shonts, who conduct a general store at Granville, in East Pike Run Township, a place formerly known as Wilna Postoffice, has been engaged here since 1885. He was born on a farm in Mt. Pleasant Township, Westmoreland County, Pa., July 6, 1846, and is a son of James and Mary (Campbell) Shonts.

James Shonts was a farmer in Westmoreland County until about 1852, when he moved to Granville, in Washington County. The family resided there until John Shonts was twenty-two years old, when removal was made to Allen Township, where the mother died in 1882 and the father in 1896. They had six children: George, who was accidentally killed in a coal bank, in 1885; Elvira, deceased, who was the wife of A. W. Bane, formerly a partner in business with Mr. Shonts; Susan, deceased, who was the wife of James A. Dowler; Ellen, deceased, who was the wife of David Troy; Mary, also deceased, who was the wife of Henry Hammond; and John, who has never married.

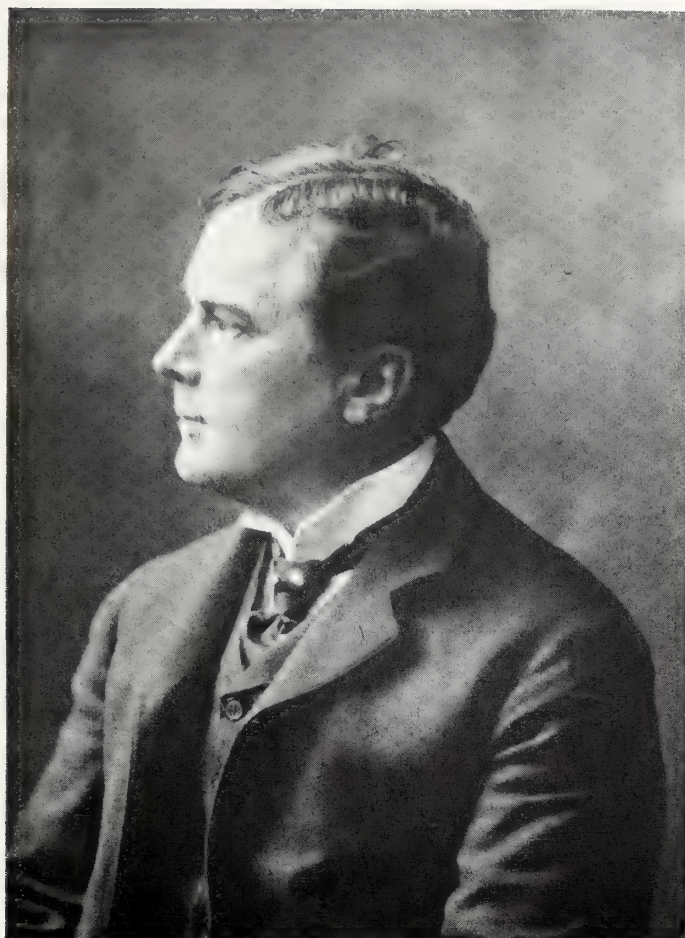
In 1885 John Shonts came to Granville from near Speers, in Allen Township, and bought an interest in the general store conducted by Arthur W. Bane, who had started the business in 1876. Mr. Bane died in the fall of 1905 and was succeeded by his son, L. C. Bane, the business being continued as formerly. A general stock is carried, including flour and feed and a very satisfactory business is done, the proprietors enjoying the confidence and friendship of residents over a large territory. Mr. Bane holds the office of checker weighman with the Vesta Coal Company.

W. A. McCALL, M. D., who has been engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery at West Zollarsville, Pa., since October, 1904, and who has thoroughly gained the esteem and confidence of the people, was born in Butler County, Pa., October 8, 1878, and is a son of J. P. and Mary (Snyder) McCall. The parents of Dr. McCall reside in Franklin Township, Butler County, Pa., where his father is a farmer. The latter is one of the old members of the Muddy Creek Presbyterian Church there, of which he has been a trustee for years.

Dr. McCall attended the Franklin Township schools in his boyhood and later entered the Normal School at Slippery Rock, where he was graduated in the Class of 1897. He then taught school in Butler County for three years and during that time did his preparatory reading in medicine. Later he entered the medical department of the University of Pittsburg and was graduated in the Class of 1904, immediately locating at West Zollarsville. He is a member of the Washington County and Pennsylvania State Medical Societies. He is identified with the Masonic fraternity.

In April, 1905, Dr. McCall was married to Miss Valera Thompson, a daughter of James M. Thompson. To Dr. and Mrs. McCall a daughter was born on July 21, 1906, who was named Dorothy. Both Dr. McCall and wife are members of the Muddy Creek Presbyterian Church. Like his father, Dr. McCall is a Republican.

W. H. GRIFFITHS, president of the Griffiths Charcoal, Iron and Tin Mills of Washington, which was established in 1901 and is the only plant in the United States which manufactures charcoal iron exclusively, and covers an area of twenty-one acres, was born in 1854, in Staffordshire, England, and at the age of fourteen came to America and located in Pittsburg, Pa., where he remained until about 1869, when he came to Washington. Three years later he returned to Pittsburg, where he engaged in tin plate manufacturing, and was the first to establish that business in Allegheny County, continuing there until 1895, when he came to Washington, where he has since been prominently identified with the manufacturing interests of this community. He established the Washington Steel and Tin Plate Mills, which went into operation in 1896 and which, in November, 1898, were sold to the trust, which in one year's time dismantled them. In 1899, Mr. Griffiths built and put into operation the Tyler Tin Plate Mills, which were the first independent tin plate mills built in this county after the others had been disposed of by the trust. This he sold in 1901, when he established the Griffiths Charcoal Iron and Tin Mills, where he carries on an extensive business and manufactures a material greatly superior to any other of its kind on the market. The manufacture of charcoal iron is a difficult and compli-



W. H. GRIFFITHS





ated process, and a great amount of this product is furnished to the United States government for building purposes. Roofs put on from tin manufactured at the Griffiths plant, are guaranteed for twenty years. The plant gives employment to about 225 men, and is one of the substantial industries of Washington.

In 1886, Mr. Griffiths was united in marriage with Elizabeth Scott, of Pittsburg, and they have reared four children: Mary, married W. S. Kearney, who is cashier of the Glassport Bank of McKeesport, Pa.; Elizabeth, married J. R. Eriser, of Washington; Jessie and Addie. Fraternally Mr. Griffiths is affiliated with the B. P. O. E. order.

DAVID GEORGE JONES, secretary, treasurer and general manager of the Pittsburg-Buffalo Company, of which he was one of the organizers, the general offices of which are in Pittsburg, with many branches at other points, is not only identified with this enormous combination of labor and capital, but is concerned in many other enterprises and is closely connected with the leading financial institutions in Washington County. His chosen home is at Canonsburg, Pa., where he gives attention to matters of social, commercial and artistic interest and also to all that relates to the well-being of the borough at large and to the comfort and safety of the great army of employes who are dependent in large measure on the wisdom of his business judgment and the vital force which enables him to carry out plans, which ultimately bring work and wages to them.

David George Jones was born at Green Oak, Westmoreland County, Pa., not far from McKeesport, August 4, 1871, and is a son of James and Anna (Ivil) Jones.

James Jones, the father, was born in Wales, in 1835, and came to America in 1858, landing on the shore of Maryland. He was then twenty-three years of age and was a blacksmith and a miner and in search of work walked over the Allegheny Mountains into Washington County. He enlisted in the Union Army and served in the Civil War. His first experience as employer and operator in the mining business was when he leased the Osceola mines and later purchased the Grant mines, at Carnegie; the Ivil mine at Monongahela, in 1882; and in 1889 he became half owner of the Catsburg mine at Monongahela City. In the latter year he organized the Rostraver mine. In 1896 he admitted his sons to a business partnership, forming the firm of James Jones & Sons and this firm purchased the coal business, steamers and barges of the T. M. Jenkins Company. The firm continued in the coal mining and transporting business until 1899, when the Monongahela Coal Company purchased their holdings and at this time James Jones retired from the firm.

To James and Anna (Ivil) Jones, the latter of whom was born in England, the following children were born: John H., Thomas P., William I., David G., Harry P., Mary, Rachel E. and Stella. The five sons were the organizers of the Pittsburg-Buffalo Company. Miss Rachel E. resides at home. Mary is the wife of William Holsing, of Canonsburg. Stella is the wife of Joseph Vitchestine, who is land agent for the Pittsburg-Buffalo Company.

David George Jones has been familiar with the mining industry since he was nine years of age. He was then a school boy and it was his task to enter the mines after school term was over for the year and perform allotted tasks suitable to his age, and thus he learned all the details of the business in which he is so important a factor at present. His father afforded him a business training later on and his first official duties were in the line of bookkeeping and attending to the banking business in relation to his father's interests. Nevertheless he became thoroughly acquainted with the whole mining business in all its practical ways, believing that he could thus better take his place among the large operators as he foresaw such a future was awaiting him. When he attends a convention of mine operators this knowledge has frequently surprised his associates. He has always had the interests of his employes at heart and is particularly well qualified to judge of their dangers, their work and their efficiency from having once been a miner himself. He is known to be an indefatigable worker and in times of great stress, when a new mine has been opened or, perhaps, some accident has been unavoidable, he has been known to keep twenty hours at work without rest.

As stated above, the five sons of James Jones founded and organized the Pittsburg-Buffalo Company, which is one of the best managed concerns of its kind in America. The company opened up the Marianna mine and have more than a dozen mines in full operation and afford thousands of men with remunerative employment, in their mines and offices. The coal output is enormous and at every branch point prosperity is present for all concerned. As general manager of this vast business, David George Jones has great responsibility resting upon him, continually testing his capacity as a leader in the business world. His other interests are scarcely less important. He is a director of the Citizens Trust Company of Canonsburg; a director of the First National Bank of Burgettstown; a director of the First National Bank at Finleyville; a director of the First National Bank of Wilson, Pa., and is president of the Farmers and Miners Bank of Marianna; president of the Dexter Coal Company of Brilliant, Ohio; president of the Rayland Coal Company of Rayland, Ohio; vice president of the Big Coal Company of Dorothy, W. Va.; president of

the Johnetta Coal Company of Pittsburg, Pa., and president of Four States Coal & Coke Company of Fairmont, W. Va.

Mr. Jones was married in 1892 to Miss Mary Feechan, who is a daughter of the late Bernard and Mary Feechan. Mrs. Jones was born in Scotland and accompanied her parents to America in 1882. They settled on the Monongahela River, where her father subsequently died. Mr. and Mrs. Jones have two children, James B. and Francis, both of whom are students in the Canonsburg High School, the former being a member of the graduating Class of 1910 and the latter of the Class of 1912. Mr. D. G. Jones graduated from Monongahela High School with honors in the Class of 1890.

In 1909 Mr. Jones completed the erection of a very fine residence at Canonsburg. It is architecturally beautiful and has been finished according to the artistic ideas of those who will occupy it, Mrs. Jones having gained ideas for the arrangement of her drawing room while on a visit to the Vatican, at Rome. This mansion contains twenty-seven apartments and all are arranged with ideas of comfort and convenience. The whole interior is beautifully furnished, there being works of art and many reminders of pleasant days of travel in other lands. There are few ladies better known at Canonsburg than Mrs. Jones. For some years she has given a large part of her time to charitable and benevolent work and those who particularly appeal to her kind heart are the children of the miners. To them she is generous in her largesses and thoughtful and sympathetic when they are sick. It is no unusual sight to see her in the midst of a party of children in her automobile and during the past summer she gave an outing to hundreds of them. They will never forget their happy "joy rides" as they term them. Mr. Jones, with all his private interests is never forgetful of his public duties and, believing that every citizen should do his part, he has occasionally accepted the cares of office and at present is serving as a member of the borough Council; will commence to serve as school director in June. A beautiful and filial custom is the meeting of all the members of the family annually, to celebrate the father's birthday.

W. J. SUTHERLAND, a member of the West Finley Township school board and treasurer of his school district, is a representative and highly respected citizen of this section of Washington County, and he resides on the farm on which he was born, situated one mile east of the village of Good Intent, August 11, 1852. His parents were William Ross and Jane (Jordan) Sutherland.

William Ross Sutherland, whose death occurred October 14, 1900, was long one of West Finley's most justly

valued citizens. He was a man of sterling character as was shown by the way in which he honestly made his own way in the world, lent a helping hand to others, was many times honored by election to office by his fellow citizens and for twenty-six years held the high position of an elder in the United Presbyterian Church. Of his parents little is known by his descendants except that they were of Scotch extraction and were residents of West Finley Township at the time of the birth of William Ross Sutherland. They probably did not live into old age as very early in his life, William Ross not only worked for his own support, but also took care of his two brothers, even when his wages for a day of hard labor did not exceed 37½ cents. It was after his marriage that he came on what is now the Sutherland farm, which he rented for a few years, but subsequently bought and thereafter followed farming and stock raising during the rest of his active life. He was frequently called to serve on both petit and grand juries, for two years was constable of the township and for twenty-six years was a school director. In his early years he was a Whig, but after 1857 was a Republican. He married Jane Jordan, who died February 8, 1903. They had three children: Wilson Wiley, who died at the age of thirty-four years, left a widow, Mrs. Mary E. Sutherland, and six children—Nora, who is the wife of Adrian Blayney; Cecil, who died in 1895, at Sistersville, W. Va.; Nettie, who died in August, 1902, at Washington, Pa.; Edgar, who lives in West Finley; Herbert, who also lives in West Finley; and Monnie, who is at home; W. J.; and Ada Victoria, who is now the wife of J. A. Hutchison, of West Finley Township, and has three children—Harry S., Delbert and Ethel Hutchison, all living at home.

W. J. Sutherland attended the winter sessions of school in his district until eighteen years of age, after which he turned his attention to farming and has remained on the home place ever since and occupies the house that was built when he was six years old. On September 1, 1898, he was married to Miss Eva May Hutchison, a daughter of William and Sarah (Gilmore) Hutchison. Mr. Hutchison still lives, but Mrs. Hutchison died in 1890. Mrs. Sutherland first attended the district schools in West Finley Township, then the local Normal School, gaining a teacher's certificate. She engaged in teaching in West Finley and Buffalo Townships for seven years, after which she spent two years in mission work at Chase City, Va. Mr. and Mrs. Sutherland are members of the Wheeling congregation of the United Presbyterian Church of the Chartiers Presbytery, which is located in Dogwood Grove. Mr. Sutherland is a trustee of this church and it was of this congregation that his father was so long an elder. He is also a director of the Cemetery Association at Claysville.







CAPT. JOHN C. FRENCH



E. E. FRENCH, M.D.

Mr. Sutherland has always been identified with the Republican party. He not only has been foremost in educational matters in his township, but has served on both petit and traverse juries and also as tax collector and auditor.

REV. S. G. CONNER, pastor of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of Miller's Run, is one of the best known and most highly esteemed citizens of Cecil Township, in which he owns eight acres of well cultivated land, located close to Venice Station. He was born at Midway, Washington County, Pa., December 11, 1855, and is a son of William and Nancy (George) Conner, and is one of the five survivors of their family of six children.

Samuel George Conner, the subject of this sketch, attended the Midway schools and the Hickory and Jefferson Academies, the latter at Canonsburg, going from there to Geneva College, at Beaver Falls, and then completed his theological course at the Reformed Presbyterian Seminary at Allegheny. From there he came to Cecil Township in May, 1889, and has since continued in the pastorate of the Miller's Run Church. His congregation is a large one, drawn from a wide surrounding district and many of the family names on the church record have appeared there since the organization of this church, many years ago. Rev. Conner enjoys the affection and respect of his own people and also the high regard of his neighbors of other denominations.

On September 2, 1890, Rev. Conner was married to Miss Anna M. Hill, a daughter of John and Melissa (McClure) Hill, and they have had three children: Dwight H.; Imogene, deceased, and Willard.

HARRY D. HAMILTON, a leading member of the Washington bar, and a member of the Board of Law Examiners of Washington County, was born in 1874, in Washington County, Pa., and is a son of the late Dr. Alexander T. Hamilton.

The Hamilton family was established in Washington County in 1793 by the great-grandfather of our subject and both he and his son, Robert C. Hamilton, spent their lives in agricultural pursuits. Alexander T. Hamilton, son of Robert C., was born in North Strabane Township, Washington County, Pa., in 1837 and for many years was engaged in the practice of medicine.

Harry D. Hamilton was mainly educated at Pittsburg prior to entering Washington and Jefferson College, where he graduated in the Class of 1899. In 1902 he graduated from the Pittsburg Law School and was admitted to the Allegheny County bar and later, in the same year, to the Washington County bar, subsequently being admitted to practice in all the courts of the State. Mr. Hamilton is a Democrat in politics and takes a good citizen's interest in all that concerns civic matters.

In June, 1903, he was married to Miss Mabel Hood, of Washington. They are members of the Second Presbyterian Church. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

WILLIAM H. ZELLERS, proprietor of the Hotel Charleroi, of Charleroi, Pa., was born in Pittsburg, Pa., a son of Joseph Francis and Sarah Zellers, deceased, and has been a resident of Charleroi since August 16, 1894, and was identified with the Macbeth-Evans Glass Company prior to engaging in the hotel business.

William H. Zellers was reared and educated at Pittsburg, and subsequent to leaving school learned his trade with the Fort Pitt Glass Company of Pittsburg, Pa., and later was engaged by the Macbeth-Evans Glass Company, in whose employ he remained thirty years, working in Pittsburg and Charleroi.

Mr. Zellers purchased the Hotel Charleroi from William R. Guat November 18, 1904, which was erected by a stock company in 1891. This is one of the largest buildings of the town, modern and up-to-date, being of brick construction, four stories high, containing forty-nine sleeping-rooms, many of them with running water and private baths. Rates are \$2.00 and \$2.50 per day.

Mr. Zellers married Mary A. Walters, and to them have been born the following children: William Henry; Margaret E., wife of Franklin B. Schreyer; Walter A.; Evelyn L.; Mary Irene, wife of Harry J. Mann; Catharine; Virginia and Sudie, living, and Carl Howard and Ruth Loraine, deceased. Mr. Zellers is a member of the B. P. O. E. and F. O. E.

EDWARD E. FRENCH, M. D., the subject of this sketch, was born September 23, 1865, near the village of Prosperity, Washington County, Pa. In early life he acquired such an education as could be obtained in the public schools of the times, and then attended Washington and Jefferson College. Following his collegiate education he began the study of medicine with E. H. Carey, M. D., of Prosperity, a physician eminent in his profession. After a course of preparation he took a full course at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, from which he received his degree in 1887. For a short time he was an assistant of Dr. D. M. Anderson, of Finleyville, and Venetia, Pa. In the year 1889 he located at Bentleyville, where he, in company with Dr. Booth, established an extensive practice. In 1903 James W. Ellsworth, the owner and proprietor of the town and collieries of Ellsworth, Pa., requested him to change his location to that place, which he did, and he remains the physician and surgeon for the company to the present time (February, 1910). Dr. French, who is wedded to his profession, and is of untiring energy, found that the growth of the town was so great that one physician



could not in justice to himself handle the work, and for the past three years has been obliged to employ an assistant. At present he has the able services of A. H. D. Gross, M. D., of Pittsburg.

Dr. French is the eldest of four children born to Capt. J. C. and Sevilla V. French, who now reside at Bentleyville, the others being Mary Leah, wife of A. N. Booth, M. D., of Bentleyville; Charles Clinton, who died at the age of thirteen months, and Rev. J. Calvin French, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Frenchtown, N. J. The family from which Dr. French comes is of that old Scotch-Irish lineage known the country over, as stalwart Presbyterians. From the great-great-grandfather down to the present, each generation has furnished their quota of ministers of the Gospel, as well as a liberal sprinkling in the other high professions. They have also been a family of patriots. The great-grandfather, Alexander French, having been attached to Gen. Washington's staff in the darkest days of the Revolution, and down to the doctor's father, who in early life was engaged in business in a southern State, when secession threatened the overthrow of our national fabric. It was then that J. C. French found his way, as best he could, to the nearest recruiting camp for the Union Army, and enlisted as a private soldier for three years, or during the war. Having no acquaintances of political influence, he only aspired to do his duty, and leave time and faithful service, to bring recognition and reward. By regular steps in line of promotion he rose from private soldier to a first lieutenant. In 1863, while in command of the advance column in a battle at White Sulphur Springs, Va., he received a severe wound near the knee, which distorted the joint and has measureably disabled him for the remainder of life. Having been rescued from the battlefield by comrades, he was kindly sheltered in the home of Mrs. Jonathan Arnold, a sister of the famous Confederate chieftain, "Stonewall" Jackson. When sufficiently recovered he returned to his command and was commissioned adjutant of his regiment. The historian of the regiment took occasion to say of him. "There was no braver officer in the regiment, and Lieut. French deserves special mention for his gallant conduct at the second battle of Bull Run and his splendid leadership in the extreme advance, in the dash where he received his wound." Capt. French has been honored by his fellow citizens by being chosen county treasurer, and twice elected to the Legislature from Washington County.

Dr. French was united in marriage with Miss Sarah M. Young, of Pittsburg, February 3, 1891, who is a daughter of the late Nathaniel Young, a veteran of the Civil War. Their home not being blessed with children of their own, they adopted a niece, Miss Ada Young, in

infancy, and have educated her, and she is now a successful teacher in her home school.

Dr. French is fraternally an Odd Fellow, has been secretary of Pigeon Creek Lodge of Bentleyville, Pa., for the past twenty years. Is a Mason and member of the Beallsville Lodge No. 237, F. & A. M., Monongahela Chapter No. 248, Royal Arch Masons, and member of the McKean Commandery No. 80, Knights Templar, Charleroi, Pa. Is a member of the Charleroi Lodge 494, B. P. O. E. He is also a member of the Washington County Medical Society. Is a member of the State Medical Society of Pennsylvania and of the American Medical Association.

Dr. French is health officer for the townships of Somerset and West Bethlehem, also secretary of the Ellsworth Board of Health, in all of which work he takes special interest and is fully alive to all that pertains to the development and building up of the business interests of the community in which he lives.

B. R. McCARTY, one of Mt. Pleasant Township's representative and substantial citizens, resides on his finely improved farm of 110 acres, situated in Mt. Pleasant Township, Washington County, Pa., on which he was born August 22, 1841. He owns also a half interest in a second farm, comprising 147 acres. His parents were John and Jane (Roseberry) McCarty.

John McCarty was born and reared in Mt. Pleasant Township, where his father, Timothy McCarty, had been an early settler. He married Jane Roseberry, who was born September 5, 1810, a daughter of Benjamin Roseberry, of Robinson Township, and to them the following children were born: Martha, who married Russell Thompson and had five children; Timothy, a graduate of a Philadelphia medical college, who married Tillie George and at death left a widow and one child, Cora A.; B. R., of Mt. Pleasant Township; James H., now deceased, who was a physician in Harrison County, Ohio; John S., who resides at Midway, Pa.; Richard C., who was accidentally drowned July 4, 1851; and Elizabeth M. and Thomas D. John McCarty was an excellent business man and he engaged in farming and stockraising all through his active life. He was a staunch Democrat. From youth he had been identified with the Raccoon Presbyterian Church, in which he was an elder for a long period. His death occurred January 19, 1886, and that of his wife, April 11, 1874, and their burial was in the Raccoon Cemetery.

B. R. McCarty obtained his education in the public schools of Mt. Pleasant Township, many advances in method having been made since his father had sought knowledge in the little log structures with greased paper for windows, in his boyhood. There was plenty to do on the home farm and Mr. McCarty took a large share on his shoulders and after coming into possession, erected



all the present substantial buildings. An air of thrift and good management pervades the place and makes it an ideal summer home. Mr. McCarty takes advantage of ample means and usually spends his winters in some neighboring town or city. In addition to general farming he has a large dairy industry, keeping fine grade stock for the same and shipping 25 gallons of milk daily to the Pittsburg market.

On November 25, 1864, Mr. McCarty was married to Miss Elizabeth Akins, a daughters of William Akins, and they have two surviving children, Edward R., who married Phillipine Bess; and Joseph A., who married Merritt Thomas. Mr. and Mrs. McCarty attend the United Presbyterian Church. He has been a life-long Democrat.

JOHN RUSSELL WILSON, who is employed as civil engineer of the National Pike for the State Highway Department of Pennsylvania, has charge of the work on National Pike through the state, and all the work on state roads in Washington and Greene Counties. He was born in 1877, on South Main Street, Washington, Pa., and is a son of Dr. T. D. M. Wilson, one of the leading physicians of this city.

Mr. Wilson was reared in Washington and attended the common schools of the city. In 1896 he graduated at Kiskiminetas Preparatory School, then entered Washington and Jefferson College, taking a special course in engineering. On leaving college he engaged in engineering work for the Pressed Steel Car Company which position he held until November, 1903, when he was appointed Civil Engineer of county road work for Washington County where he continued until February, 1906, when he resigned to accept the position as engineer of the State Highway Department. Mr. Wilson is one of the leading young business men of Washington and is a member of the Engineers' Club of Central Pennsylvania. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Washington.

In September, 1906, Mr. Wilson was married to Joanna Grace Clutter, daughter of John P. Clutter, who belongs to one of the pioneer families of the County, and to them have been born two children, Alice Elizabeth and John Russell, Jr. In politics Mr. Wilson is an active Republican.

THOMAS LEWIS, a successful oil operator, who resides on his valuable little farm of six acres, situated one mile south of McDonald, Pa., in Cecil Township, was born in England, Apr. 9, 1863. His parents were Thomas and Rachel (Leader) Lewis, who spent their lives there. The father, however, came to the United States in early life, and was for a time located in Minnesota, where he owned a farm. He later sold a farm and

returned to England, where he died when our subject was about 13 years old.

Mr. Lewis attended school in England, in his boyhood, and then came to America, Mr. Lewis finding employment at McDonald, Pa., where they lived continuously for 24 years. For a large part of this time Mr. Lewis has been connected with the oil industry. In 1890 he purchased his present farm, on which there are two producing wells.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis have seven children: Lillian, Sarah R., John T., Pearl R., William E., Elizabeth G., and Genevieve M. They attend the United Presbyterian Church, as there is not now in McDonald a Free Methodist Church, to which denomination Mr. Lewis belongs. Mr. Lewis casts his vote with the Republican party. He is a well known and respected citizen.

DANIEL BLACK (SCHWARTZ), who was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, came to America prior to the Revolutionary War, settling in Cumberland County, Pa. In 1800 he located at Chambersburg and died there in advanced age. He was married in Germany and had two sons, Daniel and George. Daniel, who retained the old family name of Schwartz, settled in Knox County, Ill., where his descendants are yet to be found, and died when over eighty years of age.

George Black, the second son of the founder of the family and the progenitor of the Washington County Blacks, was born in Cumberland County, Pa., and was reared on the home farm and also learned milling. He carried on both industries and it is said he hauled many a load of flour all the way to Baltimore and to Philadelphia. In 1820 he went to Chambersburg, Adams County, Pa., where he learned the tobacco and cigar trade and in the same year came to Washington and embarked in a tobacco and cigar business in which he continued until his retirement in 1852. He was the originator of the "Stogie" cigar, so called from the old Conestoga wagons which were of Pennsylvania build and were in almost universal use at that time in carrying freight over the old National Turnpike Road. In 1856-7 Mr. Black erected the house on the corner of Wheeling street and Lincoln avenue, in which he resided until his death, January 30, 1862. For a period of some forty years he was a director in the Franklin Bank, now the First National Bank of Washington.

In 1832, Mr. Black was married to Julia Schaffer, a daughter of Jacob Schaffer, who was one of the early

jewelers and watch and clock makers at Washington, and died there in 1852, aged ninety-six years and four months. Mr. and Mrs. Black were the parents of eight children, as follows: Jacob, who died in California, in 1890; Martha, who married A. J. Montgomery; George W., who married M. Belle Crall; Mary, who married Elbridge G. Cracraft; and four who died in childhood. The mother of this family died July 19, 1865.

Of the above family, Martha Black married Andrew Jackson Montgomery, who died December 19, 1902. He was a son of Hon. William and Matilda (Duvall) Montgomery, the former of whom was one of Washington County's distinguished citizens. William Montgomery was graduated from Washington College, in 1839, after which he began the study of law under John L. Gow, and was admitted to the bar in 1841. His rise was rapid and brilliant, and in 1845 he was appointed district attorney by Governor Shunk. In 1848 he received the Democratic nomination for State senator, and in 1854 was nominated for Congress and during that campaign made some of the most powerful speeches of his life. In 1856 he was elected to Congress and two years later was re-elected. He was known as one of the party leaders and was the author of the "Crittenden-Montgomery Resolution" concerning the admission of Kansas to statehood. He was an eloquent orator and an eminent lawyer. He left three children: Andrew Jackson, James and William. Two children were born to Andrew Jackson and Martha (Black) Montgomery: Elizabeth, who is the wife of O. A. Beverstock, who resides at Orange, N. J.; and George, who resides with his mother, at Washington, Pa.

J. K. SMITH, M. D., one of the successful and leading physicians of Charleroi, Pa., who, in point of service, is the oldest practitioner in this city, has been a resident here since 1890, when the town was first laid out. He was born July 26, 1868, near Claysville, Washington County, Pa., and is a son of George and Margaret (Knox) Smith, prominent farming people of Claysville, Pa.

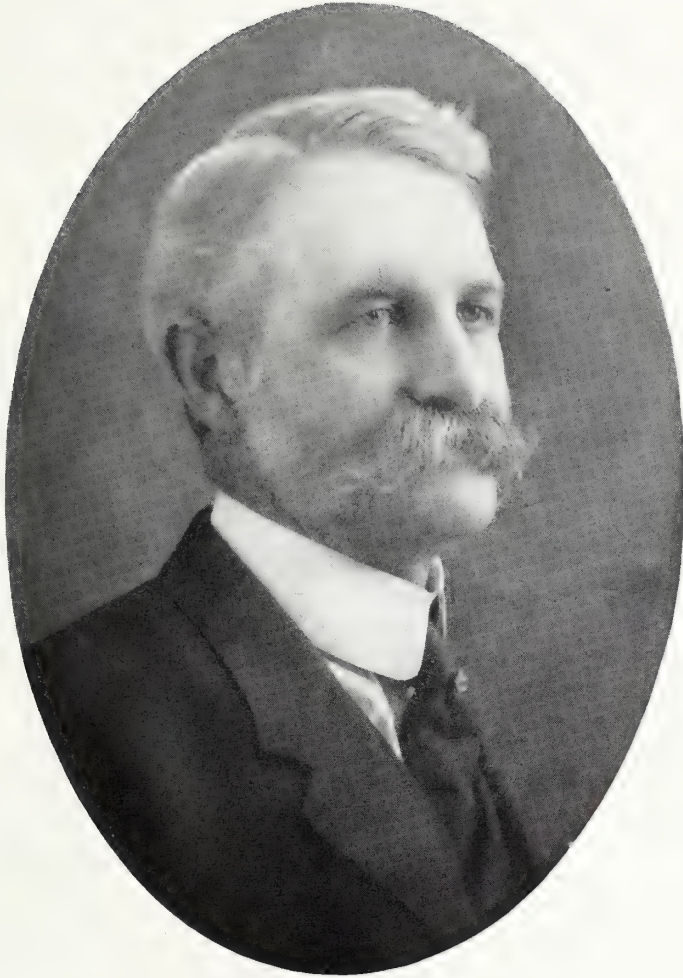
Dr. Smith was reared in Claysville, where he attended the local schools after which he taught in Buffalo, Morris and Franklin townships for six years. After spending one year at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore, Md., he entered the Western Pennsylvania Medical College, from which he graduated in 1888. He first embarked in the practice of medicine at Anderson, Pa., remaining there two years. In 1890 he came to Charleroi, the town having been just platted, and here he has met with well merited success, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens, his practice having grown in volume, with the ever increasing popula-

tion of the village. He was a member of the first school board of Charleroi, and is a member of the county and State medical societies. He is the present surgeon for the Pennsylvania Railroad, and belongs to the Masonic order, being a member of the Commandery.

On March 4, 1891, Dr. Smith was united in marriage with Ora Ackinson, of West Middletown, Pa., and they have one son, George, a student at the Washington and Jefferson College. Dr. Smith has his office and his residence at the corner of Fifth street and Washington avenue.

CHARLES N. BRADY, president of the Hazel-Atlas Glass Company, is one of the most prominent and highly respected citizens of Washington. He was born in Wheeling, W. Va., and was there reared and educated. Since leaving school he has been engaged in the manufacture of glass, having come to Washington about twenty-two years ago, when he organized the Hazel Glass Company, and some years later, the Atlas Glass Company. Subsequently the two companies were consolidated under the present style of the Hazel-Atlas Glass Company. This immense concern now consists of five large plants, three of which are located in Washington, Pa., namely, Hazel Factory No. 1, Hazel Factory No. 2 and the Atlas Factory. The other two are located respectively at Wheeling, W. Va., and at Clarksburg, W. Va. The product consists of packing goods, fruit jars and various other glass specialties, and the combined plants give employment to an army of some 2,000 persons.

Mr. Brady is a thoroughly practical man in his line of industry. Years ago, before his advent in Washington, and while he was connected with the Riverside Glass Works in Wellsburg, W. Va., he initiated the exclusive use of natural gas in the manufacture of glassware, and he has ever since been on the alert to grasp and utilize new ideas in the art of glass manufacture. He has thus won his present high position in this industry by continued mental application to everything connected therewith, and has had the satisfaction of seeing the concerns with which he has been an official maintain a high degree of prosperity. Everything about the several plants of the Hazel-Atlas Glass Company, both in Washington and elsewhere, is of the most modern and practical type, old machinery being promptly relegated to the junk heap with each new discovery or improvement in the methods of manufacture. Thus, as one of the leaders in the great industrial era in which we are now living, Mr. Brady has made his mark, and he can afford to feel some inward satisfaction in the fact that his individual exertions have helped forward the car of progress, assisted in providing a livelihood to some thou-



CHARLES N. BRADY



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sands of his fellow creatures, and contributed in no unimportant degree to the general prosperity of our common country. Mr. Brady is also a stockholder in the Highland Glass Company of Washington; a director in the Washington Trust Company; a director in the Citizens' National Bank, and a trustee in Washington and Jefferson College.

Mr. Brady was married April 21, 1881, to Mary E. Paxton, of Wellsburg, W. Va., a daughter of Elisha W. Paxton, and they have three children: Flora P., wife of Sydney B. Donnan; R. Meldrum Brady and Mary Louise Brady.

JOSEPH G. ULERY, a highly respected citizen and retired farmer, whose estate of 500 acres of fine land, all in one piece, is situated two miles southwest of Scenery Hill, Pa., was born on this farm, in West Bethlehem Township, Washington County, January 30, 1831, a son of David and Lucinda (Guthrie) Ulery.

David Ulery was born in West Bethlehem Township after his father, Stephen Ulery, had come from east of the Alleghany Mountains and settled in this section. Stephen Ulery built the old Ulery mills. He died in advanced years at Ten-Mile. David Ulery succeeded to his father's possessions and lived on the farm now owned by his son, Joseph G., having 700 acres, which he devoted mainly to cattle and sheep raising. He was a responsible man and leading citizen of his township through life, gave support to the church and upheld the laws. He did not improve his land to any large extent beyond clearing it, being satisfied with a small, but comfortable, house and simple surroundings. In politics he was a Democrat. His death occurred in 1879, when he was seventy-five years of age. He was twice married, first to Lucinda Guthrie, a daughter of Robert Guthrie. She died leaving two sons, Joseph G. and Eli, and her burial was at Pigeon Creek Baptist Church, she having been a consistent member of that religious body. David Ulery married Sarah Drake for his second wife, and they had nine children: James, Elizabeth, Henrietta, Sarah, Arabella, Isabella, Jacob, Rufus and Simon.

Joseph G. Ulery gained his first knowledge of books in the old log schoolhouse near his home and later attended Carmichael's College. After returning home he went into the stock business and followed stock buying through the county for three years. After his first marriage he settled down on the present farm and has continued here ever since. Mr. Ulery has been one of the largest and most successful stock and sheep raisers in this section of the county. Formerly he kept 800 head of sheep, but has reduced them to 400 head. He has thirty-five acres of land yet wooded and has put up all the farm buildings now standing, including residence, one tenant house, two sheep barns and all the other structures necessary for

extensive agricultural operations. Mr. Ulery is a charter stockholder in the Scenery Hill Bank.

On October 9, 1865, Mr. Ulery was married to Sarah Detrick, a daughter of Abraham and Eliza Detrick. She died leaving no issue, and he married, secondly, Sarah Bigler, a daughter of Jacob and Mary (Iams) Bigler. Jacob Bigler was born and educated in West Bethlehem Township. His wife, who was a daughter of William and Delilah Iams, died December 1, 1889, and was buried at the North Ten-Mile Baptist Church. They had the following children: Sarah, who is the wife of Joseph G. Ulery; Lizzie, who is the wife of B. Richardson, of Bentleyville; Hannah, who married Homer Lewis, of Harmony, Beaver County, Pa.; Abraham, who married Mattie Crispin; Emma, who married John Rose, of Greene County, Pa.; Ella, who is deceased; and Nannie, wife of W. J. Crawford, residing at Bentleyville, Pa. Jacob Bigler was a farmer through all his active life and now lives retired near Martin's Mill. He is a Republican in his political views, but has never consented to hold any public office. His father was Israel Bigler, who also was born in West Bethlehem Township, this being one of the old pioneer families.

Mr. Ulery has always voted with the Democratic party. He has led too busy a life to desire to add to his cares by ever accepting public office. He is a member of the North Ten-Mile Baptist Church.

WILLIAM HAZLETT, a well known citizen and successful farmer and wool grower, residing on his valuable farm of 117 acres, situated in South Franklin Township, Washington County, Pa., belongs to an old family of this section and was born in this township, September 1, 1855. His parents were William and Margaret Catherine (Dickerson) Hazlett, and his grandfather was Samuel Hazlett, who was one of the early settlers.

William Hazlett was born March 6, 1819, spent a long and respected life in this section and died in honored old age, February 4, 1900. In his political views he was a Republican. His sterling character made him a man of value to his community and he frequently served usefully in township offices. He was a faithful member of the Presbyterian Church. He was married (first) to Margaret Catherine Dickerson, who was a daughter of the Hon. Joshua Dickerson, who was in the State Legislature from 1810 to 1817, with the exception of the year 1815. He was also familiarly known as Gen. Dickerson. His father was Henry Dickerson, who settled in this neighborhood prior to the year 1773. Mrs. William Hazlett died April 21, 1863, and is survived by the following children: Rebecca, who married Louis Hamilton, of Barberton, Ohio; Addison, who lives in Amwell Township; Matilda, who married William McClenathan, of Amwell Township; William, of South Franklin Township; and Samuel L.,

of Amwell Township. William Hazlett was married (second) to Comfort A. West, of Harrison County, Ohio, who survived him for a short time.

William Hazlett, bearing his father's name, has spent his life in South Franklin Township, going to school in boyhood with many of his neighbors who have been friends since those early days and with whom he has often combined to advance the general welfare of this section. He has always been particularly interested in the public schools and for many years has been a school director in the independent district in which he lives, and is now president of the school board of this district. He has given much time and careful thought to school matters and has the satisfaction of knowing that no part of the county has more intelligent or better trained pupils than has this independent district. Mr. Hazlett has served in other township offices, having formerly been treasurer of the school board and also has served as road supervisor. In his political views he is a Republican.

On September 12, 1882, Mr. Hazlett was married to Miss Anna B. Luellen, who was born in Amwell Township, Washington County, Pa., and is a daughter of Jonathan Luellen, who was once a well-known resident of that section. Mr. and Mrs. Hazlett have had six children, namely: Harry J., Arthur H., Esten L., Charles A., Helen M. and Elizabeth, all of whom survive except the eldest. Mr. Hazlett and family are members of Bethel Presbyterian Church at Van Buren.

S. H. BELL, a well known business man of Midway, Pa., who owns a first-class barber shop and the building in which it is located, has been a resident of this borough since 1875. He was born in Armstrong County, Pa., and is a son of G. W. Bell and Elizabeth (Starr) Bell, and a grandson of Benjamin Bell and of Jacob Starr.

The parents of Mr. Bell are both deceased and their burial took place in Armstrong County. They reared a large family, as follows: Anna, who married John Murphy; William, who never married; Benjamin, who married Priscilla Wise; Jacob, who married Anna Rumeal; James, who married Maggie Banks; Jane, now deceased, who was the wife of William Brannan; Mary, who married Daniel Breck; Sarah and Esther, twins, the former of whom is the wife of Joseph Whiten, Esther being deceased; G. W. Bell, Jr; John, married a Miss Longstreet, deceased; Margaret, who is the wife of J. Coonsharar, and Priscilla, wife of James Church. The father of Mr. Bell was a carpenter by trade and he was a veteran of the Civil War. His sons William, Benjamin, Jacob and James also served in the Civil War, William enlisting twice.

S. H. Bell is a self-made man and has been self-supporting since his boyhood. After attending school for a short period, he went to boating on the Allegheny River.

Later he engaged in coal mining and after being thus occupied for a time, learned the barber's trade. In 1875 he established himself in business at Midway, where he subsequently conducted a general store and also a livery stable.

In 1870 Mr. Bell married Miss Eleanor Stitt, who is a daughter of Elias and Mahala (Ring) Stitt, of Columbiana County, Ohio. The Stitt family numbered the following children—Alexander, William, Elias, Thomas, George, Eleanor, Margaret, Laura, Jane, Elizabeth, Emma and Joseph (deceased). Margaret married James Cordingly. Laura married James Brown. Jane became the wife of John Green. Elizabeth became the wife of E. P. Smith, and Emma that of Stewart Baker.

Mr. and Mrs. Bell have had children as follows: William T.; Elizabeth, who is the wife of Joseph Chambon; Anna, who is the wife of Harry Chalfant; Samuel, who married Lena Lesley; Carrie, who is the wife of Harry Bradman; and Mary, who died in her seventeenth year. In politics Mr. Bell is a Republican, as was also his father. He is identified with Midway Valley Lodge, No. 888, I. O. O. F., and he and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

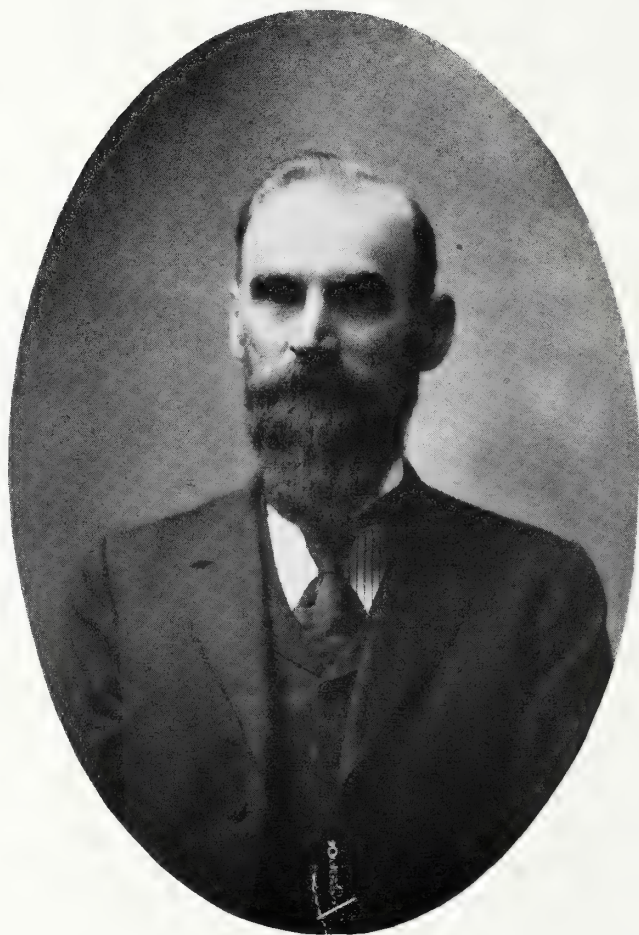
DAVID BARNES, general merchant at Barnes Crossing, Washington County, Pa., and a leading citizen of Jefferson Township, was born in Brooke County, W. Va., April 6, 1858, and is a son of Firman and Temperance (Steel) Barnes. Both parents died in West Virginia, the father in 1885, and the mother in 1895.

David Barnes completed his school attendance in his native place and then learned the carpenter's trade at which he worked there for two years, residing at Colliers. From that place he came to his present location near Avella on February 4, 1886, and has resided in Jefferson Township ever since. He built several houses in Jefferson Township, showing good workmanship and then purchased farming land in Jefferson and Independence Townships, fifty-three acres of which he still owns. A part of his land he laid off in lots which are known as the Barnes plan of lots. He purchased his place of business from John Sutherland, in 1886, and deals in general merchandise, feed and flour and mining implements. For three years he was postmaster at what was known as Bushfield, but the introduction of the rural mail route resulted in the abolition of that office. In politics he is a Democrat. For three years he served as school director, but at present holds no public office, giving all of his attention to his business.

On June 28, 1883, Mr. Barnes was married to Miss Emma Virginia Sutherland, a daughter of John and Eleanor Sutherland, and they have two children—David Alvin, who is attending a theological college at Adrian, Mich.; and Willard Austin, who is now employed in







GEORGE H. MILLER, M.D.

Wheeling as a bookkeeper and is enrolled with the Lincoln-Jefferson University, of Hammond, Ind., in the business, commerce and finance department. Mr. Barnes and family are members of the M. P. Church of Bethel, of which he is one of the trustees.

JOHN J. WELLS, whose well improved farm of 140 acres is situated in Jefferson Township and is devoted to general agriculture, was born in Independence Township, Washington County, Pa., August 26, 1848, and is a son of Cyrus and Jane (Rea) Wells.

Cyrus Wells was a respected citizen and successful farmer of Washington County and for many years served in various township offices in Independence Township. He died in 1883, having survived his wife for many years. They were worthy members of the Presbyterian Church and their burial was in Cross Creek Cemetery.

John J. Wells was educated in the schools of Independence Township and at an academy at Cadiz, Ohio. He then returned to the home farm and has resided in Washington County ever since, with the exception of two years he spent on a California ranch, and two years following his marriage, when he resided near Mingo, Ohio. In 1879 he came to his present farm which is very valuable property. He has never tested for oil or gas, but has sold a top vein of coal to great advantage. He has one of the best improved properties in the township, having erected all the substantial farm buildings and but recently completed a thoroughly modern, up-to-date residence, in which have been installed water-pipes and heating apparatus of improved kind, with other comforts.

In February, 1877, Mr. Wells was married to Miss Clara A. Amspoker, a daughter of John Amspoker, and they have five children, to all of whom excellent educational advantages have been given. Mary Alice, the eldest daughter, is an accomplished stenographer and is in the employ of the Pittsburg Paint Supply Company, at Pittsburg. Cyrus C. married Fanny Grigsby. John A. married Miss Eddie Coggins, and has a home circle of his own. Clifford and Clara Belle both reside at home. Mr. Wells and family are members of the Presbyterian Church at Independence, in which he has been an elder for twenty years. In his political views he is a Democrat and he has served in the offices of school director and supervisor. He is one of the representative citizens of Jefferson Township.

GEORGE H. MILLER, M. D., physician and surgeon at McDonald, Pa., has been a resident of this place for almost twenty-five years and has taken part in the development of the borough, serving as one of the members of its first Council and first school board. Dr. Miller was

born near Claysville, Pa., April 23, 1846, and is a son of Christopher and Sarah J. Miller.

The parents of Dr. Miller were also natives of Pennsylvania and they were married in 1840. They became the parents of six sons and three daughters, the former bearing the following names: Leamon, Calvin, George H., Charles W., William and John, and of these, Leamon, William and John are deceased. The daughters are: Mary Jane; Margaret, who is the wife of John Holmes; and Frances E., who is the widow of Bruce Ramage.

Dr. Miller attended the district schools of Donegal Township, the Southwestern State Normal School at California and the Mound school at Millsboro, after which he taught school for some five years in different sections of Washington County. In 1867 he began the study of medicine with Dr. John Kelly, now of Washington, Pa., and in the fall of 1870, he attended lectures at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. He then opened a drug business at Burgettstown which he conducted until the fall of 1872, in the meanwhile continuing his medical studies, and then entered the Miami Medical College at Cincinnati, from which he was graduated in March, 1873. After a medical practice of eighteen months, at Claysville, he moved to Midway and four years later to Imperial, in Allegheny County. He remained there for eight years, after which he came to McDonald and at first conducted a drug store, which he later discontinued.

Dr. Miller was married May 30, 1872, to Miss Frances E. Woodburn, a daughter of John and Margaret Woodburn, of Burgettstown. Mrs. Miller has three surviving sisters. The children of Dr. and Mrs. Miller are: Anna M., William M., George F. and John Stanley. Dr. Miller and wife attend the United Presbyterian Church. In politics he is a Republican.

NATHANIEL E. HARRIS, the genial proprietor of "The Irondale," the leading hotel of Donora, was born June 8, 1862, at Rochester, N. Y.

His parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Harris, removed with their son to Corry, Pa., when he was three years of age, and he was reared in that town, attending the public schools there, and afterward going to college in Meadville, Pa.

When he reached the age of twenty, not desiring to succeed his father who was ready to retire from active business, "Nat" left Corry and became connected with the firm of S. Sternberger & Co., of Philadelphia, a position which he held for twenty-two years, traveling from Chicago to the coast in their interests, making his headquarters in Chicago for about fifteen years.

In 1902 Mr. Harris came to Donora and in partnership with C. L. Egbert, of Bradford, purchased from C. F.



Cardon, "The Irondale," the first licensed hotel in the town. This house has always upheld its reputation for being strictly first class in every particular, and is the only \$2.00 and \$2.50 hostelry in the borough. In 1906 Mr. Harris bought out the interests of his partner, and since that time has conducted "The Irondale" alone, always careful to preserve the high standard of the place.

In the year 1896 Mr. Harris was married in Bradford, Pa., to Janet, daughter of Col. and Mrs. A. H. Simons, of that city, the Colonel being a well known oil producer. From this union have been born three sons: Howard, Laurence and Nathaniel E., Jr. Mrs. Harris is prominently identified with club, juvenile court and philanthropic work throughout the country.

In politics, Mr. Harris belongs to the Republican party, and is a thirty-second degree Mason, being a member of the Garden City Blue Lodge, Consistory and Shrine, all of Chicago.

C. E. HILL, cashier of the First National Bank at Scenery Hill, Pa., belongs to one of the old families of West Bethlehem Township. He was born in West Bethlehem Township, Washington County, Pa., Dec. 10, 1869, and is a son of Uriah W. and Elizabeth (Wherry) Hill, and a grandson of Robert Hill and John W. Wherry, formerly substantial farmers of West Bethlehem Township.

The parents of Mr. Hill were also natives of West Bethlehem Township and the father spent his whole life on the farm on which he was born. Uriah W. Hill died March 28, 1885. The mother died September 18, 1886, at the age of thirty-eight years. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They had three children: C. E., subject of this sketch; Mary E., who married H. L. Horn, and resides in West Bethlehem Township; and John R., who married Myrtle E. Sargent, and resides at Beallsville, Pa.

C. E. Hill learned his first lessons in the Fairview schoolhouse located not far from his home. When older he engaged in farming on the homestead and remained there until he was twenty-five years of age. After marriage he came to Scenery Hill and became identified with the First National Bank, serving as assistant cashier from June 4, 1904, until July, 1907, when he became cashier. This is one of the old and reliable financial institutions of the county and its affairs are carefully and conservatively managed.

Mr. Hill was first married November 11, 1897, to Miss Birdie E. Hosack, who died July 8, 1900, and was buried at Scenery Hill. She was a daughter of A. M. Hosack. One daughter survived her, Frances E. Mr. Hill was married (second) October 18, 1906, to Miss Maude S. Wilson, a daughter of Robert Wilson, of Lone Pine. They have one son, Howard Wilson, born June 29, 1909. Mr.

and Mrs. Hill are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Like his father, Mr. Hill is identified with the Republican party, but has never accepted any office except that of road supervisor, in which he served several years. He belongs to the local Grange and formerly was connected with the Odd Fellows.

JOHN H. MOFFITT, who was appointed comptroller of Washington County, Pa., August 25, 1909, has been a resident of Charleroi since 1891. He was born June 5, 1870, on his father's farm in West Pike Run Township, and is a son of J. T. and Mary E. (Hormell) Moffitt. His father was a farmer by occupation and his death occurred at California, Pa., in 1901. He is survived by his widow who is a resident of Charleroi.

John H. Moffitt obtained his elementary education in the district schools of West Pike Run Township, supplementing this by a course at the Southwestern State Normal, of California, Pa., and the Ohio Normal, at Ada, Ohio, where he took a commercial course. After completing his education, Mr. Moffitt returned to the farm for some time, then came to Charleroi, where he clerked in a grocery store for one year. He then conducted a meat market at California, Pa., for some years, returning to Charleroi in 1897 and conducting a meat market here for eight years. He then disposed of the market and has since been dealing extensively in stocks, bonds and real estate. On August 25, 1909, he was appointed comptroller of Washington County, his office being in the court house at Washington, Pa. Mr. Moffitt is a director in the Charleroi Savings & Trust Company. He is affiliated with the Masonic order of Charleroi, and is politically identified with the Republican party. He was united in marriage with Stella F. Odbert, a daughter of Albert Odbert.

HON. J. VERNER CLARK was born in Mt. Pleasant Township, Washington County, Pa., July 26, 1856, the oldest son of Robert Cook and Matilda (McCall) Clark, their other children being John McCall, Laura A., and William Howard.

Thomas Clark, the grandfather of Robert Cook Clark, was one of the early settlers of Washington County, coming from Carlisle in 1789 and locating in what is now Robinson Township. Mrs. Matilda McCall Clark's grandfather, Thomas McCall, came from Ireland when but a boy, and lived in Philadelphia until shortly after the Revolutionary War, when he removed to Washington County and took up about 400 acres of land in Mt. Pleasant Township. About 1854 Robert Cook Clark purchased a farm near Hickory, where he continued to reside until 1864, when he removed with his family to West Middletown, living there until his death.

J. Verner Clark received his education in the common

schools of West Middletown and at Pleasant Hill Seminary, and, later, at Washington and Jefferson College. Leaving college in 1875, he followed the occupation of farming in West Middletown until 1883, at which time he engaged in business, conducting stores first in Washington and afterward at West Middletown. He continued in business until 1894, when he was elected sheriff of Washington County on the Republican ticket. At the expiration of his term as sheriff he was elected a member of the Legislature for the session of 1899, and was re-elected for the session of 1901. Since this time Mr. Clark has served as superintendent of the Citizens' Water Company of Washington. Religiously, he is a member of the First United Presbyterian Church, of Washington.

December 8, 1887, Mr. Clark was joined in marriage with Miss Mary E. Taggart, a daughter of Rev. Samuel and Margaret (McAyeal) Taggart, both of whom were of Irish parentage. John Taggart, grandfather of Mrs. Clark, was born in County Antrim, Ireland, where he was married to Mary B. Connahan, by whom he had three sons, James, John, and Samuel. Of these sons, James was the first to leave his native land and located at Montreal, Canada, where he engaged in the shoe business. He was followed by his widowed mother and the remainder of the family in 1820. They remained a short time in Montreal, then Mrs. Taggart and the two younger sons located at Pittsburg, where John engaged in the shoe manufacturing business with great success. John Taggart, Jr., was joined in marriage with Elizabeth Orr, of Pittsburg, and had the following children: John, Robert, Samuel, William, Mary A., Tillie and Lissie. He was a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Associate Reformed Church.

Rev. Samuel Taggart, deceased, was born in County Antrim, Ireland, March 26, 1803, and his youth was spent in that country, in Montreal, Canada, and in Pittsburg. He attended the common schools, and then entered Western University of Pennsylvania. He later attended the Theological Seminary of Allegheny, from which institution he was graduated in 1834. His first charge was at West Middletown and Vernon, where he preached a period of fifteen years, then went west to Harmony, Illinois, where he was pastor of a charge for eighteen months. At the end of that time he returned to West Middletown, Washington County, Pa., where he was pastor of the church until 1884, at which time he retired from active ministerial duties. He died in West Middletown, October 21, 1885. A thorough Christian and of the most active type, he left an imprint on the affairs of that community, which time has not effaced. He was originally a Free Soiler, and became a Republican upon the organization of that party.

Rev. Samuel Taggart was married July 18, 1839, to Margaret McAyeal, a daughter of Robert McAyeal. Her

father was born in Belfast, Ireland, in 1784, and when a young man immigrated to Pittsburg, Pa., where he engaged in the mercantile business. He married Rebecca Matthews, who was born in Ireland and was six years old when brought by her parents to Wilmington, Del. To them were born the following: Margaret, Sarah, James, Robert, Rebecca (wife of Alexander McKeever), Nancy, (wife of Rev. Reed), and Mary (wife of Dr. McComey). Mr. McAyeal was a Democrat, and later a Republican in politics. He was a member of the Covenanter Church. He passed from this life in 1865, aged eighty-one years, and his widow died May 1, 1889, in her ninety-sixth year. Samuel and Margaret Taggart had three children, as follows: Robert, Samuel A. and Mary E., wife of the gentleman whose name heads this sketch.

Mr. and Mrs. Clark have one daughter, Margaret, who resides with them at their home at No. 48 North avenue, East Washington.

JOHN WILMER GRUBBS, a leading citizen of Canonsburg, who served as the first burgess of South Canonsburg and for six years was a member of the borough council, has resided in the vicinity of Canonsburg since 1874 and has occupied his present comfortable home since May 1, 1892. He was born at Allegheny, Pa., March 27, 1847, and is a son of John William and Margaret (Leech) Grubbs, and a grandson of Jacob and Nancy (Weise) Grubbs.

The Grubbs and the Weise families both came to America from Holland and the great-grandfathers were Revolutionary soldiers. Jacob Grubbs, the grandfather, was a soldier in the War of 1812, and after his return he engaged in freighting between Philadelphia and Kentucky and to Fort Sandusky. He was accustomed to the roughest kind of employment and lived in a day when the drinking of spirits was very general, but he never touched a drop of liquor in his life. He was a man of great physical strength and lived to be ninety-five years of age, dying in 1879. Upon his return from the War of 1812 he settled on Squirrel Hill, near Pittsburg and as he passed through what is now Canonsburg, in 1813, while in Allegheny, enroute, he was offered forty acres of land for a mare he owned. This offer he refused and went on to Butler County for a time but later returned to Allegheny City. There were three sons and one daughter born to Jacob and Nancy Grubbs, namely: John William; Sarah, who married Reuben Powell, died in Butler County, leaving two sons—John and Reuben Powell; Joseph, who was a farmer and carpenter, died in Butler County and his family resides at Sharpsburg; and Hiram, who moved to Chicago to make his home with a daughter.

John William Grubbs, father of John Wilmer, was born in Butler County, Pa. He was a silversmith by trade



and at the time of his death, September 26, 1847, was living in Allegheny City, being at that time only twenty-six years old. He married Margaret Leech, who was born in Fayette County, Pa., and was a daughter of Wilmer and Mary (Hull) Leech. Great-grandmother Leech came to Philadelphia to live with her two maiden aunts, who later died there of cholera and she was reared by a family named Wilmer and in that manner the name was introduced into the Grubbs family, although no forefather bore it. After the death of her husband, the widow of John Grubbs worked as a tailoress and thus took care of her infant son. After a widowhood of six years she married Samuel Lane and four children were born to this union; the one survivor being Samuel Lane, who lives at Murry Hill. Two children died in infancy and one at the age of nineteen years. The mother died December 16, 1893.

John Wilmer Grubbs remained with his mother through childhood and early youth and attended school, the old Third Ward, at Allegheny City, under Prof. L. H. Eaton, until he was about fifteen years old, when he entered the Reynolds bit factory and endeavored to learn that business but after trying it for about nine months he gave up and went to work for the Kendalls, German gardeners, earning one dollar a week, with board. His duties sometimes included picking berries almost all day and night, when the season was on, and later he sold berries and vegetables. He visited his home on Saturday nights, this being his only free time. He remained there until he was seventeen years old and when he left he enlisted for service in the Civil War, entering Co. H, 193rd Pa. Vol. Inf., for 100 days and was sent to Havre de Grace. He was discharged November 9, 1864, and on February 8, 1865, he re-enlisted in Co. F, 87th Pa. Vol. Inf., to serve one year or during the continuance of the war, but received his honorable discharge on June 27, 1865, at Philadelphia. Almost at the close of his service, Mr. Grubbs was so seriously wounded that he was sent to the Mower General Hospital, Philadelphia, this accident happening on April 2, 1865. A rifle ball entered his left breast, between the sixth and seventh ribs, just escaping the heart, this wound being received while his regiment was charging the city of Petersburg, he at the time trying to aid a comrade. After his injury he was taken to the city hospital at Washington, D. C., and was without food from Saturday until the following Tuesday. He occupied bed No. 28, in the Lincoln Hospital and was there visited by the revered and sympathetic President himself, whose tender heart was always touched by the sufferings of his soldiers.

Mr. Grubbs returned to Allegheny County as soon as able and later learned the painter's trade at which he

worked for a number of years. Since coming to Canonsburg he has identified himself vitally with the town and his merits as a citizen have been recognized. During his many years of public service he proved himself honest and efficient. While a Republican in his own political views, during his official life he let no political influence sway him from what he deemed best for the general welfare.

Mr. Grubbs was married November 8, 1868, to Miss Lucinda Smeigh. Her father was Michael Smeigh, and she was born at Pittsburg but was living in Allegheny at the time of her marriage. Her people came to America from Baden, Germany. They had the following children born to them: John Wilmer, Margaret, Lucy E., Albert L., Robert S., Frank L., George S., Samuel L., Harry T., Jessie L., and Walter A., eleven in all. John Wilmer, bearing his father's name, was born March 30, 1873, and resides at Wellsville, Ohio, where he has a family of his own. He was a member of Co. B, 18th Pa. Vol. Inf., a corporal under Capt. Bigger, in the Spanish-American War. Margaret, the eldest daughter, was born December 27, 1869, and resides at home. Lucy E., the second daughter, was born August 2, 1871, and resides at home. Albert L. Grubbs was born February 17, 1876, and he, like his older brother, was a member of Co. B, 18th Pa. Vol. Inf., and served in the Spanish-American War. He resides at New Brighton, Pa. Robert S. Grubbs was born September 20, 1877, and died of cholera, August 10, 1902, in the Philippine Islands, and is buried at Laoag, Province of Ilocos Norte. He was a volunteer in the 18th Pa. Inf., and served three years in the U. S. Army and at the time of death was sergeant of Co. K, 20th Inf. He was a brave and daring young man. He served as a scout and later was detailed to the commissary department but resigned that service. Frank L. Grubbs, was born May 4, 1879, and resides at Canonsburg with wife and two children. George S. Grubbs was born March 21, 1881, and resides with his wife and one daughter, at Portland, Ore. Samuel L. Grubbs was born December 31, 1886, and resides with wife and one child, at Memphis, Tenn. Harry T. Grubbs was born December 31, 1886, and resides at Cleveland, Ohio, with wife and one son. Jessie L. was born January 27, 1890, and Walter A. April 11, 1892, and both reside with their parents.

Mr. Grubbs has been very closely connected with Grand Army matters and is a member and adjutant of Sergeant Thomas Paxton Post, No. 126, of which he was commander for six years.

JOSEPH REED, one of Cecil Township's best known citizens, living retired on his valuable farm of 206 acres, situated in Washington County, Pa., was born on this





JOSEPH REED (1)



JOSEPH REED (2)



JOSEPH REED (3)



farm April 30, 1843. His parents were Joseph and Martha (Anderson) Reed.

The Reed family is of Scotch-Irish ancestry. The great-grandfather of the present bearer of the name of Joseph Reed, was David Reed, who was born on the ocean, about 1700, during the voyage of his parents to America. This family located in Lancaster County, Pa., and when David Reed reached manhood he married a daughter of Capt. Caldwell, who commanded a company of soldiers in the Revolutionary War that was known as "the Blue Hen's Chickens," a Delaware contingent. They had children as follows: Molly, Nancy, Jane, Rebecca, Lydia, John and David. Later, accepting an invitation from Capt. Croghan to inspect land in Washington County, with a view of settlement, David, the grandfather of our subject, and John Reed visited what is now Mt. Pleasant Township and early in 1777 acquired land here. In the fall of the year, David Reed returned to Lancaster County and married Margaret May and in the following spring they came to their wilderness home in what was then called the Washington land. On September 20, 1784, they had Gen. Washington as a guest, then truly regarded as an honor, but their pride was considerably lessened when it was subsequently discovered that their distinguished visitor not only owned all the Washington land by patent, but insisted on pressing his claims. Long arguments and some legal procedure followed, all of which may be found detailed in the county annals, the result being that Mr. Reed and other innocent settlers were obliged to give up their homesteads without compensation for improvements. Both John and David Reed purchased land in Cecil Township, the latter acquiring 300 acres, and he moved to this land and lived upon it until he died, September 30, 1824. His widow survived until November 19, 1840. They had five sons and one daughter: Alexander, David, Mary (Murray), John, James and Joseph.

Joseph Reed, son of David and Margaret (May) Reed, was born April 30, 1796, and always lived on his father's homestead in Cecil Township, where he died in 1885, his long life having been one of usefulness, kindness and benevolence. He was married (first) in 1821 to Elizabeth Alexander, who died without issue, in 1822. He married (second) Anna McLean and four children were born to that union. His third marriage was to Martha Anderson, who was born October 2, 1816, a daughter of Matthew Anderson, of Chartiers Township. She died October 2, 1882, three years before Mr. Reed's decease. Eight children were born to them: Elizabeth, who is the wife of David White, of Canonsburg; John, who died September 21, 1863, in Indiana; Matthew Anderson Reed, who lives in Allegheny, Pa.; Thomas Alexander, who lives at Pasadena, Cal.; Joseph; George Murray Reed, who is a resident of Newville, Pa., and is a U. P.

minister; Julia A., who is the wife of Alonzo Hemphill, of Houston, Pa.; and Campbell Ledlie, who lives in Houston, Pa. Joseph Reed, Sr., served in township offices and for many years was a justice of the peace. On February 15, 1854, he was ordained an elder in the Chartiers United Presbyterian Church, but later severed his relations with that body in order to unite with the church at Venice, which was much nearer his home.

Joseph Reed received his schooling in Cecil Township and since reaching man's estate has devoted himself closely to agricultural pursuits. For many years he raised a large amount of stock and made a specialty of high grade sheep. Being a representative citizen of his community he has frequently been tendered public office and is serving in his second term as justice of the peace. In politics he has always been identified with the Republican party.

On July 11, 1883, Mr. Reed was married to Miss Ella C. Cabbage, a daughter of John and Mary (Hutchison) Cabbage, and they have three children: Myrtle, Joseph Houston and Ethel E., the latter of whom was educated at Muskingum College, Ohio. Mr. Reed is a director in the Citizens' Trust Company of Canonsburg. With his family he belongs to the United Presbyterian Church at Venice.

FRANK KOCHER, who is assistant manager of the Ellsworth Supply Company, at Cokeburg, Pa., was born at Allentown, Pa., in May, 1884, and his education was obtained in the schools of his native place.

Mr. Kocher entered into business at Allentown and was connected with a hat store there for some time. He went from there to Midway, Washington County, entering the employ of the Federal Supply Company and from there went with the same company to McDonald, where he remained for two years. Then he came to Cokeburg and assumed the duties of his present position with the Ellsworth Supply Company. Mr. Kocher is recognized as an able and reliable business man.

On October 15, 1908, Mr. Kocher was married to Miss Effie Koldyke, a daughter of R. T. Koldyke, formerly of Canonsburg. In politics, Mr. Kocher is a Republican and he has served on the borough council and also as school director.

JAMES BUCHANAN MONTGOMERY, a prosperous farmer and stock raiser of East Finley Township, and also one of the stockholders and directors in the Farmers' National Bank, of Claysville, Pa., was born in this township, July 27, 1856, son of Silas and Margaret (Elliot) Montgomery. He is a grandson of Hugh Montgomery, who was born in Ireland in 1780, and who, when a young man, emigrated to this country, landing in Philadelphia. From there Hugh came to Washington



County and in October, 1803, took up 200 acres of land situated about seven miles southeast of the present town of Claysville, on the head waters of Big Wheeling Creek. Here he built a log cabin and began the work of developing his farm. He married in 1808, Ruth Enlow, of East Finley Township, and their children were, Susanna (Mrs. Thornberry), born February 20, 1810; Anne (Mrs. Sprowls), born November 17, 1811; James, born October 23, 1813 (moved to Ohio); John, born November 5, 1815; Jesse, born September 27, 1817; William, born July 23, 1819; Rebecca (Mrs. Post), born May 24, 1821; Phoebe (Mrs. Martin), born November 14, 1823; Alexander, born August 6, 1825; Mary (Mrs. Sprowls), born May 13, 1828; and Silas, born June 18, 1830. Of the above mentioned children, James and Phoebe moved to Ohio, John and Jesse settled in East Finley Township; William resided in Washington Borough for many years, where he kept a store and was justice of the peace. In addition to the land which Hugh Montgomery took up one coming to Washington County, he afterwards purchased over 600 acres more. At his death he bequeathed 150 acres to each of his six sons. In addition to carrying on agriculture, he dealt largely in stock. In politics he was a Democrat. He died May 17, 1847, aged 67 years; his wife died July 22, of the same year at the age of sixty-one.

Silas Montgomery, who was the youngest son of his parents, was born in East Finley Township, Washington County. He received a limited schooling and was brought up to farm life and labor on the paternal homestead. He married, September 7, 1855, Margaret, daughter of William Elliott, of Morris Township. Of this union there were two children, James Buchanan and Elliott Wilson, the latter born October 31, 1857, died September 15, 1877. Silas Montgomery died August 27, 1883, after which his widow made her home with her son James B., until her own death, which took place February 17, 1902. She is buried by the side of her husband in East Finley Cemetery. Silas Montgomery at his death owned a considerable amount of property. He belonged to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church and in politics was a Democrat. He was one of the founders of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church at Fairview.

James Buchanan Montgomery was given a practical common school education and learned farming under his father, which occupation he has since followed successfully. He has continued to reside on the old homestead, the property now consisting of 373 acres, and he devotes his chief attention to stock raising. In politics he is a Democrat, and is now serving his second term of five years as justice of the peace. He is also assessor and has served creditably in other township offices.

He was married August 22, 1878, to Kate, daughter of Samuel Hunt of West Finley Township, and their chil-

dren have been as follows: Ross, married Pearl Sprowls and resides in the State of Kansas; Silas, now deceased; Ida, married Elsworth Farrell, of West Finley and resides in Washington; Robert, a student at Chicago University, taking a medical course; Janettie, wife of W. E. Howley, resides in South Dakota; Samuel, married Emma Lawrence, of West Finley and resides in Kansas; Lucinda, a school teacher in Chartiers Township; Rosella, resides at home; Catherine, now deceased; Clara B., at home.

Mr. Montgomery belongs to the United Brethren Church, of which he is a trustee. He is a Democrat politically. He has a large sawmill on his property which he operates. His stock raising operations are directed chiefly to the raising of Short-horn cattle.

REMEMBRANCE H. RUSH, cashier of the First National Bank, and treasurer of the borough of Charleroi, Pa., was born October 17, 1869, in Clarksville, Greene County, Pa., and is a son of William and Martha J. (Hughes) Rush.

Jacob Rush, a descendant of John Rush, who was an officer in Cromwell's army, and ancestor of Benjamin Rush, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was the great-grandfather of our subject, and was born in 1738 in Fairfax County, Va. In 1792 he moved to Greene County, Pa., where on May 3, 1793, the commonwealth of Pennsylvania granted him a patent on 163 acres of land in Morgan Township, where his death occurred in 1820, the land being known now as the old Rush homestead. His son Matthias Rush, and grandfather of our subject, was born and reared on this farm, and became one of the prominent farmers of the county.

William Rush, father of the subject of this sketch, was born on this farm, October 20, 1825, and died April 21, 1897, in Greene County, Pa. He was a farmer and stock dealer and married Martha Josephine Hughes, a native of Fayette County, Pa., whose father, Remembrance Hughes, was one of the pioneers in the gold fields of California, and after whom our subject was named. The latter's mother, who is a resident of Allegheny County, Pa., is the mother of eight children, as follows: Matthias A., a resident of Allegheny City, Pa., and a contractor by trade; Belle M., wife of Robert Crawford; Remembrance H., whose name begins this article; Ophelia Frances; Juelda L.; Mary Elizabeth; Benjamin F. (deceased), and Cuba. William Rush was a soldier in the Civil War, serving as a member of Co. F, 1st Pa. Vol. Cav. Enlisting August 15, 1861, he was discharged January 15, 1863, on account of disability.

Remembrance H. Rush was reared on his father's farm and educated in the local schools. In 1891, when the borough of Charleroi was laid out, he came to this locality and in partnership with H. H. Penny established

the first grocery store here. In 1894 he removed to Pittsburgh, where he entered the employ of The H. J. Heintz Co., with whom he continued until 1896, in which year he became an employe of the Carnegie Steel Company, now the United States Steel Corporation. He continued with them until 1898, when he accepted a position as cashier of the First National Bank of Charleroi.

Mr. Rush is a Republican in politics, and is now serving as treasurer of the borough of Charleroi. He is fraternally a Mason, and a member of the Charleroi Blue Lodge, No. 615; the Monongahela Chapter, No. 249; the McKean Commandery, No. 80; the Imperial Council of Shriners of the Syrian Temple of Pittsburgh.

HON. GEORGE H. POWELSON, burgess of Midway, Pa., and one of the borough's substantial and representative citizens, has been a resident here ever since he left school. He was born at Cross Creek, Washington County, Pa., May 1, 1864, and is a son of Lewis and Mary Jane (McElheney) Powelson.

The parents of Mr. Powelson are well known and respected residents of Cross Creek, where they have lived for many years and where the father still conducts a wagon making shop. Of their children George H. was the eldest, the other being: William M.; Della, who married David Huber; Charles E., who is deceased; Laura, who married Thomas Petit; and John M.

George H. Powelson was educated in the village schools and Cross Creek Academy, attending that institution for two terms. He then came to Midway and after teaching one term of school, went to work in a wagon and blacksmith shop. Two years later he bought the shop and conducted it himself for fifteen years subsequently. After selling out he worked at carpentering and house painting for three years, and in 1907 he opened his present carriage repair shop. His many interests make him one of the busiest men of the borough. He is secretary of the Midway Mutual Building and Loan Association, is also a justice of the peace and in the spring of 1909 was elected burgess of Midway, to serve a term of three years. Mr. Powelson at times has invested in property at Midway and has an attractive home residence and also owns his repair shop building. For thirteen years he served as auditor of Robinson Township.

Mr. Powelson married in 1887, Miss Rebecca N. Weaver, who died in 1905. She was a daughter of Cornelius and Martha Weaver. Of this marriage five children were born, namely: Willard Brady, Louis Cornelius, George M., Leona Dell Raey, and Rosalie Gertrude. Mr. Powelson married for his second wife, in 1905, Miss Emma Bish, a daughter of George W. and Catherine Bish, of Midway, and they have two children: Mary Catherine and Ida May. In politics he is a Democrat. He was reared in the United Presbyterian Church, while his

wife was brought up a Baptist. Mr. Powelson also has identified himself with several fraternal organizations, but at present only belongs to one—the Midway Lodge, No. 509, Knights of Pythias.

JOHN SNYDER, one of the leading farmers and dairymen of Carroll Township, residing on a farm of eighty-five acres, located about three miles west of Monongahela City on the Washington Pike, was born on the home farm in Fayette County, Pa., December 9, 1844, and is a son of Henry and Barbara (Galley) Snyder.

Henry Snyder, who was born at Fountain Mills, Westmoreland County, Pa., was a son of Nicholas and Eve (Hough) Snyder, the father of Nicholas being a Revolutionary soldier. Nicholas Snyder, who was one of the early settlers of Westmoreland County, Pa., married Barbara Galley, a daughter of Philip and Magdalene (Newcomer) Galley, and a granddaughter of Peter Galley, who served in the Revolutionary War, as a private in the Second Continental Line, under Col. Walter Stewart. Peter Galley, great-grandfather of our subject, was a native of Germany, and was married in Lancaster County, Pa., in 1773, to Sophia Sterne, their union resulting in the birth of two children—Philip, and a daughter, who died in infancy. The son Philip married Magdalene Newcomer, who died August 24, 1851, and they became the parents of twelve children, of whom Barbara, the mother of our subject, was the third youngest. Philip Galley died August 31, 1852.

Barbara Galley was born February 14, 1814, and died April 15, 1891, and was married to Henry Snyder near the old Galley homestead in Fayette County, Pa. Of their marriage were born the following children: David R.; Jesse O., deceased; Catherine, who is the wife of David Junk; John, our subject; Philip G.; Margaret Laura, who married William Devall; Sarah Ann, who died in infancy; Charlotte, deceased; and Diana, who is the wife of Dr. F. R. McGrew. Henry Snyder died in February, 1893. The Galley family holds an annual reunion, which is an event that is looked forward to with great interest by over 600 descendants of the founder of the family in this country. Mr. Snyder has in his possession a fine photograph taken of the descendants who attended one of the reunions.

John Snyder grew to man's estate on his father's farm in Fayette County, and has always followed farming and dairying as occupations. In 1899 he came to Washington County and purchased from the Lemont estate his present farm of eighty-five acres. He has since lived continuously in Carroll Township, where he stands high in the esteem of his fellow men, and is recognized as one of the substantial farmers of the township. He is politically identified with the Democratic party, and holds membership with the Presbyterian Church.



Mr. Snyder was united in marriage with Mary Montgomery, who was a daughter of John Montgomery of East Finley Township, Washington County, Pa., and their five children are: Clark; Frank, who married Pearl Redd; Diana, who is the wife of John Cruise; Ada; and Jesse.

THOMAS SCOTT had much to do with making the history of western Pennsylvania, perhaps more than any of our pioneers. He was born in Chester County, but lived in Lancaster County until 1770, when he removed with his family and settled on Dunlap's Creek, in what was then Bedford, now Fayette, County. In 1773, when Westmoreland County was created, he was made a justice of the peace, and was an influential Pennsylvanian in the boundary controversy with Virginia. He was a member of the state convention which formed the first Pennsylvania constitution of 1776, and the next year he became a member of the Supreme Executive Council. Upon the organization of Washington County in 1781, he was appointed prothonotary and clerk of that county, and he then removed to Washington. In 1787 he was a member of the State convention ratifying the first constitution of the United States, and in 1788 he was a member of the first Congress under that constitution. In 1792, the next year after his admission to the bar, he was elected a member of the third Congress of the United States. He died on March 2, 1796, in the fifty-eighth year of his age, leaving a widow (maiden name unknown), three sons and eight daughters. One son, Alexander, succeeded him in Congress. One daughter, Agnes, married Samuel McKinley, and became the grandmother of Alexander McKinley, the father of F. B. McKinley, the jeweler, of Washington; another, Elizabeth, married Alexander Cunningham, and became the mother of Samuel Cunningham, the cashier of the old Franklin Bank, afterwards the First National Bank, of Washington; Jean, another, married David Hoge, a son of David Hoge, the proprietor of Washington; and Mary, another, married Joseph Pentecost, admitted to the Washington bar in 1792. The will of Thomas Scott, in his own handwriting, is filed in our register's office, and is recorded in will book No. 1, page 283. A volume could be made of the recorded incidents of the life of Thomas Scott. His remains were removed from the old graveyard, West Walnut street, Washington, Pa., April 26, 1909, by F. P. McKinley to his lot in the Washington Cemetery.

ROBERT W. DAVIS, a retired farmer of Washington, residing at No. 20 Donnan avenue, was born in 1863, in Washington, Pa., and is a son of Dr. R. W. Davis. Dr. Davis was born on the homestead farm on Middleton Road October 9, 1832, and died December 9, 1895. He first embarked in the practice of his profession with

Dr. Wilson for a time, after which he engaged in business for himself. He married Mary Ann Spriggs, a daughter of James Spriggs, the latter of whom was born February 14, 1801, and was one of the prominent early settlers of Washington County, having served as sheriff of the county. Samuel Davis, grandfather of our subject, was one of the pioneer settlers of Washington County.

Robert W. Davis was reared in Washington and attended the Union School, after which he worked for some time in a grocery store. He later located on a farm, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits for ten years. He then removed to Washington, in order to educate his children, but still looks after his farming interests.

In 1887, Mr. Davis was joined in the bonds of wedlock with Margaret Boon, a native of Washington, and a daughter of James Boon, the family being one long established in this county. Mr. and Mrs. Davis are the parents of the following children: Mary Spriggs Davis, Walter Weirich, Susanna, Margaret and Robert Wiley Davis.

Mr. Davis and family are members of the Third Presbyterian Church, of which he is a member of the board of trustees. He is an Odd Fellow and belongs to Lodge No. 81.

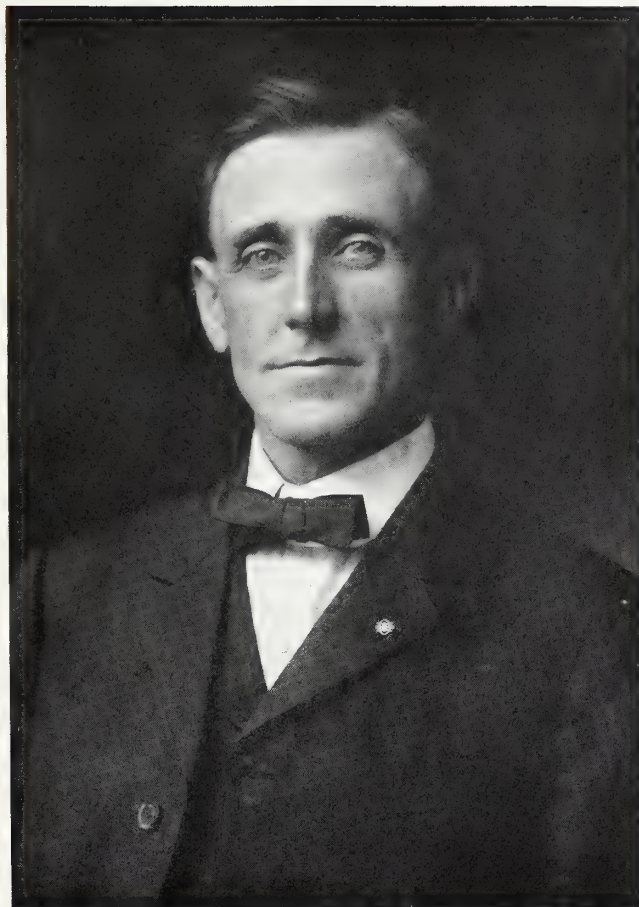
THOMAS ROSS, whose well cultivated farm of twenty-three acres is situated one mile north of Canonsburg, in Cecil Township, Washington County, was born in County Antrim, Ireland, January 1, 1868, a son of John Ross, who is now deceased.

Thomas Ross was eighteen years of age when he came to America. He had attended school in his native land and had had some agricultural experience, hence he went to work as a farmer after locating near Canonsburg, and following his marriage, in March, 1901, purchased the present farm. The coal had already been sold and the property tested for oil. Mr. Ross follows general farming, each year succeeding in making his property more valuable.

In 1901, Mr. Ross was married to Miss Artie Viola Hamilton, a daughter of D. Hamilton, and they have one son, John Hamilton. Mr. and Mrs. Ross are members of Chartiers United Presbyterian Church at Canonsburg. He is a stockholder in the Citizens' Trust Company's bank of that place.

WILLIAM HOUGH, one of Canton Township's representative citizens, large farmers and successful dairy-men, has resided on his valuable farm of 285 acres since the fall of 1879. He was born in Westmoreland County, Pa., November 16, 1838, and is a son of William and Elizabeth (Warner) Hough.





ROBERT W. DAVIS



In Westmoreland County the Hough family was honored as among the pioneer settlers. William Hough, father of the present William, was born in that county and died there about 1879. His father was Paul Hough. Of the children of William and Elizabeth (Warner) Hough six still survive: Mary A., who is the widow of Samuel Strickler, of Fayette County; Michael and David, both of whom live in Westmoreland County; Charlotte, who is the widow of John Fisher, and resides in Westmoreland County; Elizabeth, who married Henry Metzger, and lives in Westmoreland County; and Maria, who is the widow of Salathiel Aspey, who died in Missouri, she now residing in Chicago.

William Hough, our direct subject, grew to manhood on his father's farm in South Huntington Township, Westmoreland County. He has devoted his whole life to agriculture, living in Fayette County for some years prior to coming to Washington. In politics he is a staunch Democrat. He has served a number of times in township offices in Canton Township, being road supervisor and road commissioner, and is much interested in the good roads problem, during his official terms giving this important matter his closest attention.

Mr. Hough was married to Miss Catherine Shupe, a daughter of Jacob L. Shupe, of Westmoreland County, and the following children were born to them: Sarah A., who lives in Canton Township; Jacob L. who lives in Westmoreland County; Almeda, who is the wife of James Campbell, of Westmoreland County; Lyman, who lives at Wheeling, W. Va.; Margaret, who is the wife of Joseph Williams, of Westmoreland County; Elsie, who lives at home; Samuel J. T., who is engaged in the hardware business at Washington; and Huston, who is also a resident of Washington. Mr. Hough and family are affiliated with the Presbyterian Church.

HENRY BOURNS, manager of the Ellsworth Collieries Company's supply stores at Ellsworth, Pa., assistant postmaster and identified with other leading interests of the place, was born in County Down, Ireland, July 14, 1868, and is a son of Henry and Anna Handley (McDonald) Bourns.

The father of the subject of this sketch died when the latter was twelve years old. He had been head constable of the county police force, a position of importance. When left a widow, the mother of Mr. Bourns came to America accompanied by two sons and one daughter, leaving Henry in Ireland. She was a very capable woman, a native of Scotland and for many years a teacher in Ireland prior to her marriage.

For several years after being left alone in Ireland, Mr. Bourns was employed in a store, but when eighteen years of age he, too, came to the United States and joined his mother at Scranton, Pa. In that city a dis-

tant relative, Judge Handley, was president of a bank, and it was in the hope of securing a position there that the youth crossed the ocean. Another friend, however, appeared and through his good offices the bright and comely Irish boy was placed with the Lackawanna Company within a week after reaching Scranton, and with this company he has been identified for twenty-three years, advancing from clerk to bookkeeper, to store manager at Scranton and South Scranton, and coming to Ellsworth from the latter place when the Ellsworth Collieries Company was taken over by the Lackawanna Company. His faithfulness and ability have been amply rewarded. He is serving in his third year as manager of the stores mentioned and is a member of the borough council and of the school board, also vice-president of the Ellsworth National Bank, and is numbered as one of the representative citizens of this model mining town.

Mr. Bourns married Miss Helen Virtue Jones and they have one bright little son of five years, Henry Cummings Bourns. Mr. Bourns is a member of the Presbyterian Church and belongs to the building committee which has under consideration the erection of a handsome new church edifice here in the near future.

JOHN R. GAMBLE, one of North Strabane Township's representative citizens and extensive farmers and stock raisers, resides on his exceedingly valuable farm of 190 acres, the fine improvements on which have been put here by himself. Mr. Gamble was born in the town of Washington, Washington County, Pa., April 23, 1854, and is a son of John and Mary A. (Tinkey) Gamble.

John Gamble was born and reared in Nottingham Township, Washington County, and in his early life was a school teacher. Subsequently he became a factor in politics, served as county clerk, for three years was county commissioner and for thirteen years was superintendent of the Washington County Home. The later years of his life were spent on his farm in North Strabane Township, which he purchased from the Sheriff McClelland estate and which was known in the early history of the county as the Dorsey Penticost farm, it being one of the first tracts of cultivated land in the county. There John Gamble died in 1884, his widow surviving him four years. They had four sons and two daughters, namely: James S., born in Somerset Township, February 8, 1852; John R.; Mary Elizabeth, born December 18, 1856, married Levi Winnett, who died in 1905; William W., born June 16, 1859, resides at Thomas Station; David E., born February 15, 1865, is engaged in a feed and machinery business at Monongahela City; and Annie, born November 20, 1867, who is the wife of J. T. Allen, of Thomas Station.

John R. Gamble has been engaged in agricultural pursuits ever since leaving school. In addition to his farm-



ing he is largely interested in stock and makes a specialty of growing Black Top Merino sheep. In politics he is a Republican and is an active party worker, but he has never consented to accept any political honors for himself. The family attend the Mt. Prospect United Presbyterian Church at Thomas Station. Mr. Gamble is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

On June 30, 1885, Mr. Gamble was married to Miss Sudie E. Pease, a daughter of William Pease, Esq., of North Strabane Township, and they have one son, John Harold, who was born May 1, 1899.

JAMES A. McCALMONT, a well-known citizen of Buffalo Township, a useful and energetic member of the school board, resides on his farm of 165 acres, where he successfully carries on general agriculture and raises good stock, including many head of sheep every year. He was born in Mt. Pleasant Township, Washington County, Pa., in June, 1857, and is a son of Alexander and Mary (Allison) McCalmont.

His paternal grandfather, John McCalmont, was of Scotch-Irish parentage, and was among the early settlers who came to found a home in that part of the then western wilderness that is now Mt. Pleasant Township. Here Alexander McCalmont was born, and his death took place in the same neighborhood, in 1896. He was one of the township's most substantial citizens, operating a farm of 275 acres for many years, and being one of the largest sheep growers in the county, keeping from 400 to 500 head of thoroughbred Spanish Merinos at a time. He frequently served in township office and his opinion was consulted whenever any matters of public importance were under consideration.

He married Mary Allison, who was born in Virginia, and they were both active members of the United Presbyterian Church in Mt. Pleasant Township. Mrs. McCalmont died in 1903. Of their eleven children all, except the eldest, Mary E., are surviving, namely: John P., who resides in Washington, D. C.; Agnes, who is the wife of A. V. Lindsay, of Washington, Pa.; Samuel A., who lives in Mt. Pleasant Township; James A., who resides in Buffalo Township; Cora B., who is the wife of William Connor, of Washington; Emma J., who is the wife of J. B. Manson, of Cross Creek Township; Ida, who is the wife of William McBurney, of Crafton, Pa.; Abraham L., who resides in Pittsburg; Lillian, who is the wife of William E. Lane, formerly treasurer of Washington County; and Maud, who is the widow of the late Edward McCabe, of Burgettstown, and resides at West Middletown, Washington County.

The only death in this family of eleven children, was, as already mentioned, that of the eldest, Mary E., which occurred in the fifty-ninth year of her age. That this should have been the only death in such a large family

and in so many years, is a remarkable circumstance—one of a kind seldom met with. It would certainly seem to be due to good blood and correct and healthful living.

James A. McCalmont, the direct subject of this sketch, had early practical training in farm work on the parental homestead, and can scarcely remember the time when the tilling of the soil and the increase in the flocks and herds were not subjects of his concern and interest. He received a public school education and since completing his youthful studies has been engaged in agriculture and stock raising, besides dairying. After residing in Mt. Pleasant Township for a number of years, he moved to Chartiers Township, and from there, in 1904, he came to his present farm in Buffalo Township.

Mr. McCalmont married Miss Anna Farrar, who was born in Mt. Pleasant Township, this county, and is a daughter of the late Robert Farrar. They have six children, Mary E., Robert S., Jennie Gladys, Hilda Lyle, James Clair and Anna. Mr. McCalmont and wife are members of the North Buffalo United Presbyterian Church. The former votes the Republican ticket. He takes a useful interest in township affairs, and to men like him the excellence of the public schools is largely due.

OTTO P. GLASSER, proprietor of the Glasser Hotel, a leading hostelry at Monongahela City, Pa., is an enterprising and representative business man here. He was born at Gilbertsville, Montgomery County, Pa., March 9, 1874, and is a son of John and Mary (Henry) Glasser, and a grandson of George Glasser, the latter of whom was a native of Germany. He was a tailor by trade and was in business at Wilkesbarre, Pa., at the time of his death.

The father of Mr. Glasser, who is now deceased, learned the tailor trade with his father, but for the last twenty-four years of his life was proprietor of a hotel, Carrolltown, Cambria County, Pa. He was twice married and two children were born to his union with Mary Henry: Otto P. and Rose, who is now deceased. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Glasser married Mary Gilbert and the following children were born to them: Joseph, who is deceased; Matilda, who is the wife of Ernest Burly; John, who is deceased; Andrew, who is clerk at the Hotel Glasser; and Charles, Mary, August, Aloysius (deceased), Catherine, Philip, Alphonse, Leo, Herman and Emile.

Otto P. Glasser attended the public schools of Cambria County until fifteen years of age and then learned the barber trade and followed it for nine years. He then went into business for himself and opened a restaurant at McDonald, which he conducted for four years and then took advantage of a good opportunity and sold. After this he opened a pool room and bowling alley



OTTO P. GLASSER





which he operated for five years and after selling out those interests, on May 1, 1909, took possession of the Hotel Glasser. This is a three-story structure of attractive appearance, built of buff brick, containing forty rooms and favorably located on East Main street. Mr. Glasser understands how to make his guests comfortable, and enjoys a liberal patronage.

On June 4, 1895, Mr. Glasser was married to Miss Hessie Brown, a daughter of James and Etta Brown. Her father has followed the blacksmith business at McDonald for the past twenty-six years. She is the youngest of his family, the others being: William, Calvin and Blanche, the last named being the wife of Joseph Hole. Mr. and Mrs. Glasser have four children: Imogene, Mary, Mildred and Maude. Mr. Glasser is a Republican in his political views. Fraternally he is identified with Lodge No. 145, Knights of Pythias, at McDonald; Lodge No. 275, Improved Order of Heptasophs at McDonald; and Lodge No. 30, Royal Order of Moose, at McDonald.

FRANK B. HAMBRY, who is engaged in the real estate and insurance business at Donora, Pa., is also justice of the peace, and a director of the Bank of Donora, having been a resident here since 1902. He was born January 21, 1846, on a farm in Macomb County, Mich., a son of Thomas B. and Ellen Burt Hambry, both of whom were born in Dorsetshire, England. His mother died when he was six years old and his father died when he was twenty.

Frank B. Hambry remained on his father's farm until about 1864, when he began his career in the business world. In 1865 he was attending a business college at Detroit City when the news of Lincoln's assassination was proclaimed and this practically broke up the school. In 1866 he came to Pennsylvania and located at Williamsport, where he entered the service of the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad as a passenger brakeman and later a conductor, continuing in that capacity for four years under Frank Thompson, who was then division superintendent of that road and later president of the Pennsylvania Railroad. He spent the following two years as a telegraph operator and agent at Walnut Port, Pa., on the Lehigh & Susquehanna Railroad, then for ten years had charge of the Mt. Pleasant & Broad Ford Railroad as assistant superintendent of that and other branches in the Connellsville Coke region; the year 1876 he was one of the organizers and directors of the First National Bank of Connellsville, Pa.; he was also for one year assistant to President Donnelly of the Somerset & Cambria Railroad during its construction period between Somerset and Johnstown. He was then made general yardmaster of the B. & O. yards at Pittsburg, which position he held one year. Later he purchased limestone quarries and lime kilns at Martinsburg, W.

Va., where he resided three years and promoted the lime company, known as the Standard Lime Company. He then located at Uniontown, Fayette County, Pa., which was the former home of his wife, and entered into the coal and coke business, in which he continued for many years, both for himself and others, serving as paymaster and superintendent and in various other positions. Since 1902 he has been a resident of Donora, where he is engaged in the insurance and real estate business. He was first appointed justice of the peace by the governor of Pennsylvania in 1905, and later elected for that office on the Republican ticket for five years. In 1903 he was elected borough clerk of Donora and re-elected for five consecutive years, and in March, 1909, located in his present office at Seventh street, which was formerly occupied by Squire Castner. He has been a director of the Bank of Donora for the past four years.

In June, 1875, Squire Hambry was united in marriage with Alice Virginia Kremer, of Uniontown, Pa., a daughter of Peter Kremer, a native of Winchester, Va., and Elizabeth Grant, of Uniontown, Fayette County, Pa. Mrs. Kremer was a granddaughter of Eastern Pennsylvania Revolutionary stock. Her grandfather, Culbertson, a native of Chambersburg, Pa., was killed at the Battle of Brandywine. Of their union were born nine children, as follows: Ellen Virginia, the wife of W. B. Curry, of Fayette County, Pa.; Elizabeth, who married Dr. Claude Farquhar, of Monongahela City; Mary B.; Florence H.; Thomas B.; Frank B., who died in infancy; Frances K.; Edith L.; Fred B., all at home. Mr. Hambry and family reside in a commodious home fronting the Monongahela River on Meldon avenue, Donora, Pa.

WILLIAM F. RUSSELL, an honored veteran of the Civil War, now living retired at McDonald, Pa., was born in Mahoning County, Ohio, October 20, 1839, and is a son of Hosea and Catherine (Meyers) Russell.

The parents of Mr. Russell have both passed away and their burial was at Clintonville, Venango County, Pa. The father was a bricklayer and plasterer by trade. His death occurred in 1875. The mother lived to be ninety-three years old, dying in June, 1909. They had the following children: William F., Lydia, who is now deceased (was the wife of James Armitage, of Coitsville Township, Mahoning County, Ohio); Solomon; Mary, who married L. C. Cameron; and Lucy, who married A. L. Sweetapple.

After his boyhood school days were over, William F. Russell worked three years drilling for coal, but when the oil discoveries in the Bradford and other fields in Pennsylvania gave promise of employment and possible wealth, Mr. Russell became interested in the great industry and has devoted many years of his life to oil

development. He owns eleven producing wells in the Bradford field and has an interest in ten wells in Venango County on the farm land of which he is one of the heirs. On March 1, 1862, he enlisted for service in the Civil War, entering Co. B, 12th Pa. Vol. Cav., in which he served two years and then re-enlisted in the same company and same regiment. He took part in some of the great battles of the war and at the Second Battle of Bull Run was captured by the enemy and kept a prisoner for three months before he was paroled and sent to Annapolis, Md. Mr. Russell remained in the army until receiving an honorable discharge in July, 1865. During the last year he served as commissary sergeant and also acted as quartermaster while that officer was held a prisoner. He has taken much interest in matters pertaining to the G. A. R. and at present is adjutant of Lieut. S. M. Adams Post No. 330 at McDonald. He is a member also of the Union Veteran Legion No. 1 at Pittsburg. He is a Republican.

In 1866 Mr. Russell married Miss Minerva M. Crawford, who died in 1888. They also had three children, Frances, who married Stewart Brown; Edward and Lucius, the last named being now deceased. Mr. Russell married for his second wife Miss Anna M. McKinney.

W. A. H. McILVAINE, son of William R. and Sarah E. McIlvaine, was born in Somerset Township, Washington County, Pa., on March 1, 1871, on the old homestead farm now owned by Julius W. Nicholl.

His grandfather was William McIlvaine, son of Greer McIlvaine. The latter settled in Washington County in 1782. Greer McIlvaine, son of John, was born near Newberg, Cumberland County, Pa., in 1757. John was the son of James, who was the son of Andrew McIlvaine. The last named came to Lewes, Del., from Ayr, Scotland, in 1719.

W. A. H. McIlvaine attended the public schools of Somerset Township, and after some preparatory work, entered Washington and Jefferson College, where he graduated in the Class of 1894. After attending the Pittsburg Law School, he was admitted to the bar of Washington County, on October 26, 1898, and immediately entered into the practice of his profession at Washington. He continued alone until May, 1903, when he entered into partnership with Harry L. Williams, under the firm name of McIlvaine & Williams. Subsequently, Mr. McIlvaine was admitted to practice in all the courts of the State. He has taken a large amount of interest in politics, and has been actively interested in good government movements.

For twelve years, he has been on the board of directors of the Y. M. C. A., showing much zeal in advancing the strength and opportunities of that organization. For two years he was the president of the County Christian

Endeavor Union and at the present time is president of the borough Council of East Washington.

On September 10, 1902, Mr. McIlvaine was married to Miss Annie G. Wilson, a daughter of John Wilson, who, for many years, was the superintendent of the Washington County Home. Mr. and Mrs. McIlvaine have three children, namely: Alexander Wilson, born May 29, 1904; John Wilson, born June 22, 1907, and Elizabeth Hamilton, born May 19, 1909. Mr. McIlvaine is a member of the Second Presbyterian Church of Washington and has served it as treasurer and trustee, and at the present time is president of the Men's Brotherhood.

BENJAMIN HOLLIDAY, general superintendent of the Ellsworth Colliers Company's mines at Ellsworth, Pa., was born in England, February 19, 1867, and is a son of Joseph and Mary (Madison) Holliday.

Mr. Holliday is a practical miner and the son of a miner. He was fifteen years of age when he accompanied his parents to America, but prior to this had already worked in the mines of England. The family lived at Jackson, Mich., for two years and then Benjamin went to Illinois and from there to Iowa, and in 1889 came to Washington County, Pa., and subsequently worked in the different mines down the Monongahela Valley. He became mine boss at the Ferguson mine in Fayette County, and in 1892 became pit boss of the mines at Smock, in that county, coming from there to Ellsworth in 1901, where he served one year as mine superintendent. In 1902 he returned to Smock as superintendent for the Pittsburg Coal Company and remained there until his return to Ellsworth in 1907. He has become one of the leading citizens of this model mining town, is serving as burgess and is a member of the board of directors of the National Bank of Ellsworth.

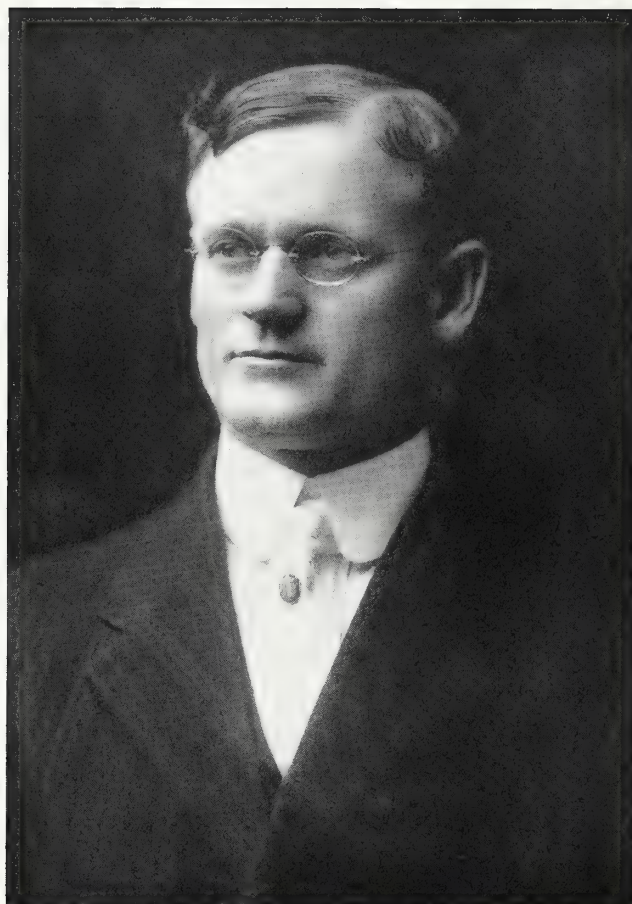
Mr. Holliday married Miss Jane Lowther and they have six children: Olive, Bertha, Benjamin, Mary, Joseph and Robert, the eldest daughter being a student in the California Pennsylvania State Normal School. Mr. Holliday is prominently identified with the Masons, belonging to the Blue Lodge at Fayette City, the Chapter at Brownsville and McKean Commandery at Charleroi.

JAMES HOLLERAN, a well-known citizen of Cecil Township, Washington County, Pa., residing on his farm of forty-one acres, situated three miles northeast of Canonsburg, was born in Cecil Township, November 18, 1854. His parents were Michael and Katherine (McMahon) Holleran.

The parents of Mr. Holleran came to America after their marriage, both having been born in Ireland, and they settled on a farm in Cecil Township, Washington County. Michael Holleran followed farming there until







CAPT. R. M. COOK

his death, which occurred about 1863, his widow surviving him for a number of years. They were devout Catholics and in their house religious services were often held before there was any Catholic Church in the vicinity. Michael Holleran and wife had seven children: Bridget, who is deceased; John, who lives in Peters Township; Frank, who is deceased; Margaret, who married Patrick Reagan, and lives at Canonsburg; Michael, who is deceased; James; and Anna Mary, who married Timothy O'Herron and resides at Canonsburg.

James Holleran attended school at Canonsburg or vicinity when he was young, but he early started to take care of himself, engaging in the home neighborhood in teaming. He has continued his teaming business, together with his farm industries, now being a contractor and also operating a saw-mill. Through energy and industry combined with good business management, Mr. Holleran has done well. He had many responsibilities resting on him in his youth and had fewer opportunities than many others, but he overcame obstacles and is now what is termed a successful self-made man. After his marriage he settled on his present farm, all of which is tillable, and he has improved his property by repairing the buildings.

On August 3, 1887, Mr. Holleran was married to Miss Anna M. Ayers, a daughter of John and Anna (Hunt) Ayers. John Ayers was born in Mt. Pleasant Township and his wife at Canonsburg, Washington County. They live retired at the latter place and are members of the United Presbyterian Church there. The father of Mrs. Ayers, Joseph Hunt, was a prominent resident of Canonsburg at one time and was a faithful supporter of the Democratic party, as are both Mr. Ayers and Mr. Holleran. Mr. and Mrs. Holleran have eight children: William Martin, Wylie Clarence, Lloyd James, Martha, Ella Mabel, Marie, Anna and Ethel Jeanette.

Mr. Holleran's wife and family are members of the Greenside Avenue United Presbyterian Church at Canonsburg, Pa. By birth he was a Catholic, but is not now a member of any church.

CAPT. R. M. COOK, who has been a resident of Washington for twenty-two years, has been identified with the coal industry and with large real estate investments during the greater part of his business life and for a long period has been prominent in State military affairs. He was born at Canonsburg, Washington County, Pa., in 1860, and is a son of J. V. H. Cook and a grandson of Samuel R. Cook.

J. V. H. Cook, who is one of the leading coal men of Washington County, was born at Canonsburg, in 1837, where he still resides. He is a son of Samuel R. Cook, who was born at Canonsburg, Pa., then went to Knox County, Ohio, and from there came to attend col-

lege in Washington County, when Canonsburg was known far and wide as an educational center. Later he taught school there and finally became identified with the coal interests and spent the remainder of his life in the county.

Capt. Cook was reared at Canonsburg and attended the public schools. He entered business as a retail coal merchant and, in association with his father and his brother, S. C. Cook, formed a partnership in 1887, for the development of coal and they are operators of several mines in Washington County. Mr. Cook also has large real estate interests. In 1884 he first identified himself with the National Guards, joining Co. H, 10th Pa. N. G., of which he was a member for seven years. In 1905 he was appointed inspector of rifle practice for his regiment and is a member of the regimental staff of Col. Coulters, with the rank of captain.

In 1887, Capt. Cook was married to Miss Clara V. McNary, a daughter of J. D. McNary, of Washington, and they have one son. They are members of the Jefferson Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN T. BURNSIDE, general farmer, stock raiser and dairyman, who resides on the old Burnside homestead, in Chartiers Township, Washington County, Pa., on which his paternal grandfather settled in 1827, was born on this farm June 22, 1868. His parents were George D. and Nancy (Oram) Burnside.

Joseph Burnside, the grandfather of John T., was born in Ireland. On coming to America he settled first in Allegheny County, Pa., and from there came to Washington County. Both he and wife died on the farm now owned by their grandson, John T. Burnside. They had three daughters and one son: Rachel, who was the wife of John Foley, and died at Gibson City, Ill., in November, 1909; Mary Ann, who married a Mr. Hesup, and died also in Illinois; Jane, who married a Mr. Thompson, of Monmouth, Ill.; and George D.

George D. Burnside spent his life on the farm above mentioned and was numbered with the successful farmers and stock raisers of the county. His death occurred in 1889, when he was aged sixty-five years. He married Nancy Oram, a daughter of James and Prudence McConnell Oram. She now resides at Washington, being in her eighty-fourth year. Five children were born to George D. Burnside and wife: Mary, who married John R. Slater, of Cecil Township; Elizabeth (who married W. A. McBurney, now a resident of Canonsburg), deceased; Martha, who married James Patton, and resides at Sparta, Ill.; James, an attorney at Washington, who married Prudence Eckles, and has one son, Robert James.

John T. Burnside obtained a common school education in Chartiers Township. He has continued to live on the



old homestead and has devoted himself to agricultural pursuits. In addition to general farming and dairying, for the past twelve years he has been engaged in breeding registered Holstein cattle and his herds of from thirty to forty head show that he has met with success. He does quite a large business in putting stock on the market. The farm is well improved, the buildings now standing having been erected by his father.

In 1893 Mr. Burnside was married to Miss Mary F. McKown. She was reared in Allegheny County and is a daughter of Samuel and Martha (Alexander) McKown, of Bridgeville, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Burnside have four children: Martha A., George D., Lloyd C. and Alice M., all of whom are students, the elder daughter being a member of the Class of 1913 of the Canonsburg High School. Mr. Burnside and family are members of the Chartiers United Presbyterian Church of Canonsburg. In politics he is a Republican.

ALBERT M. ALGEO, superintendent of the Hazel Atlas Glass Factory No. 1, is one of the most enterprising young business men of Washington. He was born in 1878 near Canonsburg, Pa., his parents moving to Washington shortly afterward, where he attended the common school of what is now the Eighth Ward. It was not possible for him to continue regularly at school and at the age of ten he started to work at the glass factory now operated by the Phoenix Glass Company, at that time known to the boys as the "Union," and in a short time secured a place at 60 cents per day as carrying-in boy at the Hazel—the same factory that he now has charge of. At the age of about twelve he went to the Tyler Tube & Pipe Mills, working there for nearly three years and then went to the Duncan Glass Factory, which had just recently located in town and naturally attracted many boys. At this plant he served four years, which took him clear through the ranks of apprenticeship. The only schooling he had gotten since ten years of age had been parts of two or three winter terms and he had never studied anything but reading, writing, spelling and arithmetic. At the age of nineteen he left the Duncan Glass Factory and entered the Washington Business College, sweeping, scrubbing, dusting and taking care of the rooms in pay for his tuition, and he gives to Prof. Louis Van Orden and Miss Lois White credit for most of his education, which covered a period of from January 1 to June 1 of one year and from September 1 to about February 1 of the next year. At this time he secured a place in the office of Mr. W. C. Baldwin as stenographer. Mr. Baldwin was then with the New York Life Insurance Company with offices in Pittsburg, making it necessary to go to Pittsburg every morning. After continuing this for several months Algeo was transferred

to Washington, Pa., (due, he sincerely believes, to the fact that he could not do the work satisfactorily) to keep the books and do the office work for the Murdoch, Baldwin Oil Company. This gave him a chance to attend night school at the Washington Business College. On his twenty-first birthday he secured a position as stenographer in the office of the Hazel Glass Company. After working at various positions in the office, he was finally made purchasing agent, and at different times was sent out to sell goods. Shortly after the organization of the Hazel Atlas Glass Company he was made superintendent of Hazel Factory No. 1. He is also a stockholder of the Hazel Atlas Glass Company.

Mr. Algeo is a member of the Second United Presbyterian Church and has attended it since its organization about fifteen years ago in the W. & J. college building, having served an extended period as usher and has served as secretary of the Sabbath-school. He is one of the charter members of the Bassett Club, which is composed of Washington's brightest young men, and of which he has served as secretary.

P. A. CURRAN, justice of the peace and a representative citizen of Cecil Township, Washington County, Pa., resides on his farm of fifty acres, which is yearly growing more valuable. Mr. Curran was born in Perry County, Ohio, October 15, 1863, and is a son of Morgan and Mary (Haughran) Curran. The father of Mr. Curran still resides in Perry County, but the mother died December 15, 1908. Of their twelve children, P. A. is the only one residing in Washington County.

P. A. Curran obtained a common school education in his native county and for some years afterward was variously engaged, a part of the time being manager of a store at Corning, Ohio. He then went to the West and for three years worked as a millwright at Deadwood, S. Dak., and also was weighmaster there. After he returned to Washington County, he resided for a short time at McDonald and then became the manager of a store at Reissing, for W. P. Renn, a mine owner. About this time he married and then located in Cecil Township and engaged in a general store and oil well supply business. He is one of the best known men in this section. In 1897 he was first elected to the office of justice of the peace and has served continuously ever since, with the exception of one year.

On October 29, 1895, Mr. Curran was married to Miss Julia B. Chambers, a daughter of Robert and Margaret Ellen (Sweeny) Chambers. Her father, who was born in Ireland and came to America when fifteen years of age, resided first at Steubenville, Ohio, and then came to Cecil Township as foreman of a gang of men building the railroad. Of the nine children born to Mr. and Mrs.



Chambers, seven survive. Mr. and Mrs. Curran have one daughter, Margaret Sweeny, who was born March 22, 1898, and attends school at Cecil. Mr. Curran and family are members of the Roman Catholic Church. He is a Republican.

JARRETT COVENTRY, for many years a well known and highly respected citizen of Hanover Township, was born January 16, 1825, on the farm on which his widow now resides, and died on the same farm, August 6, 1902. He was a son of James and Letitia Coventry, and a grandson of John Coventry, who was born in County Donegal, Ireland, in 1750. John Coventry learned the trade of a weaver in his native land, and when a young man was married to Martha Brown, who was born in 1754. Some years after their marriage they emigrated to America, settling first in Eastern Pennsylvania. John Coventry joined the Continental army and took an active part in the struggle for independence, sharing the sufferings and privation of the American soldiers, some idea of which can be gained by reading the account of the terrible winter of 1777-78 at Valley Forge. After the war times were hard and, owing to the depreciation of the Continental currency, a little dress which was purchased for a son, cost \$60.00.

Accounts having reached them of the cheap lands opened to settlers in the western part of the State, they decided to improve this opportunity to better their condition, and with their few earthly possessions, started on foot to make the long and tedious journey across the mountains. They carried with them their little son Robert, then about two years old. Arriving at last in Hanover Township, Washington County, Pa., John Coventry purchased a small piece of land and erected thereon a rude log cabin after the manner of the pioneer settlers. Here, besides farming, he carried on his trade of weaver. In due time their primitive abode was supplanted by a more comfortable dwelling and prosperity crowned the efforts of this hardy pioneer. He lived to enjoy the many marked improvements in his surroundings and in the modes of life, passing away February 5, 1845, when in his ninety-fifth year. He was laid to rest by the side of his wife, who had preceded him to the grave on April 8, 1832. Both are buried in the U. P. Cemetery at Burgettstown, Pa. Their children were Robert (died in Hanover Township), William, James (father of the subject of this sketch), John (a school teacher who resided for a time in Steubenville, Ohio, and afterwards in New Philadelphia, Ohio, where some of his descendants are now living), Jane (deceased), Elizabeth (deceased wife of William Smiley), and Martha (deceased). John Coventry and his wife were members of the Seceder Church, and were accustomed to walk the whole distance

of ten miles to attend the services. They later transferred their membership to the church of that denomination at Burgettstown. In politics John Coventry was a Democrat.

James Coventry, son of John and Martha (Brown) Coventry, was born in Hanover Township on the early parental homestead and there passed his boyhood days attending the country schools. In 1824 he married Letitia Coventry, whose parents were born in Ireland. For some time after his marriage James Coventry resided on the farm that was later the home of his son Jarrett, but subsequently located near Murdocksville, in Allegheny County, where he died in 1851, at the age of fifty-seven years. His wife did not long survive him. He was a successful farmer and a man of conscientious life. He was a member of the Seceder Church, and was one of the founders of the Robinson U. P. Church. In politics he was a Democrat. Mr. and Mrs. James Coventry were the parents of children as follows: Nancy, deceased; Jarrett, whose name appears at the head of this sketch; Matilda, who died January 12, 1908, was the wife of Joseph Searight, of Allegheny County, Pa.; Mary Jane, unmarried, who died January 20, 1908; and John S., of Allegheny County, who died January 1, 1908. It will be noted that the three last mentioned died within three weeks of one another.

Jarrett Coventry attended the district schools in his boyhood and subsequently engaged in farming for some years before his marriage in Allegheny County, but afterwards on the old home place. He had a sound practical knowledge of agriculture and was very successful in raising stock.

In November, 1875, Mr. Coventry was married to Miss Catherine Malone, a daughter of William and Ruth (Wilson) Malone. Her parents were both natives of Washington County, Pa., and belonged to old pioneer families. Their children were as follows: John, who is deceased; Sarah Jane, was the wife of Samuel Moore; Susan, now deceased, who was the wife of Alexander Bowser; Carson; Margaret, who married Dorsey Pedicord; Robert, who is an attorney in Pittsburg; William, who is a physician at Bergholz, Ohio; and Catherine, who became the wife of Jarrett Coventry. William Malone was a carpenter by trade.

Mr. and Mrs. Coventry had three children—Annie, who married Charles B. Anderson; James Rankin, who manages the farm for his mother; and John S., who died in infancy. Mr. Coventry was a Democrat in politics, but never consented to serve in any office save that of school director. The family belong to the United Presbyterian Church at Robinson. Mr. Coventry was a kind husband and father and was a man highly esteemed for his many neighborly qualities.

**WILLIAM H. ALEXANDER.** The Alexander family has been an active factor in the business and social life of Monongahela for several generations and are represented in the local affairs of the community at the present day by the bank bearing their name.

William Herron Alexander, subject of this sketch, who is a member of the firm of Alexander & Co., bankers and secretary of the Monongahela City Trust Company, has been identified with the banking interests of Monongahela since 1883, when he entered the bank as a boy of eighteen, under the supervision of his father, the late James S. Alexander, and was born May 26, 1864, and educated in Dayton, Ohio, after finishing at the public schools of Monongahela.

James S. Alexander, father of William H. Alexander, was born in Monongahela, August 28, 1828, and was one of the younger sons of Joseph Alexander, who in 1843 established the partnership of Joseph Alexander & Son by taking in with him his son, the late William J. Alexander.

Joseph Alexander, grandfather of subject of this sketch, was born April 1, 1795, and commenced his business career in Monongahela in 1828 as a general trader, carrying on his business in a log house located on Main street. Joseph Alexander continued this business until 1843, when he took his son William J. Alexander into partnership with him, and from this business, as a result of the practical business ability and sagacity displayed by his son the present banking business was evolved. In 1850 the name was changed to Alexander & Company and James S. Alexander was taken in and devoted the whole of his life to the upbuilding of the bank in which he took an active and neverfailing interest. A few years previous to his death, as his years increased, desirous of having his sons, Frederick K. and William H. Alexander succeed him during his lifetime, Mr. Alexander gradually shifted the burden of business cares to younger shoulders and relieved himself largely of responsibility by dividing all but a small portion of his interest in the bank between his sons and giving them the advantage of his advice and experience, made them members of the firm, who now, with Joseph Alexander Herron, constitute the present organization.

William H. Alexander, on the organization of the Monongahela City Trust Company in 1901, was elected secretary and director, and has won many friends in the business world by his fairmindedness and pleasant manners and has a grasp of details, which is largely responsible for his business success.

In 1888 Mr. Alexander was united in marriage to Jennie Stuart Wilson, daughter of William H. Wilson of Monongahela, and they have one daughter, Jean. Mrs.

Alexandre's family has been intimately associated with the social and business life of the community since 1816. She is a descendant of the old Wilson family of Carlisle. Her great-grandfather, Hugh Wilson, of Carlisle, came to Monongahela in 1816 and operated a general trading store. He was one of the first ruling elders in the Presbyterian Church here, a strong Presbyterian of the Scotch-Irish school, of great piety and much force of character. Hugh Wilson's wife was Sibby Holmes; she attended the ball given in Philadelphia in 1776 in honor of the Declaration of Independence and the gray satin gown she wore on that occasion is a valued treasure of the family.

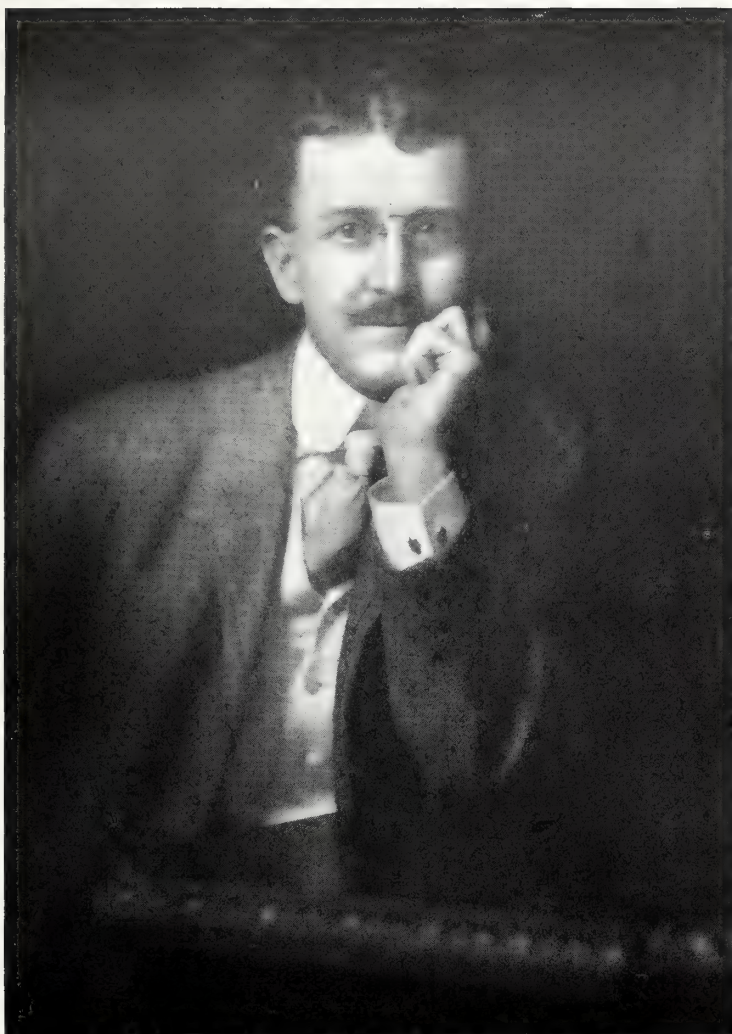
Mr. Alexander and family reside in a pleasant home at No. 707 West Main street and are active in the social life of the city. Mr. Alexander is devoted to the interests of his home town in which he takes pride and is always interested in anything that makes for the advancement of Monongahela. In addition to his banking interests, Mr. Alexander is a corporator of the Monongahela Cemetery, the most beautiful "God's Acre" in the Monongahela Valley and was elected a deacon of the First Presbyterian Church in 1905 to succeed his father.

**BOYD E. WARNE**, a representative citizen of Washington, Pa., an attorney at law and a member of the prominent firm of Duncan, Chalfant & Warne, was born in 1867, in Nottingham Township, Washington County, Pa., and is a son of Hiram and a grandson of Maj. James Warne, who was a veteran of the Mexican War.

The late Hiram Warne was born February 16, 1822, in Monongahela City, Washington County, Pa., a son of Maj. James Warne. The latter was born in 1779, in Allegheny County, just across the river from Monongahela City, and he was captain of a company recruited at Monongahela City for the Mexican service. Hiram Warne followed farming and sheep raising in Nottingham Township until 1871, when he bought eighty-four acres of land adjacent to Washington and resided on that property until his death, which occurred in 1896. He was a leading citizen of Washington County.

Boyd E. Warne was reared in his native county. After his primary school training he spent six months in the old Jefferson Academy, and for six years was a student in Washington and Jefferson College, graduating in the class of 1890. In 1893 he was graduated from the law department of the University of West Virginia, after which he returned to Washington County and was admitted to the bar in 1895, having done his law reading with Mr. Duncan, of his present firm. The present partnership was entered into in April, 1905. Mr. Warne is a practitioner in all the State courts and in the United States District Court. He stands high in his profession





WILLIAM H. ALEXANDER









BOYD E. WARNE



and equally high in the various business enterprises aside from it in which he is more or less interested. Mr. Warne was married September 28, 1909, to Miss Geneva W. Harris, a daughter of Thomas T. Harris, a resident of Washington. He is a member of the Third Presbyterian Church at Washington, and is identified with the Elks and Heptasophs.

SYLVESTER MARTIN, manager and principal stockholder of the California Tool Works Company, with plant at California, Pa., has been a resident of this borough since 1891. He was born in Hartford County, Maryland, in March, 1856, and is a son of Philip and Margaret (Jones) Martin.

The parents of Mr. Martin were married in Baltimore. In 1848 they moved to Washington County, Pa., and in 1860 located near Washington. In the following year the father enlisted as a soldier in the Union Army, becoming a member of the 85th Pa. Vol. Inf. and serving three years and three months. He returned to Washington County after the close of his military service and settled at Hickory, where he followed the shoemaking trade for a number of years and then moved to Washington, but before his death returned to Hickory.

Sylvester Martin attended school at Hickory until 1876 when he went to Cross Creek and there learned the blacksmith's trade and after coming to California worked as a blacksmith for three years for the California Coal Company. He also went into the grocery business with his son, Joseph W. Martin, which was continued on the corner of Third and College streets for nine years, the younger partner being the manager, as his father was devoting the larger part of his attention to his tool works. This enterprise he entered into in a small way in 1895, but by 1906 it had grown to such large proportions that incorporation became advisable and it was capitalized at \$10,000. The plant includes a machine shop and factory on Water street and a stockroom and salesroom on Third street. The business is manufacturing and jobbing miners' tools and supplies.

Mr. Martin married Miss Martha J. Croner, a daughter of Joseph Croner, the latter of whom now resides in the State of California. Mrs. Martin was born and reared at Cross Creek, Washington County. They have two children, Joseph W. and Leonard P. The former married Margaret Dewar. The latter, who is foreman in the Tool Works, married Pauline Beazel, and they have had two children, Paul and Robert Wayne, the former of whom is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Martin are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he is one of the stewards. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity and to the Royal Arcanum. Mr. Martin is an honorable and representative business man of California.

FRANK B. MCKINLEY, a leading business citizen of Washington, owner of the oldest jewelry store in this city, was born at Washington, Washington County, Pa., April 26, 1860, and is the third son and fourth child of the late Alexander and Margaret D. (Hayes) McKinley.

Mr. McKinley was educated in the Union High School at Washington and later was a Latin student under Rev. George P. Wilson, a well-known educator. When he put his books aside he entered his father's jewelry store, where he learned the jewelry and watchmaking trade. He continued to assist his father until the latter's retirement in 1886, when he became proprietor of the business and still carries it on successfully. He has been a member of the board of directors of the Washington County Fire Insurance Company for nine years. He is also interested in other prosperous enterprises and is a representative factor in the city's commercial life.

On September 22, 1886, Mr. McKinley was married to Miss Queen M. Ross, who is a daughter of David F. and Melvina (Richardson) Ross, both members of the oldest and highly respected families of the county.

Mrs. McKinley was born at Clyde, Washington County, Pa., October 1, 1861, is a graduate of the Union High School and the Washington Seminary. Mr. and Mrs. McKinley are active members of the Second Presbyterian Church at Washington, of which he is an official. He is identified with the Republican party.

Ethelynn May McKinley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. B. McKinley, was born at Washington, Washington County, Pa., July 27, 1887. She attended the Washington public schools and graduated from the Washington Seminary in 1907. In 1908 and 1909 she took a special course in elocution and language at Fairmont Seminary at Washington, D. C.

W. F. WOODS, one of Cecil Township's representative citizens and substantial farmers, owns 230 acres of valuable land, situated one mile south of McDonald, Washington County, Pa. He was born in Bethel Township, Allegheny County, Pa., December 1, 1851, and is a son of Joseph and Sarah (McCulley) Woods.

The paternal grandfather of Mr. Woods was Rev. William Woods, a pioneer minister of the Presbyterian faith, who was pastor of Bethel Church, Allegheny County, from 1797 to 1831. Both parents of W. F. Woods were born in Allegheny County, near Mount Lebanon, and they spent their lives there. The father died in 1894 and the mother in 1905, the burial of the former being in Bethel Cemetery, and that of the latter, in the Venice Cemetery. They were worthy members of Bethel Presbyterian Church.

W. F. Woods obtained his education in the Bethel Township schools and at Bethel Academy, in Allegheny

County, after which he assisted his father on the homestead and continued to reside there for eleven years following his marriage. In 1888 he bought his present farm, which had been considerably improved, a comfortable house being on the place, orchards set out and no building being necessary except the erecting of a barn large enough to accommodate the new owner's crops and stock. He has continued to operate this farm ever since and it is one of the best properties in the township. Mr. Woods is the fifth member of a family of six children and he has an older brother, John M., and four sisters—Martha, Elizabeth, Harriet and Annie.

On September 20, 1877, Mr. Woods was married to Miss Hannah Ewing, a daughter of William Ewing, of Allegheny County, and they have had eight children, namely: William, residing on a farm in Cecil Township, who married Kate Gerhing; Ralph, a physician, who died at Pittsburg, June 23, 1909, leaving a widow, formerly Mary, a daughter of Dr. Botkin, of Ingram, Allegheny County; Della E., who resides at home; Fannie, who died August 31, 1889; Harry E., who married Elma Burns, of Washington, Pa., (is attending a theological seminary at Allegheny); Howard L., an engineer for the Pittsburg Railway Company, who married Clara Dawson, of Ingram; and Clyde and Earl, both residing at home. Mr. and Mrs. Woods are members of the Presbyterian Church at McDonald. In politics he is a Republican and is serving as a member of the Cecil Township school board.

JOHN VAN VOORHIS, a retired grocer of Monongahela City, Pa., was also identified with the agricultural interests of Carroll Township, for many years, and has been a lifelong resident of Washington County, Pa. He was born September 6, 1835, on the old Van Voorhis farm in Carroll Township, and is a son of Abraham and Jane (Phillips) Van Voorhis, and a grandson of Daniel Van Voorhis, who was one of the founders of the Van Voorhis family in this country.

Daniel Van Voorhis, grandfather of subject, was a sea captain for many years, and at a very early period came to America from Holland with two brothers. He first located for a time on Long Island, and in 1785 came to Pennsylvania and settled on land on Pigeon Creek, Carroll Township, then in Fayette County. Here he spent the remainder of his life, clearing the land, which he placed under cultivation. He was first married to Sarah Brett, widow of Francis Brett, after whose death he married Mary Newton, the grandmother of our subject. His third wife was Nancy Myers. Abraham Van Voorhis was born on Long Island and in 1785 came with his parents to Washington County, where he spent his entire life, passing away at the age of eighty-six years. He was first united in marriage with Ann Watkins, who was

born at Monongahela City, and died in November, 1828. Of their union were born: Garrett T., Joseph R. and Mary, all deceased. His second wife, and mother of our subject, was Jane Phillips, a native of Westmoreland County, Pa., who lived to the advanced age of eighty-four years. Of this union were born: Eliza, deceased; Lucinda, deceased; John, the subject of this sketch; Emmeline; Caroline; Cintha; Ceraunia, deceased; and Cynthia.

John Van Voorhis was reared on the home farm in Carroll Township and obtained his educational training in the old Stone school of that district. He subsequently engaged in farming on the home farm until 1886, when he came to Monongahela, where he embarked in the grocery business, in which he continued for a period of six years, since which time he has been living in retirement at No. 514 Main street. Mr. Van Voorhis owns a fine farm of 240 acres in Carroll Township, and also owns considerable real estate in Monongahela City. He is a Republican in politics, and has served as a member of the township school board. He holds membership with the Presbyterian Church.

On September 15, 1859, Mr. Van Voorhis was united in marriage with Isophene H. Teeple, who was reared in Monongahela City, and died April 13, 1904. Of their union were born the following children: Charles E., who operates his father's farm, married Sallie McConnell and has six children—Glen, Hazel, Lula, Francis, Gladys and Walter; Louisa, who is the widow of Simon Lilley, is the mother of three children, Charles, William, deceased, and Walter; Carry, who married Walter Blayney; Ceraunia Ann, who died aged twenty-eight years; William, and Eva, who died aged twenty-three years. On August 1, 1906, Mr. Van Voorhis married Mary B. Grooms, who is a daughter of Dr. James Grooms.

WILBUR SAMUEL JACKMAN, deceased. There were men reared in Washington County environment, whose life activity took them to other fields where their achievements were so luminous as to cast a light penetrating back to the realm of early associates; upon these careers and characters the county looks with pardonable pride. Numbered among them is the one whose name heads this sketch, a man who arose to the highest rank as an educator and scientist and whose strong personality left an imprint upon the characters of those with whom he came in contact. The early life of this well-remembered man is best portrayed in the words of his relict, Mrs. Ellen Reis Jackman. To quote:

"Wilbur Samuel Jackman was born at Mechanicstown, Ohio, on January 12, 1855. Two years later, his father and mother moved from there to Pennsylvania, and settled at California, a small town on the Monongahela River, fifty miles from Pittsburg. Here, later, Mr. Jack-



man attended a small private school for a year. When he was about seven years old his parents bought the ancestral farm of his father, two and a half miles from the town and here Mr. Jackman lived through all the years of his young manhood.

To the little town boy this old farm with its hills, woods and bottom land, through which trickled a little brook, was a new and wonderful world. The stone house, then nearly half a century old, his father's father had helped to build when he was a boy. The spring house, through which ran a spring of cold sparkling water, and the spring itself flowing steadily, summer and winter, into a hollowed out block of stone, were all most interesting to him.

For a number of years Mr. Jackman went across the fields to a country school on the hill, about a mile from his home. In the morning and at the close of the day he assisted his father and mother in the farm work. Going for the cows, riding the horses to water at the brook, and later, as he grew older, plowing in the spring time, were all delightful occupations to him, and in later life were recalled with joy.

When Mr. Jackman had learned to ride a horse well he was sent to the State Normal School at California, and for years, through rain and snow and heat and cold he rode back and forth each day. With his farm duties he had little time for study and he said that most of his preparation for college was done while on horseback.

The farm continued to be an experimental field and a work shop for him. One duty of his boyhood was particularly distasteful to him, that of churning; so after much study and hard work, he succeeded in making the stream of water at the spring turn a wheel and do his work for him. He piped the water to the front lawn and there made a fountain. Above the house at the source of an underground spring, he planned and assisted in digging a pond, cemented it and kept fish in it for years, piping the water to the house for family use.

Mr. Jackman always had a keen interest in and love for the things of nature. He knew all the birds and flowers about the farm and on the long Sunday afternoon walks which it was his custom to take with his father, he learned thoroughly his little world."

The manner of man he was and something of the great work Mr. Jackman accomplished is revealed in an article written by Mr. Orville T. Bright, for many years superintendent of Cook County (Ill.) schools, an intimate friend of long standing:

"Rarely has the educational world been so startled as on Monday morning, January 28, 1907, when without warning of any kind came the news that Wilbur S. Jackman was dead. He had been actively engaged in his work during the preceding week, and on Saturday even-

ing was at a social gathering with the students of the School of Education until late in the evening. He seemed to rest well Saturday night, but early Sunday morning symptoms of the dread disease, pneumonia, began to show themselves, although it was late in the afternoon before his physician realized the serious condition Mr. Jackman was in. Even on Monday morning, Mrs. Jackman could not believe there was any serious danger, but at 8 o'clock, almost without warning and without struggle, his life slipped away. A private funeral service was held on Tuesday afternoon at the home, and a public memorial service, on Wednesday morning in Mandel Hall, which was crowded to the utmost with members of the faculty and students. The body was taken to his boyhood home in Pennsylvania for burial. I have heard him wish that he might die 'in the harness,' and this wish was literally filled."

He was graduated from the normal school at about twenty years of age, and afterward taught there one year. After this year's experience, Mr. Jackman went to Meadville College for three years, and then to Harvard for two years, being graduated in 1884 in the general course. On his way home after graduation he stopped at Pittsburg at the time that Superintendent Luckey had charge of the schools, and before leaving the city had engaged to teach natural science in the high school. He remained in the position for five years, and during that time had worked out a plan for nature-study in the elementary schools. Here Col. Parker found him in 1889.

While he was in the high school at Pittsburg, it was the custom of the principal to place thirty or forty young people in charge of each teacher for such personal services as could be rendered from the friendship standpoint. Mr. Jackman asked that the group assigned to him might remain with him for the entire four years. The result was remarkable in the strength of character developed among the students through this personal association. As men and women, these students refer to it today as the strongest and best influence of their lives. I have read some of the letters written by these men and women to Mrs. Jackman since Mr. Jackman's death. The heartfelt acknowledgements of their great debt of gratitude to their old teacher were most affecting, and this gratitude seems only to have strengthened with the years that have passed. They seem to realize fully that it was the wonderful character of the man, more even than what he taught, that had so powerfully influenced their lives. We are glad indeed that Mr. Jackman himself knew of this sentiment of his old pupils.

Mr. Jackman came to Chicago in the fall of 1889. Never shall I forget the elation with which Col. Parker introduced Mr. Jackman and Dr. Giffin to the first gathering of parents at the school that fall. For years he



had been in search of a teacher of natural science who could bring these subjects into rational touch with young lives. As soon as he saw Mr. Jackman at work at Pittsburg, he determined to have him at the Cook County Normal School. That he made no mistake in this selection I need not say to any teacher or pupil who was in the normal school from that time on.

As everybody knows who remembers the Cook County Normal School, the support of the school was very precarious, and its equipment wretchedly inadequate; but Mr. Jackman went at his work with remarkable enthusiasm and courage. No obstacles could daunt him. He took entire charge of the science, including chemistry, and within the next five years had, somehow or other, got into the school a very adequate apparatus, all of which could be, and was, constantly in use. His classes in elementary science, especially in nature studies, were wonderfully successful, and became celebrated throughout the country.

As a teacher, Mr. Jackman was an enthusiast, but a very quiet one. There was no bluster about anything that he ever did. He was a genuine inspiration to his classes, always insisting upon close attention and earnestness on the part of pupils; but at the same time he brought into his work so much of the charm of his personality and the rare sweetness of his disposition as to make these recitation periods the best of the day to all concerned in them. Every one of Mr. Jackman's recitations was a model of its kind. His preparation was ample, and every lesson showed the result of fresh study and thought. Many, many times have I enjoyed his class work, and never have I seen any but clean-cut and effective teaching. His students were responsive—they could not be otherwise. Brightness and effectiveness were the rule of the hour, and this was always so.

Mr. Jackman was a thorough student, but not for the sake of hoarding knowledge. Aside from his love for study, there was always with him the hope that the knowledge acquired might be of service to his pupils. I have never known a teacher, unless it was Col. Parker himself, who seemed so completely to fill a recitation, and yet how to bring out the best results possible from every student present, and make every student feel himself to be a useful factor in the recitation through what he contributed to it. It seems to me that this is great teaching, and I believe that hundreds and thousands of Mr. Jackman's students would subscribe to the same sentiment.

When Col. Parker resigned his position at the Chicago Normal School to organize and take charge of the Institute of Education founded by Mrs. Emmons Blaine, Mr. Jackman, as well as several other members of the faculty, went with him. The north side school could not begin operations for a year, and through the generosity of

Mrs. Blaine several members of the faculty, including Mr. Jackman, were sent abroad for one year's study and travel. Later on this school was merged with the University of Chicago. For about a year and a half before his death, Col. Parker was at the head of the School of Education as it was afterward called at the university. The work was carried on in the temporary building provided for that purpose, pending the completion of the present beautiful building on the Midway. Two and one-half years ago Mr. Jackman was appointed dean of the School of Education, and took complete charge of the elementary school. His work was arduous and sometimes seemed almost beyond his strength, but from the time he took the helm the school prospered beyond any previous record. President Harper expressed the greatest pleasure in the success of Mr. Jackman's work. This success became more marked each year until the school was crowded to the limit. During the present year from seventy-five to one hundred have been on the waiting list all the time. As may be imagined, Mr. Jackman felt greatly elated over his success, and his plans and hopes for the future seemed almost boundless. He said recently: "If I can have just five years, I will show what this school can become."

Mr. Jackman was prodigal of his strength. He was a strong man, but the pace was too fast. He seemed never to rest. The School of Education was quite enough, but he edited the *Elementary School Teacher*, besides responding to constant calls for educational addresses and other literary work for the cause at large. He was a forcible and convincing speaker and writer. It is doubtful whether any other man in the country has done so much for the cause of rational nature-study and elementary science as Wilbur S. Jackman. He was also intensely interested in all sorts of hand-work available for elementary schools. The School of Education is more noted for these two lines of work than for any other, but only because it is so uncommon to find them effectively carried out. These two departments of education can ill afford the loss of so devoted and enthusiastic an advocate as Mr. Jackman. But the work he has done in them and for them will go on because he did this work so well.

Mr. Jackman believed in Col. Parker heart and soul—rarely have I known a man to love and honor another so much. He generously acknowledged the great influence of Col. Parker over his own aims and attitude toward educational work. To my mind the strongest proof of the correctness of Col. Parker's educational principles was Wilbur S. Jackman himself, who studied and worked in them eighteen years, and never faltered in his faith.

It was my rare good fortune to know Mr. Jackman intimately during all the years he lived in Chicago, and





AUGUST VALENTOUR



to feel the full grasp of his friendship; and never a cloud has cast a shadow over this friendship. He never left a doubt in the minds of those whom he loved and trusted and honored. One can have very few of such friends, because men of his pattern are not plentiful. He was a great teacher, but more than that—he was a noble, generous, loving man. His character was rugged and at need inflexible, but he was gentle as a woman and as full of fun as a boy. Perhaps his early Quaker training had to do with the wonderful evenness and sweetness of his disposition, his grandfather having been a Quaker preacher; but there never was a suggestion of weakness in this disposition. His decisions were remarkable for their quickness and correctness. It goes without saying that he was a great favorite with the faculty of the university, and that he was greatly beloved by all the students in the School of Education.

And we who know him best, how we loved him! His friendship was so pure and so beautiful. Of the old Cook County Normal School coterie, those who stood by in its trials and rejoiced in its triumphs, Col. Parker, Albert Lane and Wilbur S. Jackman have passed on. What a wonderful record they have left of all that is noblest and best in this world! Compared with such lives, how paltry and pitiful seems the mere scramble for dollars! Each of these men has gone just at the height of his usefulness, and when it seemed that he could not possibly be spared. Together with the death of President Harper in the prime of his manhood, does it not all give us pause for thought? We must wonder if it would have made a difference if they could have found time for rest and for play—if they could have known how to rest and play.

But their lives and their work were noble and grand and beautiful. Perhaps they will seem only the more so that they were cut short in the full strength of manhood.

AUGUST VALENTOUR, owner and proprietor of the Bazaar Store, located in his building, at McDonald, is well acquainted with and needs no introduction to the thousands of French-speaking people of this and other French settlements of western Pennsylvania.

He was born in Belgium, January 24, 1860, and is the youngest child of Florent and Ferdinande (Quinet) Valentour. When four years old his parents moved to France. He attended public school until the age of ten, then worked in a glass house until the fall of 1871, when in company with his brothers, Victor, Joseph and Oliver, aged respectively 25, 23, and 20 years, came to Pittsburg, where August began his own independent and eventful career by working in the various glass houses then flourishing in Pittsburg. In the fall of 1874 he joined his brothers, Victor and Joseph, who had settled at Midway,

Allegheny County, and there worked two years in the mines. Then in the spring of 1876, in company with his parents, who had lately arrived, he moved on a farm in Fayette County and engaged in the timber business (which business his father had followed all his life), shipping staves to Belgium.

It was then that August, appreciating the necessity of an English education, applied himself relentlessly during the spare moments after the day's labor, with the sole assistance of a small dictionary, towards mastering the English language sufficiently to be able to cope with the additional duty devolved upon him through this business.

Four years later, having used up all the timber on their farm, his father, in quest of more timber, moved to Mississippi, against the advice of August, who returned to Midway. Then in the fall of 1881 he joined his father in Mississippi and for the two following years worked in the cotton fields and at the timber business.

On July 4, 1883, the sanitary condition of that country not being to his liking, he returned and located in McDonald. He worked in the different mines for about two years, then secured a position in a grocery store in Shadyside, and was then with J. D. Sauters for about five years. Then in 1891 he opened up a clothing store, conducting it until 1902, when he started in his present business.

In July, 1887, Mr. Valentour was married to Miss Mary L. Chambon, a daughter of Louis and Adele (Baguet) Chambon. She died in 1892, leaving two children, Adele F. and Louis F., and in 1896 Mr. Valentour married Miss Marie C. Voyer, a daughter of Joseph and Clemence (Reboul) Voyer. To this second union two children have been born, Marie J. and August F.

In politics Mr. Valentour has always been identified with the Republican party. Is a member of present Council and of numerous French and English speaking fraternal organizations.

His father and mother, sister Mary, brothers Oliver and Victor are deceased. His sister Virginia resides in France and brother Joseph in Jackson, Miss., and brother Theophilus in Kentucky.

HARRY HAMILTON DAVIS, a prominent citizen of Washington, residing at the corner of Jefferson avenue and Chestnut street, has been identified with the oil and gas business ever since its discovery in Washington County. He was born in Washington May 18, 1860, on West Chestnut street, in the house that stood on the site of the present Y. M. C. A. building, a son of Dr. Robert W. Davis. The latter was born on the old Davis homestead on the state road, six miles north of Washington, in 1832. He received his education at the public school and Washington College and graduated at Jefferson Medical College in 1855. He was married in 1855 to Mary

Ann Spriggs and they reared three sons—James S., who died in 1876 in his twentieth year; Harry H. and Robert W., both of Washington. The grandfather, Samuel Davis, was one of the earlier settlers of the county and for many years conducted the Davis Tavern, a well-known roadhouse between Washington and West Middletown.

Harry H. Davis was educated in the public schools of Washington and at Washington and Jefferson College, graduating from the latter institution in the Class of 1882. He devoted one year to the study of medicine, and then went to Warren, Ohio, where he was engaged in business for two years. Then returning to Washington, he served three years as clerk in the county treasurer's office.

In 1887 he became interested in the oil business, and for the past seven years he has been engaged in the gas business, being one of the incorporators of the Greensboro Gas Company, a Pennsylvania corporation supplying natural gas throughout the several counties of Western Pennsylvania. For five years he has been at the head of the land department of this company.

In 1887 Mr. Davis was married to Miss Matilda Reed Wilkinson, of Washington, a daughter of Anthony M. and Margaret Robinson Wilkinson, who were both born in England. Mr. and Mrs. Davis had two children—both now deceased—an infant son, and a daughter, Ma Dessa Lula, who died December 27, 1901, at the age of eleven years. He and his wife are members of the Second Presbyterian Church. He is identified with the Masonic fraternity and the B. P. O. E., NoN. 776.

JAMES M. PAXTON, a representative citizen and successful breeder of Holstein registered cattle, resides on his well improved farm of 178 acres situated in Chartiers Township, Washington County, Pa. He is a member of an old and substantial pioneer family whose interesting history in Washington County dates back to 1782. He was born on a farm adjoining the one he owns, September 9, 1868, and is a son of John G. and Anna (Miller) Paxton.

The Paxtons came to Washington County from York County, the great-grandparents, John and Martha Paxton crossing the valleys and mountains on horseback and locating first in Canton Township. They later came to Chartiers Township and on their homestead their son, Thomas Paxton, was born in 1804. There he was reared and subsequently married Jane Mills, of Jefferson County, Ohio. They had the following children: John G., father of James M.; George Mills, who died at the age of twenty-six years, unmarried; Samuel, who resides in Boone County, Iowa, who married Sarah Edgar; Mattie, deceased in 1884, who was the second wife of H. O. McKnight, of Chartiers Township; Isaac N., a resident of

Chartiers Township, who married Mary McNary, and has two sons; Nancy, who married Thomas McCune, of Hope-dale, Ohio; Mary, who died aged twenty-three years; Thomas M., living on the old homestead, who married Nettie Ross; and Minnie, who married William Zeh, and resides near Monongahela City. The mother of the above mentioned family was born in 1816; both she and husband reached old age and died on the homestead farm.

John G. Paxton, who is one of Chartiers most respected citizens, was born on the old Paxton homestead, August 18, 1836. He devoted his active years to general farming and stock raising. Mr. Paxton is still hale and hearty in appearance and of mental vigor, showing few indications of the passage of time. He was married in April, 1863, to Anna Knox Miller, who was born in Mt. Pleasant Township and died February 22, 1872. Her people were of Scotch-Irish ancestry and her parents were John and Margaret Miller. Four children were born to this marriage: George Grant, who married Miss Mary McNary, daughter of John C. McNary, of Canonsburg; James Miller; Lillie, who married James McPeak, of Carnegie, Pa.; and John Graham, editor of the Kent Courier, of Kent, Ohio, who married Amy Gisenger, of Ohio. John G. Paxton married for his second wife, Ellen, daughter of William Cameron, of South Strabane Township. Of this marriage three children are living, William C., Jennie A. and Emma. Mr. and Mrs. Paxton are members of the Houston United Presbyterian Church.

James Miller Paxton attended the Wilson school in Chartiers Township when a boy, later was a student in Jefferson Academy at Canonsburg, and still later attended the Iron City Business College at Pittsburg. He remained on the home farm, engaged actively in farming and stock raising until in February, 1896, when he came to his present property, one which formerly belonged to Andrew Miller and which for ninety years was in the Miller name. In 1904 Mr. Paxton erected his comfortable residence and made other improvements as his agricultural operations increased and his stock industry became a more and more important feature. He ships all his milk to Pittsburg. He has found the Holstein cattle the most satisfactory and has given a large amount of attention to breeding fine specimens, has exhibited at many fairs and expositions, and at the St. Louis Exposition he received five prizes on seven head of his cattle.

In 1892 Mr. Paxton was married to Miss Mary Russell, a daughter of William and Margaret (Thompson) Russell, of Mt. Pleasant Township. The father of Mrs. Paxton died December 26, 1894, at the age of sixty-nine years. The mother died in January, 1892, aged sixty-three years. They were born in Mt. Pleasant Township. The paternal grandfather, Andrew Russell was born in Cecil Township, Washington County, in 1777, and died in 1861. He married Anna McClelland, who died February



17, 1868. The children of Andrew Russell and wife were: James, Alexander, Robert, Andrew, William, John, Eliza, wife of Robert Jeffrey; Jane, wife of Samuel Lee; Ann, and one who married a McCall. The mother of Mrs. Paxton was a daughter of Joseph and Margaret Thompson, who had also three sons. The parents of Mrs. Paxton had children as follows: Mary, who is the wife of Mr. Paxton; Joseph, who died aged thirteen years; Annie, who died March 4, 1881, aged twenty-one years; Maggie, who died November 13, 1881; L. A., who married Mattie Kelso, died March 7, 1908; W. Frank, who married Jennie Galbreath, and resides at Bridgeville, Pa.; and Robert L., proprietor of a hotel at Cadiz, Ohio, who married Maria Wright, of Bridgeville. Several children died in infancy.

Mr. and Mrs. Paxton have had the following children: Margaret Ellen, born October 10, 1893; Ralph Russell, born December 17, 1896; Ruth Anna, born March 30, 1901; Mary Emma Jean, born November 9, 1905, who died September 1, 1907; and Lois Amy, born November 14, 1909, who lived only five weeks. Mr. and Mrs. Paxton are members of the Houston United Presbyterian Church. In politics he is a Republican.

C. J. BUTLER, justice of the peace at Cokeburg, Pa., where he is engaged in the business of brick manufacturing, was born near Brownsville, Fayette County, Pa., February 6, 1858, and is a son of Thomas and Lavina (Bell) Butler.

The great-grandfather of Judge Butler came from Dunboyne, County Meath, Ireland. His name was Thomas Butler and it is registered among the early residents in Chester County and also on the rolls of the Patriot Army, for he served in the Revolutionary War on the American side, while ten of his brothers and cousins were his comrades.

The grandfather and father of Mr. Butler were farmers and he remained on the farm until old enough to engage in brick manufacturing and worked in yards in several parts of the State. In 1900 he came to Cokeburg and established a brick industry here. He owns property at different points, having three town lots at Marianna, Pa., and two lots at Wabash Park, a new railroad station in Westmoreland County, in addition to his holdings at Cokeburg. He has been an active citizen, taking a hearty interest in all public affairs and is identified with the Republican party. He has served as borough assessor and for several years has been justice of the peace.

On January 6, 1877, Mr. Butler was married to Miss Nora B. Williams, a daughter of Calvin Williams, of Fayette County, and they have had six children, namely: Olive L., who married William Poorman, and lives at New Stanton, Westmoreland County. (By an earlier

marriage to A. M. Gallagher, she had two children—May and William Gallagher); Emma B., who married J. B. Sell, who is in the real estate business at Youngwood, Pa., and has two children; Anna May, who married Dr. W. E. Errett, of New Station, and has one child, Helen Errett; Charles C., who married Bertha Fry, of Greensburg, Pa.; Mary Ethel, who resides at home; and Edith, who died when two years old. Judge Butler is identified with the Masonic fraternity.

WILLIAM MCGREGOR, one of Monongahela City's representative citizens, who, for many years was identified with business interests here, has recently retired from active participation in commercial life and proposes to now enjoy the ease which industry and prudence in earlier life has made possible. He was born on his father's homestead in Nottingham Township, Washington County, Pa., October 4, 1837, and is a son of William and Jane (McCormick) McGregor.

The father of Mr. McGregor was born at Chambersburg, Pa., in 1794, a son of Daniel McGregor, who moved to Washington County in 1800 and settled on Mingo Creek, in Nottingham Township, where he died in advanced age. At that time, 1800, the country was but sparsely settled and the older William McGregor remembered when many Indians came to his father's pioneer farm. He was the oldest of his parents' seven children and he soon became of use to his father, and later operated a tannery on Mingo Creek, together with cultivating a part of the home farm which came to him by inheritance. He married Jane McCormick, who died when their son William was three years old. Their other children were: Margaret, now deceased, who was the wife of Noah Myers, who is also deceased; Mary, deceased, who was the wife of Richard McClelland, also deceased; Daniel, who is deceased; Jane, deceased, who was the wife of Thomas McDonough, also deceased; Martha; Rachel, who is deceased; and Benjamin Franklin, the youngest.

William McGregor was deprived of his mother in his infancy but he had older sisters who assumed his care, sent him to school in boyhood and in 1858 encouraged him to attend commercial college at Pittsburg. In 1860 he left home and went to Illinois and for three winters taught school in Tasewell County, during the summers engaging in farming. In 1865 he returned to Washington County, Pa., and in September, 1866, he was married to Miss Maria Jane Raimey, a daughter of James Raimey, of Nottingham Township. Mrs. McGregor died in August, 1894. Five children survived her, namely: Nancy; Nora; James R., who married Mary Pollock, has three children—James, Josephine and Campbell; Elizabeth; and William A., who married Mary Mullen and has one son, William.



After his marriage, Mr. McGregor continued his farming operations until 1873, when he moved to Monongahela City and engaged in the shoe business in the King building, later moving to the Swickert building, and still later removing to the Brown building. In 1877 he bought a block on Main street and moved to it in 1878, which continues to be the location of the business. Mr. McGregor then expanded somewhat, adding clothing to his stock of merchandise, and subsequently took his two sons into partnership. They proved capable and reliable business men and in August, 1909, Mr. McGregor turned over his responsibilities to them. His long and prosperous business career had been accomplished along legitimate business lines and at all times he had enjoyed the confidence of the public and the respect of his competitors. Mr. McGregor was one of the organizers of the First National Bank and was a director of the same until July, 1909, when his son, J. R. McGregor, took his place. In politics, Mr. McGregor is a Democrat and in 1888 he was his party's candidate for the State Legislature. He has served in local offices and has been a useful member of the school board.

JOHN S. HUTCHISON, whose well improved farm of 129 acres is situated in Mt. Pleasant Township, Washington County, Pa., two and one-half miles southeast of Hickory, was born in Harrison County, Ohio, April 13, 1861. His parents were Joseph and Lucinda (Cummins) Hutchison.

John S. Hutchison attended the Plum Run district school in Harrison County and then helped on the home farm until he was eighteen years of age and then learned the carpenter's trade. In 1880 he came to Washington County and after marriage settled in Mt. Pleasant Township as a farmer and later at Houston. For four fine modern houses and sold them all. In April, sixteen years he worked all through this section as a carpenter, later becoming also a contractor. He built 1906, he came to his present farm, the coal on which had been sold before he bought the land. There are two gas wells on the place, one of these having been drilled twenty-five years ago. Mr. Hutchison has 120 acres of his land under cultivation, seven acres still timbered and the remainder he devotes to pasturage, keeping 100 sheep. He has greatly improved the property, building a new barn and repairing all other buildings. In politics he is a Democrat and while residing at Houston he served five years as a member of the council.

On December 10, 1885, Mr. Hutchison was married to Esther A. Cowden, a daughter of John and Louisa (Scott) Cowden, both of whom are deceased. Mrs. Hutchison was born on the present farm February 16, 1865. She attended "Moore's School," in this vicinity, and later

went to Canonsburg Jefferson Academy. Mr. Codwen's death occurred on the present farm, September 29, 1909, when he was aged eighty-two years, his wife having passed away eleven years previously. They were members of the Venice United Presbyterian Church and their burial was in the cemetery belonging. Mr. and Mrs. Hutchison have had three children: John C.; Jennie, who died in 1898; and Joseph, who died in 1893. Both of these children were laid to rest in beautiful Oak Spring Cemetery, at Canonsburg. Mr. and Mrs. Hutchison are members of the United Presbyterian Church at Houston.

D. M. DONEHOO, a prominent and highly respected citizen of Washington, who deals extensively in real estate, has been a resident of this city for about forty years, and was born July 6, 1840, in Cross Creek Township, Washington County, Pa. He is a son of William and Rebecca (Wilson) Donehoo, the former a native of Allegheny County, who came to Washington County about 1835, was one of the early cabinet makers and undertakers of Cross Creek Township. William Donehoo was one of the prominent citizens of Cross Creek Township, and in 1860 was census taker for the five northern townships of Washington County. He married Rebecca Wilson, who was born in Allegheny County, and of their union were born four children, two of whom died in infancy, the others being Henry W., whose death occurred August 13, 1902, lived on the old homestead at Cross Creek, and carried on the undertaking business established by his father in 1836, and D. M. Donehoo, the subject of this sketch.

D. M. Donehoo was reared in Cross Creek Township and obtained his educational training in the common schools and the Cross Creek Academy, after which he was for some time engaged in farming and undertaking. In the fall of 1869 he was elected prothonotary of Washington and came to this city, where he served three years in that capacity, when he was elected justice of the peace, which position he held continuously for thirty years, and since leaving the office has refused the nomination for same. He has always taken an active interest in politics, and is identified with the Democratic party. He has served eleven years on the Washington school board. Mr. Donehoo belongs to the Second Presbyterian Church, of which he is a member of the board of deacons.

Mr. Donehoo was married in 1869 to Agnes McFarland, who was born and reared in Cross Creek Township, and two children were born of their union: Henry A., who died aged twenty-one years, and J. F. Donehoo, one of the leading physicians of Washington.

J. FRANK DONEHOO, M. D., one of the leading physicians of Washington, Pa., whose offices are located



D. M. DONEHOO



J. FRANK DONEHOO, M. D.

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in the Washington Trust Building, was born June 21, 1869, in the village of Cross Creek, Washington County, Pa., and is a son of D. M. Donehoo, a prominent citizen of Washington. Dr. Donehoo graduated in 1890, with a degree of A. B., from the Washington-Jefferson College, and four years later the degree of A. M. was conferred upon him by the same college. In 1893 he graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, after which he was resident physician for the Mercy Hospital of Pittsburg one year. He then spent one year in Europe, studying medicine at Vienna and Berlin, and upon his return to Washington entered upon the practice of his profession, having been associated with Dr. J. Y. Scott since June, 1900. Dr. Donehoo also took a post-graduate course in Polyclinics at Philadelphia. He is a member of the Academy of Medicine of Washington and is also a member of the county and state medical associations and the American Medical Association. Dr. Donehoo was on the medical staff of the Washington Hospital from its organization until 1898, since which time he has been a member of the surgical staff and is surgeon for the Street Railway Company of Washington.

In 1897 Dr. Donehoo was united in marriage with Alice Adams, of Washington, and to them have been born three children: Laura Belle, Alice and Agnes. He is a member and an elder of the Second Presbyterian Church. Fraternally he is affiliated with the order of Heptasophs.

THOMAS SHAW, a substantial citizen of Chartiers Township, Washington County, Pa., who resides on the farm on which he has spent a busy and useful life, owns 200 acres of as fine land as may be found in this section for agricultural and grazing purposes. He was born here September 20, 1844, and is a son of John and Sarah (Harsha) Shaw.

The paternal grandfather was Joseph Shaw and he founded the family in Chartiers Township and was the original owner of the land, purchasing it in 1796 when it was mainly covered with native timber. He had three sons and two daughters. One son, William, moved to the West. Another son, James, located in Harrison County, Ohio. Rebecca married a Mr. Johnson and died in Harrison County, Ohio. Jane married a Mr. Sprowl.

John Shaw, father of Thomas Shaw, was born on this farm in 1804, passed his life here and died in 1879, when aged seventy-five years. He was an elder in Cross Roads U. P. Church for quite a number of years. He married Sarah Harsha, whose mother was a McMillen, and to them were born thirteen children, some of whom died when small. William D., one of the older sons, has resided in Adams County, Iowa, for thirty-five years and there owns some 700 acres of land. During the Civil War he was a soldier and served in Co. A, 85th Pa. Vol.

Inf. Joseph resides at New Concord, Ohio, and he also was a soldier in the Civil War, a member of Co. A, 85th Pa. Vol. Inf., and never for any cause was absent from his post of duty during his term of enlistment. He married Helen, a daughter of Ebenezer McBurney. James was the third son to enter the service during the Civil War and he served three years as a member of Co. B, 1st W. Va. Cav., and became a veteran. He was twice married, first to Mary Boyce and second to a Miss St. Clair. Theodore went to the West in early manhood and is a prominent physician of Denver, Col. He also has served in the Colorado Legislature. Sarah Jane, now deceased, was the wife of J. L. Henderson. Harriet S., also deceased, was the wife of D. W. Beddow. John died in early manhood and Harrison, who was younger than Thomas, died in boyhood.

Thomas Shaw received the usual country school education in his boyhood and when his older brothers went into the army and later made homes for themselves in the West, a large part of the farm work fell on him and he has always remained on the old place. He still carries on general farming and stock raising and has a large herd of registered and graded cattle but no longer engages as formerly in the extensive breeding of registered Holstein cattle, Shropshire sheep and Chester White hogs. He has a dairy business and supplies the Arden mines with milk, as he has done for the past five years.

Mr. Shaw was married (first) in November, 1876, to Miss Hallie Grounds. She died June 24, 1879. Mr. Shaw was married (second) March 16, 1881, to Miss Jennie Agnew, a daughter of E. J. Agnew, of Mt. Pleasant Township. Mr. Shaw has four children: W. L., who lives at home, being unmarried; Sarah Ann Gertrude, who is the wife of Paul C. Tarr, of Turtle Creek, and has one surviving child, Paul C.; Frank A., who is engaged in the merchant tailoring business at Waynesburg, Pa., and Elizabeth Edna, who is a teacher at the Arden mine school and resides at home.

Mr. Shaw was taught from boyhood to believe in the justness of the principles of the Republican party. He is a member and for some years has been an elder in the Cross Roads United Presbyterian Church.

ROBERT CAMPBELL McILVAIN, a retired farmer and stock raiser of Somerset Township, Washington County, Pa., who resides in the old home place in which he was born, November 8, 1827, recently divided his estate of 400 acres of farming land among his children. His parents were Greer and Jane (Campbell) McIlvain.

The McIlvain and Campbell families originated in Scotland. The grandfather, Greer McIlvain, came to Washington County from Cumberland County at an early day and his son, who bore his name, was born in Somerset Township, October 11, 1793. The second Greer

McIlvain purchased the farm on which his son, Robert C. McIlvain lives, in 1826, and resides here until his death, June 6, 1889. He married Jane Campbell, who was born in Franklin County, Pa., and was brought to Washington County by her father, Robert Campbell, in girlhood. Her death occurred September 18, 1871.

Robert Campbell McIlvain was reared on the present farm and has practically spent his life here, always retaining it as his home. In early manhood he passed one winter in Illinois, and during the winter of 1904-5 he and wife visited their daughter, Mrs. Dr. Woods, in her home in the State of California. His interests for many years were mainly agricultural and he was a successful farmer and stock raiser.

On December 5, 1861, Mr. McIlvain was married to Miss Sarah L. Sloan, who was born at West Middletown, Pa. Her parents were Rev. James and Sarah (Lindsay) Sloan. For eighteen years her father was pastor of the Pigeon Creek Presbyterian Church. He and his second wife died at Monongahela City, but the mother of Mrs. McIlvain died at West Middletown when she was a babe. After marriage, Mr. and Mrs. McIlvain came to the present farm and here their six children were born: Ella, who is the wife of Rev. J. C. Mechlin, a minister of the Presbyterian Church, resides at Fredericksburg, Ohio; William Lindsay, who lives on a part of the old farm; Gertrude, who is the wife of Dr. Edward H. Wood, lives in California; Elmer, who resides at Monongahela City; and two died in infancy—Margaret Jane, aged two years, and James Greer, aged but six months. Mr. and Mrs. McIlvain are members of the Pigeon Creek Presbyterian Church, in which he has been an elder for many years. Formerly Mr. McIlvain was active in township matters and always was interested in the public schools. For twenty-six years he served as a school director in the Union Independent school district and for twenty-five of these was secretary of the school board. Mr. and Mrs. McIlvain are among the best known people of this section and they enjoy the esteem of all.

JOHN P. WHITE, a prominent citizen of Mt. Pleasant Township, successfully operating his valuable farm of 128 acres, situated two and one-half miles west of Hickory, Pa., was born in Cross Creek Township, Washington County, Pa., March 23, 1858, and is a son of James M. and Elizabeth A. (Hughes) White.

James M. White was born in Hopewell Township, Washington County, near Buffalo, in 1832, and attended Buffalo Academy, and after his marriage settled on the farm now owned by his son, John P. White where he continued to live until his death, in 1866, with the exception of one year. In politics he was a Republican but he took no very active part in public matters. He

married Elizabeth A. Hughes, who was a daughter of James Hughes. She survived him for many years, dying in 1899, and both were buried in the Mt. Prospect Cemetery, of which church they worthy members. They had six children: William H., John P., Martha, James G., Edward S. and Albert R.

John P. White attended school in Mt. Pleasant Township and taught school in the same township for one winter, afterward taking up farm duties and has been interested in agricultural pursuits ever since. He has also been an active citizen and has served long and usefully in important township offices. For ten years he served as a justice of the peace, in Mt. Pleasant Township, for six year was auditor and for the same length of time served as a member of the school board. His public duties have always been performed faithfully and with the general welfare of all concerned kept in view.

On March 12, 1885, Mr. White was married to Miss Mary A. McCalmont, who died in 1898, and was interred at Mt. Prospect. Her father was John McCalmont. Three children survive her, namely: Mary Elizabeth; James McCalmont and John T. Mr. White married secondly in 1900, Miss Mary Ann Miller, a daughter of John H. Miller, and they have four children: Edward, Clare, Elizabeth and Rowland.

Following his first marriage, Mr. White resided on a farm in Hopewell Township for two years and then purchased his present farm, the old Hughes place, it having been in possession of the Hughes for 102 years without any deed of conveyance. This property in all probability still holds deposits of coal, oil and gas, Mr. White never having tests made for either. He has improved the farm considerably and has a valuable property and an exceedingly comfortable residence. He is an elder in the Mt. Prospect Presbyterian Church.

JAMES S. ARTHUR, Jr., a representative citizen of Chartiers Township, Washington County, Pa., was born on the old homestead farm of 104 acres, November 17, 1872, and is a son of James S. and Sarah Jane (Palmer) Arthur.

The grandparents were William and Elizabeth Arthur, on the paternal side, and David Palmer was the maternal grandfather. The children of David Palmer were: Thompson, Sarah Jane, Morrison, Elizabeth and Marjorie. Mrs. Sarah Jane Arthur still survives, being now in her sixty-seventh year.

To James S. and Sarah Jane Arthur the following children were born: Ida, who resides at Washington, Pa.; William, who was born January 26, 1866, and died January 23, 1910 (never married, but passed his life on the homestead engaged in farming. His burial was in the Washington Cemetery); Elizabeth, who died in July, 1904, at the age of thirty-seven years (was the wife of







HERVEY McMURRAY



MRS. HERVEY McMURRAY

Preston Ketering, of Cadiz, Ohio, and had children—Earl, Lillian, Preston and Sarah, all of whom reside in Ohio); Margaret, wife of George Wolf, who has one surviving child, Arthur Wolf, and resides on the William Smith farm in South Strabane Township; James S., our subject; David Clarence, born in 1874, who resides at home; and George Lawrence, born in June, 1880, who married Mrs. William Uhler, a daughter of William and Catherine Mounts, and has two children, Clinton and Olive, George now being in the employ of the Meadowlands Coal Company.

James S. Arthur, Sr., was also born and spent his entire life on this farm, his death occurring August 2, 1909. When aged seventy-six years. This property has always been in the Arthur name, having come into the possession of the late James Arthur at the death of an uncle, James Arthur, who died here in 1857. Mr. Arthur left two farms at the time of his death—one of 104 acres on which his widow resides, another of 142 acres on which James, the subject of this sketch, resides, besides property in Hickory and Meadowlands, and a valuable tract of coal in Chartiers Township, where mines have been opened and operated by Mr. Arthur and his sons for many years.

James S. Arthur, Jr., the direct subject of this notice, obtained his education in the McClain school, and has been engaged in general farming and stock raising ever since he reached man's estate. He has large dairy interests and owns some thoroughbred Jersey and Holstein cattle.

Mr. Arthur married Miss Claudia R. Mounts, a daughter of William and Catherine Mounts, of South Strabane Township, and five children have been born to them: Clyde C. (deceased), Glenn Neill, Clifford James, Clark (deceased), and Lillian Catherine. Mr. Arthur and family are members of the Houston United Presbyterian Church. In politics he is a Republican but his business interests are too large to permit his giving proper attention to public office, and when his fellow citizens elected him assessor, he was obliged to resign before the close of his official term.

The McMURRAY BROTHERS, of Peters Township, Washington County, are descendants of James and Isabella (Ballentine) McMurray, who were natives of County Donegal, Ireland, and came to Allegheny County, Pa., in the early part of the nineteenth century.

The founder of the branch of the family in Peters Township was Hervey McMurray, a son of this couple, who was born in Allegheny County in 1829. He married Emily Mouck December 13, 1855, and in the following year purchased 300 acres of land on Brush Run, Peters Township, known as the "Mesopotamia tract," where he engaged in farming. In 1865 he purchased the grist

mill on Brush Run, which has since been known as McMurray's mill. This mill originally stood on the opposite bank of Brush Run from the present mill and was built by William Arthurs, who first operated it as a woolen mill, using water power. Subsequently it was changed to a grist and saw mill and operated by both steam and water power. The mill was destroyed by fire May 23, 1866, and was replaced by a small chopping mill and a saw mill until 1880, when Mr. McMurray built the present roller mill, which is operated by steam and has a capacity of fifty barrels of flour per day. In 1888 he took into the mill business with him his two sons, John A. and William J., and since the death of the father, in 1902, they have been sole owners and managers. Hervey McMurray was a man prominent in the public affairs of the township, although he never held public office other than school director. He was instrumental in having a postoffice established at the mill, known as McMurrays' postoffice, and was the first postmaster. During the Civil War he took an active part in raising the quota of money for drafts in Peters Township, and so managed affairs that Peters Township raised the amount without incurring a debt. Mr. McMurray died September 20, 1902, at the age of seventy-three years. His wife died December 5, 1894, at the age of sixty-five years. They reared a family of nine children.

James H. McMurray, born in 1857, entered the mercantile business at McMurrays in 1879, and was postmaster for twenty-one years preceding the establishing of the rural free delivery in 1902, when the office was discontinued. He was elected justice of the peace in 1907 and is the present incumbent of that office. He was one of the organizers and is the president of the McMurray Telephone Company, and president of the Excelsior Oil and Gas Company, a corporation owned and controlled by the five McMurray brothers. The company has five producing wells on the McMurray tract. He married Sadie M. McCabe, a daughter of Joseph McCabe, on November 12, 1885, and they have had three children: Laura B., Joseph, and Walter E., deceased.

John A., the second son of Harvey McMurray, was born in 1861 and engaged in farming until 1888, when he went into the mill with his brother, William J., and his father. Since the death of the father the business has been run under the name of McMurray Brothers. John A. McMurray never married and resides with his brother, Harvey B., in the old home. He is a director in the McMurray Telephone Company, and in the Excelsior Oil and Gas Company, and has filled the office of township clerk.

William J., the third son of Harvey McMurray, was born September 28, 1865. He married Sarah Caldwell, a daughter of William Caldwell of Cannonsburg, formerly of Allegheny County, on December 15, 1893, and they



have three children, namely: Elizabeth Caroline, Mary Emily, and Martha Caldwell.

Harvey B., the fourth son, has never married and resides on the old homestead.

Charles R. McMurray, the youngest son, married Mary E. McNary, of Peters Township, and resides at McMurray. The daughters of Hervey McMurray are: Belle M., who is the widow of G. M. Hill, whose death occurred October 2, 1909; Margaret J., who is the wife of C. G. Matthews; Emma L., who married O. A. Johnston; and Carrie, who married J. H. Fife. Politically the McMurray men are Democrats, and the family are members of the Mt. Prospect United Presbyterian Church.

THOMAS H. SUTHERLAND, who is engaged in a general real estate and fire insurance business at Washington, of which place he is a representative citizen in the best sense of the term, was born in East Finley Township, Washington County, Pa., and is a son of James, a grandson of Isaac, and a great-grandson of George Sutherland, whose father, John Sutherland, emigrated from Scotland in 1772.

The Sutherlands trace an unbroken ancestry back to some of the famous clans of the Scotch Highlands. The founder of the family in America was John Sutherland, who was born in Sutherlandshire, Scotland, and came to the colonies in 1772, residing in Maryland until 1786, in which year he came to Washington County. During his period of residence in Maryland he was an overseer on a plantation and it is said of him that he never once used a lash on the 200 slaves under his charge. Isaac Sutherland, grandfather of Thomas H., was born in Washington County.

James Sutherland, father of the subject of this sketch, with whom he makes his home, being now of advanced age, was born in 1831, in Canonsburg, Washington County, Pa. He is well and favorably known all over the county. He married Mary Hutchison, a member of another old and representative family of the county.

Thomas H. Sutherland was educated in the public schools of East and West Finley Township, in those of the borough of Claysville and in the Southwestern State Normal School at California, Pa. For some ten years subsequent Mr. Sutherland was engaged in teaching school, in which occupation he achieved a distinct success, being well fitted, for the work both naturally and by training. He was teacher for a while in the advanced room of the Claysville high school, spent two terms as principal of the Houston schools and was the first principal of the South Canonsburg public school. The proffer of a lucrative government position took him to Washington, D. C., where he was occupied until 1902, when he came to Washington, Pa., and entered into his

present line of business. He handles city and suburban residence property, besides farming lands and also represents a number of the leading fire insurance companies.

On December 27, 1900, Mr. Sutherland united in marriage with Miss Mary H. Shaw, who was born in Chartiers Township, Washington County. They have two sons, Donald and Alvan, and a daughter, Mary Helen. In 1884, Mr. Sutherland became a member of the United Presbyterian Church and he is active in church and Sunday school work. He has never been very actively interested in politics.

JOHN B. SCHAFER, vice-president of the Charleroi Merchants' Association, and a manufacturing jeweler, located at No. 515 McKean avenue, Charleroi, Washington County, Pa., has been in the jewelry line at this place since the summer of 1898. He was born at Pittsburgh, Pa., November 14, 1868, a son of George and Elizabeth Schafer.

Mr. Schafer was reared at Pittsburgh and after leaving school learned the jewelry trade which he followed in that city until 1898, when he came to Charleroi. He erected the fine two-story brick business block in which he has his store, and he and family occupy the second floor as a residence, it being equipped with modern comforts and conveniences. It is a very attractive structure and has a frontage of twenty-two feet on McKean avenue, and a depth of 100 feet. The reasons why many people visit Charleroi to shop instead of going to Pittsburgh is found in the existence of such establishments as Mr. Schafer's that have given the town its excellent reputation through western Pennsylvania. He carries a very large stock which includes everything to be found in an up-to-date jewelry store in the large cities. He understands also how to advantageously display his goods and has made his store one of the show places of the town. His arrangement of jewelry, cut glass, vases, diamonds, watches, clocks and silverware, is very pleasing. He does a large amount of manufacturing, mainly for his own retail trade and is very happy in his special designs, of which he makes a specialty. He employs expert workmen and has five assistants, two of whom are salesladies acquainted with the trade. He also conducts a large repair department and employs only well qualified people for that branch of the business.

Mr. Schafer married Miss Della E. Kline and they have five children: Anna, John, Isabel, Bernard and Florence. With his family he belongs to St. Jerome Catholic Church at Charleroi. Although a very busy business man, he neglects neither his civic or social duties, always being ready to do his duty as a citizen and is identified with numerous fraternal organizations. These include the Knights of Columbus, the C. M. B. A., the Royal







GEORGE DELL McNUTT

Arcanum, and the Elks. He is a man of charitable impulses and his benefactions to worthy objects are frequent but unostentatious.

JAMES MORGAN CRAWFORD, one of Canonburg's respected retired citizens, and a veteran of the great Civil War, was born on the Morganza tract, in Washington County, Pa., November 18, 1830, and is a son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Quivey) Crawford.

Benjamin Crawford was born in Washington County in 1801 and died on his farm near Linden, in North Strabane Township, in advanced age. He married Elizabeth Quivey, who was a daughter of one of the old settlers of Washington County, Daniel Quivey. She was born February 29, 1806, and died in North Strabane Township. They had four sons and four daughters born to them, namely: Daniel Quivey, James M., Margaret, Elizabeth, Benjamin, Nancy, Maria and John. Of the above family, Daniel Quivey Crawford married Jane Chubbic, and they had three daughters and two sons: Bathsheba, who did not marry; Joseph Morgan, who died aged two years; Una Dellena, who died at the age of twenty-three years; Daniel Q., who is a lumber merchant residing on Main street, Canonsburg; and Lou Jane, who is the wife of John C. Rodgers and resides at Canonsburg. Margaret, who is now deceased, was the wife of Samuel Phillips. Elizabeth, who resides in North Strabane Township, is the widow of William Burton. They had one daughter, now deceased, who was the wife of Frank Gamble. Benjamin, who died at Gastonville, married Caroline Cochran and left one son, William. Nancy married L. Henry and they reside near Finleyville. Maria died when aged four years. John Crawford, residing near Bower Hill, married Mary Jane Casespeer, and they had five sons and one daughter—William, who is now deceased; Clarence, who married Alice Withrow; Harry; Elmer; Everett, and Mamie, who married Jacob Rothhaar.

James Morgan Crawford was one year old when his parents moved to North Strabane Township and there he spent the greater part of his life, having resided in his present home, in Canonsburg, for the past four years. He occupied himself in youth and early manhood on the home farm, but when the Civil War broke out he determined to enter the army, and on September 6, 1862, enlisted in Co. D, 22nd Pa. Cav., known as the famous Ringgold Battery. For three years he endured the hardships of a soldier's life, facing almost constant danger, as he was detailed as a scout. He participated in some great battles, including Gettysburg, and was honorably discharged and mustered out on May 27, 1865. He is a valued member of Sergt. Thomas Paxton Post, G. A. R., at Canonsburg.

At the close of his military service Mr. Crawford entered the employ of a general farmer in Lee County, Iowa. He remained there for about eleven years and then returned to Washington County, his western employer having become a bankrupt, which caused Mr. Crawford to lose several thousand dollars. He again worked as a farmer in his native county but finally retired to Canonsburg. He has witnessed many changes here in his lifetime and can recall a period when there were but two houses in what is now South Canonsburg. He has cast his vote with the Republican party ever since 1862.

GEORGE DELL McNUTT, cashier of the First National Bank of Canonsburg, Pa., and a business man well known in this part of the country, was born in Chartiers Township, near Houston, Pa., and is a son of William A. and Nancy (Weaver) McNutt. The subject of this sketch comes from an old family. His grandfather on his father's side of the house, William McNutt, came from Ireland at the age of thirteen years, and his grandmother, Rachel, from Wales, at the age of seven, locating in Chester County, near Philadelphia, Pa. The grandparents on his father's side were John and Mary Weaver. The former came from Chester County to Canonsburg in 1800, and in 1801 married Mary McMillan, daughter of Dr. John McMillan, of Jefferson Log College fame.

William A. McNutt, his father, came to this county when a boy of seven years with his parents, they settling in Chartiers Township. He was born in 1822 and died in 1881, at the age of fifty-nine years, having spent his life on the farm. The family of which he was a member numbered besides himself, the following children: John D., who graduated at Jefferson College, Canonsburg, in the Class of '56, now a resident of Boulder, Col.; James, who after residing a number of years in Missouri, died in that State; Catherine D., a resident of Boulder, Cal.; Rachel, now deceased, who was the wife of James Irvin, of Missouri; Sophia, wife of Richard Morris, of Missouri, and Elizabeth, wife of Price Cornwell, of Ohio. William A. McNutt, the father of the subject of this sketch, was a resident of Hopewell Township, this county, at the time of his death.

His wife, Nancy, was a daughter of John Weaver, and was born in Canonsburg and died in 1893 at the age of seventy years. The following were her brothers and sisters: Dr. John B. Weaver, who for many years practiced medicine in Canonsburg and died in that city; Thomas, who lived and died in Cecil Township; Samuel, who died in Canonsburg; Jane Jeffrey, who was a resident of Ohio at the time of her death; Mrs. Catherine White, whose life was passed chiefly in Illinois, where she, too, died; Margaret Perry, wife of John Perry, who



died in Missouri; and Polly, wife of Wilson Lesnett, of Bridgeville, now deceased.

William A. and Nancy (Weaver) McNutt were the parents of the following children: John, who enlisted during the Civil War in Co. G, 140th Pa. Vol., was wounded at the battle of Gettysburg and died the following day, and whose body now rests in the National Cemetery there; William, who died in Chartiers Township, aged twenty-eight years, unmarried; Elizabeth, wife of Samuel H. White, of Cecil Township; Rachel, deceased, who was the wife of John A. Berry, vice president of the First National Bank of Houston, Pa.; Mary, wife of R. A. Manson, of Canonsburg; Joseph K., a resident of Houston, Pa., and cashier of the First National Bank of that place; Catherine, wife of J. Wilbur Munnell, assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Canonsburg, Pa. The eldest child of the family, named Mary, died in infancy.

George D. McNutt acquired his early education in District School No. 5 in Chartiers Township and in Houston, Pa., later attending school in Mt. Pleasant Township. He then took a course in Duff's Business College, Pittsburg. After leaving the business college, or about 1885, he accepted a position in the shoe store of J. W. Hiles, remaining six months, and at the end of that time became bookkeeper in the Canonsburg Bank Limited, and in 1890 was elected cashier of same. On the organization of the First National Bank in the following year, he became its cashier, which position he has filled acceptably up to the present time. He is also a director in the First National Bank of Houston, Pa., and the Canonsburg Steel & Iron Works, and is treasurer of the Cecil Improvement Company. He was for some time a director in the Standard Tin Plate Company until that company changed hands. Since 1890 he has taken an active part in the development of Canonsburg, and his labors in this direction have been productive of lasting results.

Mr. McNutt was married in July, 1890, to Miss Alice R. Fife, a daughter of John and Mary (Adams) Fife, of Canonsburg, who was formerly from Allegheny County. Mrs. McNutt's parents both died in Canonsburg. She received her education in Allegheny County and in Canonsburg, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. McNutt are the parents of three children, viz.: Nancy Olive, John William and Mary Adams, all of whom are attending school. The eldest daughter will graduate from the Canonsburg High School in the Class of 1910.

The subject of this sketch and his wife are both members of the First Presbyterian Church, he being also a member of the Session and of the board of trustees. He is a Republican in politics and has served the town as school director for six years, and is now treasurer of

the school board. The family residence is at No. 224 West Pike street, Canonsburg, Pa.

JOSEPH KAMMERER, postmaster at Kammerer, Washington County, Pa., and proprietor of a general store and also of flour mills at this point, also owns a farm of 225 acres in Nottingham Township near Kammerer and a second farm situated near Mingo, Pa. Mr. Kammerer is a member of an old and important family of this section and the family name has been given to the town of Kammerer and to many of the most flourishing industries of the place. Joseph Kammerer was born in his present home, May 20, 1835, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Bender) Kammerer.

John Kammerer was born in Germany, in October, 1789, and died at Kammerer, Pa., July 24, 1856. He was a mechanic, millwright and carpenter, and as an expert workman was sent to America by the German government. He came to the United States with the expectation of completing his required task in two years and of then returning to his native land. Subsequent events following his locating in Baltimore, Md., caused him, however, to decide to remain in America. He later reached Pittsburg, went from there to Wheeling, W. Va., and later to Washington, Pa., and assisted in the work on the old National Turnpike Road. In the course of years he became a man of large consequence in this section and through his enterprise started industries which resulted in the rapid settlement of the section in which the larger part of his life was spent. He had left in Germany his wife and six children. In 1833 they came to America, landing at Baltimore, after a sixty-days journey on board a sailing vessel. From Baltimore Mrs. Kammerer worked her way on with her children until she reached Kammerer and rejoined her husband.

In 1831 John Kammerer started the Kammerer general store, in which his son, Joseph Kammerer first became a clerk and later the owner and still continues proprietor. In 1831 he, John, built the Kammerer Hotel, and this building still stands, a few hundred yards east of the store building, which he built in 1839. He operated the hotel until 1856. From that time until 1873 it was run by Joseph Kammerer, son of John Kammerer, who in 1872 was appointed postmaster of Kammerer postoffice, and who is still holding that office. In 1846 John Kammerer built a mill which was burned in 1849. On the same site he erected the mill which is now standing, in 1849-50. It is built of stone with tile roof, and its original dimensions were thirty-five by forty-five feet, with boiler house sixteen by forty-five feet. Additions have been made to accommodate increasing trade and its present owner has installed new machinery five times since taking charge. It is now a strictly modern plant with Nordyke & Marmon machinery, with

rolls for ten breaks and six reductions, Nordyke & Marmion sifter, George T. Smith purifiers, low grade reel, redresser and three-high Monitor feed mill. Of the nine mills that in 1849-50 were located on Pigeon Creek and the seven on Mingo Creek and the 100-barrel mill at Monongahela, all have disappeared, leaving the Kammerer mill the only one within a radius of ten miles of the village of Kammerer. It is located on the turnpike road about eight miles west of Monongahela City, this road being the boundary line between Somerset and Nottingham Townships, the village lying partly in both.

John Kammerer was first married in Germany, to Margaret G. Tigar, who died in that country in 1830. The children born to that marriage were as follows: Mary Ann, born December 16, 1821; Barbara, born August 11, 1823; John, born May 20, 1825, died in 1849; and Martin, born June 8, 1827, who died June 24, 1890.

John Kammerer married for his second wife Elizabeth Bender, who was born July 21, 1800, and died May 10, 1859. The children of the second marriage were the following: John, born July 17, 1831, died October 20, 1887; Joseph, born May 20, 1835; Elizabeth, born February 28, 1837; Jacob, born November 22, 1838, died July 27, 1839; William Sebastian, born February 23, 1843; and Franklin Gregor, born February 24, 1845. Four children of John Kammerer are living, namely: Joseph, Elizabeth, William Sebastian and Franklin Gregor, the two last named being residents of Chicago, Ill.

Joseph Kammerer has been a life-long resident of Kammerer. In 1852 he entered his father's store and it has been under his management ever since. He bought his first stock of goods in that year, in Philadelphia. The store at the present writing is one well stocked with up-to-date merchandise of all kinds and Mr. Kammerer deals also in all kinds of implements, grain and produce, groceries, boots and shoes, in fact provides for all the reasonable demands of the whole surrounding section. A late improvement introduced into his mill equipment is a Bessemer gas engine. This mill makes a market for all the wheat grown in this section of the county. Its main brand of flour, the "Ocean Spray," was put on the market in 1860 and still is in constant demand, it being estimated that thousands of families in this part of the State have used it for almost the half century.

Joseph Kammerer was also a manufacturer of Monongahela Pure Rye Whiskey from 1859 to 1897. In the year of the June frost (1859), seeing that there would not be any wheat in this section to grind, he bought wheat in St. Louis, Mo., which cost, f. o. b. wharf boat at Monongahela, Pa., \$2.75 per bushel. Flour sold at \$17.00 to \$20.00 per barrel. In this same year he bought a small second-hand distillery and placed it in the basement of his flour mill. This was only a ten-bushel house. He ran this for about two years, when he built

a separate building and increased the capacity to twenty bushels. Not having sufficient water to run the flour mill and distillery, he, in 1882, bought a piece of property on Mingo Creek and removed his distillery to this property and increased the capacity to thirty bushels. After 1862 an internal revenue officer was placed here, and the distillery and bonded warehouse was in charge of an officer from that date forward for over forty years. Kammerer Pure Monongahela Rye Whiskey had a wide reputation for fine quality, and was sold and shipped to almost every State east of the Mississippi for medicinal purposes. This distillery was burned down on June 26, 1897, being a total loss, but the bond house in which was stored 11,000 gallons of whiskey was not destroyed. He never rebuilt the distillery, but continued to supply his customers until his stock was exhausted, and then went out of the liquor business.

Joseph Kammerer married, April 6, 1860, Miss Lucinda Howdin, and they had five children born to them: Elizabeth, who is the wife of Jacob Hough; Margaret, who is the widow of Edward Long, and assists her father in the store; Joseph, who died at the age of twenty-eight years; James Alvin; and Annie Barbara, who is the wife of Addison Morrison. The mother of these children died in 1895, and Mr. Kammerer married for his second wife, Mrs. Annie Gamble, widow of John Gamble.

O. K. TAYLOR, JR., C. E., who fills the position of city engineer at Washington, Pa., of which place he has been a resident for six years, was born of Quaker parentage, in West Pike Run Township, Washington County, Pa., in December, 1868, on the farm known as "Rosedale," which was once the home of the eminent civil engineer, Jonathan Knight. Mr. Taylor's father, O. K. Taylor, was born September, 1829, in West Pike Run Township, where his father, Samuel Taylor, had settled at an earlier day. Over forty years ago O. K. Taylor organized the Deposit and Discount Bank, now the National Deposit Bank of Brownsville, Pa., which bank now stands on the roll of honor of national banks, as second in the United States, second in the county, and first in the town of Brownsville. The mother of O. K. Taylor, Jr., was Carolina Virginia Taylor, nee Moore, a daughter of Nicolas Moore, who was a prominent civil engineer, of Chester County, Pa., and Mary Elizabeth Moore, nee Mendenhall, on whose father's homestead the battle of Brandywine was fought during the war.

O. K. Taylor, Jr., was educated in the public schools of Centerville, the graded schools of Brownsville, and Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa. He took up civil engineering as a profession, and for the past five years has been engineer for the Washington Borough. Previous to coming to Washington he was borough engineer



of Canonsburg and has held various other responsible positions with railroads and coal mining companies, such as principal assistant chief engineer People's Coal Co.; principal assistant chief masonry inspector, P. T. & W. R. R. Co. (Wabash); first assistant to engineer branch lines, Penna. R. R. Co.—M. R. C. & C. Co.; B. & O. R. R. Co.; engineer and assistant engineer in other places and towns.

Mr. Taylor was married in January, 1901, to Miss Roxana Rist Whitsett, a daughter of the late Dr. Ralph C. Whitsett, a practicing physician of Scenery Hill, and Emma Whitsett, nee Ross, who was a daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Ross, of near Lone Pine. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor have two children: Carolina Virginia, Roxana Ogareta. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor are members of the First Christian Church at Washington. He is somewhat active in politics and fraternally is identified with the Sigma Alpha Epsilon, his college fraternity, the B. P. O. Elks and is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers.

FRANK LE MOYNE ARNOLD, a member of a pioneer family of Chartiers Township, Washington County, Pennsylvania, which was established here in 1803, is one of the leading farmers and stock raisers in this section and, in association with his brother, James G. Arnold, owns the old homestead farm of 240 acres. He was born at Washington, Pa., April 6, 1866, and is a son of Joseph K. and Maria E. (Stewart) Arnold.

Henry Arnold, who was born in Germany in 1790, was the first of the Arnolds to come to Chartiers Township. In 1815 he married Elizabeth McMillan, a native of eastern Pennsylvania, who was then eighteen years of age. Her parents were Robert and Sarah McMillan, of Scotch-Irish descent. Henry Arnold and wife probably went to housekeeping on the McMillan farm in Chartiers Township, as that family had settled in the township in 1803. He became a useful and prominent man, was one of the leading adherents of the Associate Reformed Church, was a progressive and successful farmer and a strong man in the Whig party in this section of the county. He died in 1842. His widow survived him many years, her death occurring in 1879. The children born to Henry and Elizabeth Arnold were as follows:

Levi, born in 1816, married Jane Donaldson, of Canonsburg, and they had ten children, the present survivors being Mary, wife of Dr. Clark, of Pittsburg; John, who married a Miss Smith, of Canonsburg; Etta, wife of Rev. Renix, an evangelist, and Simon and Sadie, of Canonsburg.

Simon Arnold, born in 1817, was married in 1861 to Josephine McMillan, of Cambridge, Ohio. In 1862 he enlisted in the One Hundred and Fortieth Pennsylvania

Volunteer Infantry, and was killed at the battle of Gettysburg, July 2, 1863. His wife had died a few weeks previously.

Robert Arnold, born April 21, 1820, was married in 1845 to Rachel Morrow, of Washington County. He was a blacksmith by trade, also conducted a grocery store at Washington for a time, but later moved to Pittsburg and was in business there on the corner of Second and Smithfield streets. Twenty years later he moved to Houston, where he died April 26, 1886. He is survived by a widow and five sons, Henry H., John Morrow, Robert, James S., and William. Of this family James S. and William are living in Pittsburg and John M. in California.

Henry Arnold, who was born February 22, 1822, died in 1844.

Nancy Jane Arnold, born April 17, 1824, married Thomas Wallace and they settled in Knox County, Ohio, where two daughters were born to them—Elizabeth, wife of Dr. Hanna, of Claysville, and Jennie, wife of James L. Lindsey, of Columbus, Ohio. Mrs. Wallace died in October, 1883.

John Arnold, born March 14, 1826, married Mary Ann Anderson, a native of Virginia. He enlisted for service in the Civil War, entering Company B, One Hundred and Fortieth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and fought in all the engagements of the Army of the Potomac until the close of the war. He returned home, only to find that his wife had died in the meanwhile. He was accidentally killed at Washington, Pa., in 1869, and was survived by five children—John Logan, born in 1853, who died December 25, 1881; Anna (deceased), who was the wife of William White of Chartiers Township; George, a resident of Chartiers Township, who was born December 28, 1857; William, born in 1859, who lives in West Virginia; and Elizabeth, born April 26, 1861, who married Samuel Morgan, of Washington.

Sarah Arnold, born in March, 1828, married William Harsha. They settled first in Ohio, but later moved to McLean County, Illinois, where Mr. Harsha died in 1872. His widow and the following children survived: William H. (residing in Missouri), Maggie, Lizzie, Jennie, Hattie, Simon, Samuel Farley, Wilson, Joseph, and James.

Elizabeth Arnold, born February 12, 1831, married Samuel Farley and died in February, 1864, leaving four children—James, of Boston, Pa.; Samuel (deceased), who married Anna Manifold, the latter now residing at Washington; Elizabeth, who died June 14, 1890, who was the wife of John Manifold; and Esther Ann, who is the wife of D. M. Stewart, of Cross Creek Township. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart have three children—Sarah, Elizabeth, and Samuel.

Wilson Arnold was born in Chartiers Township July 27, 1836, on the farm on which Frank Le Moyne Arnold





RESIDENCE OF FRANK LEMOYNE ARNOLD, CHARTERS TOWNSHIP

The persons shown in picture are the children of Joseph K. Arnold and their wives and children, except Joseph Julius Arnold and family.)

10.1. The Brownian Motion

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now lives. He was associated with his brother, Joseph K. Arnold, in farming and stock raising for many years, his farm containing 240 acres of well cultivated land. He was a consistent member of the United Presbyterian Church at Houston. In politics he was a Democrat. His death occurred March 27, 1896.

Joseph K. Arnold, father of Frank Le Moyne Arnold, was born in Chartiers Township, Washington County, Pennsylvania, March 28, 1838. He was reared to manhood on the homestead and on June 1, 1864, was married to Maria Stewart, of Cross Creek Township, Washington County, who died December 26, 1872. Three children were born of this marriage: Frank Le Moyne, whose name begins this article; Sadie Belle, born November 29, 1867, who was accidentally drowned on February 10, 1880, in company with two sons of John Allison and John Kerdeck, the children being on their way home from the Allison school; and Simon H., now of Houston, Pa. The last mentioned was born July 29, 1870, and married on August 17, 1892, Nannie W. Berry, of North Strabane Township. She was born December 23, 1872, in Washington, Pa., where they resided on a farm until February, 1895, when Mr. Arnold opened a hardware and general store in Houston, in the operation of which he is still engaged. To them have been born the following children: Clair Wilson Arnold, born July 29, 1896; Robert Sprowls Arnold, born April 13, 1899; Lillie Berry Arnold, born November 7, 1902; Frank Lindsay Arnold, born September 20, 1905, and Glenn Lewis Arnold, born February 23, 1907.

On April 29, 1875, Joseph K. Arnold married for his second wife Mary L. Black. She was born at Canonsburg October 2, 1847, and died January 8, 1904. She was a daughter of John E. Black, who was born in 1814 in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania. He was married in 1840 to Alice Hanson, of Cecil Township, Washington County. Later he settled at Canonsburg where he became a prominent merchant and banker. He was treasurer of Washington and Jefferson College. He was a ruling elder in the Associate Reformed Church at Canonsburg and was active and useful in public affairs. His death occurred in December, 1868. His widow survived him until the spring of 1904. Joseph K. and Mary (Black) Arnold had the following children: Catherine W., born June 11, 1878, who married Horace E. Chamberlin, a shoe merchant at East Palestine, Ohio; Joseph, born August 21, 1882, who died aged three weeks; James G., born July 24, 1884; and Joseph J., born December 9, 1885, who married June 23, 1904, Miss Fern Smith, of Ada, Hardin County, Ohio, and has one child, Katharine Elizabeth Arnold, born July 23, 1908. Mr. Arnold now holds a position with the Thomas D. Murphy Art Calendar Company, of Red Oak, Iowa. At present he

is stationed in Cincinnati, Ohio. Joseph K. Arnold died January 29, 1904. He was a staunch Democrat all his life and was an equally consistent member of the United Presbyterian Church.

Frank Le Moyne Arnold has lived on the present farm since he was a babe six months old. He attended the Allison School in boyhood, and later spent a year at Jefferson Academy, Canonsburg. He owns 120 acres of land and he and brother, James G., are joint owners of the homestead. Ever since the death of his father Mr. Arnold has been manager of the large estate. The father had been an extensive farmer and stock raiser and the sons have continued these industries, about 100 head of sheep and fifty head of cattle being kept by them. Mr. Frank L. Arnold also owns property in Washington—a building used for wholesale purposes—and has an interest in a brick building and lot in Houston. He has besides a tenth interest in the Alexander Land Company and a tenth interest in the Alexander Brick Company. He is a member of the United Presbyterian Church.

James G. Arnold also owns 110 acres of land and is largely interested in the dairy industry, keeping thirty-four head of milch cows and shipping to Pittsburg. He has a very fine dairy, constructed according to the latest sanitary rules, with cement floors and all recent improvements. Both house and barn are supplied with the purest of water from a deep well drilled on a high elevation, from which the water is pumped into a large cemented reservoir by a gasoline engine, from which every field on the farm can be supplied. The barn is also lighted throughout with gas supplied from the farm. There is also a No. 1 one hundred ton silo and a springhouse with cemented floors, and troughs in close proximity, the silo being at the west gable and the springhouse at the east gable. It is one of the best equipped and most up-to-date barns in the county, as is also his dairy, consisting of thoroughbreds, Holsteins and Jerseys, to the value of about \$1,500. The milk is shipped to Pittsburg by street cars and is loaded at the stop at the homestead, making it very convenient for both freight and passenger traffic. Between Pittsburg, Pa., and Washington, Pa., passenger cars run every hour from 5:30 a. m. till 11:30 p. m., and two freight cars in either direction both morning and evening.

On October 3, 1906, James G. Arnold was married to Miss Lola M. Phillips, a daughter of the late DeKalb Phillips, of Cecil Township, this county. They have two children: George Dickson, born July 5, 1907, and Mary Isabelle, born November 27, 1909.

Upon the old Arnold homestead already described there stands one of the most up-to-date schools to be found in the rural districts, which is the more conveni-



ently located from the fact of the street cars stopping at its doors.

EDWIN H. BEAZELL, manager of the Canonsburg plant of the Fort Pitt Bridge Works at Canonsburg, Pa., resides in a beautiful home situated at No. 230 Belmont avenue, one of the most desirable locations in the borough. Mr. Beazell was born at Alliance, Stark County, Ohio, September 27, 1865, and is a son of John S. and Ella (Woodruff) Beazell.

The late John S. Beazell, father of Edwin H., was born in Westmoreland County, Pa., and was a son of Benjamin F. and Sarah Beazell. After graduating from the law department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, John S. Beazell engaged in the practice of law for ten years at Chillicothe, Mo. He saw service during the Civil War, under two of the most distinguished Union leaders, Generals Kilpatrick and Custer. He was a member of the staff of both officers. His death occurred at Saginaw, Mich., in 1897, when aged fifty-nine years. He married Ella Woodruff, who was born at Talmadge, Summit County, Ohio, and now resides at Canonsburg. Her father, Dr. Edwin Woodruff, was born near New Haven, Conn. The family also can trace close relationship to the Fells, one of whom was a signer of the Declaration of Independence. To John S. Beazell and wife two children were born: Edwin S., and a daughter who died aged eighteen months.

Edwin H. Beazell obtained his early education in the public schools and spent one year at the State Normal School at Kirksville, Mo., later entering Lehigh University, at South Bethlehem, Pa., where he graduated in the class of 1890 as a civil engineer. He then went to the C. B. & Q. Railroad and followed his profession for one year in Wyoming. From there he went to the Toledo, Ann Arbor & Michigan Railroad and remained in the northern part of Michigan until the fall of 1892, when he returned to Pennsylvania. For five years following he was in the employ of the Keystone Bridge Company at Pittsburg, in the drafting and engineering department, during this time residing at Wilkinsburg. In the fall of 1897 he became connected with the Fort Pitt Bridge Works and in the spring of 1899 came to Canonsburg, where he has resided ever since. He has invested in property and is one of the solid, reliable men of the borough.

On October 9, 1899, Mr. Beazell was married to Miss Ida F. Couch, a daughter of Edward J. and Mary J. Couch, of Ridgefield, Conn. She was educated at Hackettstown, N. J., and is a graduate of the Teachers' College of New York City, which is affiliated with Columbia University. Mr. and Mrs. Beazell have one daughter, Margaret C., was born August 27, 1906. They are members of the Episcopal Church.

B. F. McCLURE, dealer in hardware, agricultural implements and vehicles at Burgettstown, Pa., was born at Washington, Washington County, Pa., February 12, 1846, and is a son of Dr. Robert and Eleanor (Ruth) McClure.

Dr. Robert McClure for many years was a successful medical practitioner in Washington County, belonging to the Thompsonian School of Medicine. His death occurred at Washington in 1852. He married Eleanor Ruth, a daughter of John Ruth. She died at Burgettstown in 1872. In religious faith they were members of the Society of Friends. They had seven children of whom two survive: Benjamin Franklin and Alexander Campbell.

B. F. McClure's schooling was limited on account of an early effort toward making a living, to a few winter terms at the old Washington, Ginger Hill and West Middletown common schools.

In the Civil War B. F. McClure enlisted February 23, 1864, in Co. A, 100th Pa. Vol. Inf., the famous "Round Head" regiment.

He participated in all the battles of the regiment from the Wilderness to Petersburg, Va. At the battle of the mine explosion after the charge, while on top of the wrecked Confederate fort, he was wounded in the left leg and was disabled from resuming his duties at the front. He was honorably discharged July 24, 1865.

This wound was a complicated one, the ball entering the outer face of the leg just below the knee, coming out at the tendon of the heel, injuring both branches of the sciatic nerve. Gangrene set in, eating to the bone, and the torn tendon, muscles and nerves agglutinated in a knot at the ankle, causing severe strain and pain. The leg gradually gave out and the difficulty from the wound extended, affecting the left side and arm. His vigorous constitution and general good health combined with strong will power enabled him to resist the encroachment of the wound for many years, but the condition growing worse and incurable with the intense suffering will compel him to retire from the firm and abandon business.

At the close of the war he returned to West Middletown and worked, as formerly, as a laborer, teamster and farmer until the spring of 1870. He came to Burgettstown where he engaged in the hardware business. In 1874 Mr. McClure admitted his brother A. C. McClure into partnership and the firm became B. F. McClure & Bro. He has been a man of enterprise and public spirit, and while his own interests have increased in value he has contributed to the advancement of the town by investing in other enterprises and by encouraging general improvements and the location here of outside capital. He is a stockholder and former director in the Guardian Trust Company, of Pittsburg. In politics Mr. McClure is a Republican, but for a number of years an independ-

ent voter. During the administration of President Harrison he was postmaster at Burgettstown, and was a member of the first town council. He belongs to G. A. R. Post, No. 120, at Washington, Pa. Although not identified with any religious body, he has always been a liberal supporter of the different churches.

MORTON BLACK, teller of Alexander & Company Bank, of Monongahela City, with which he has been identified since 1876, has been a life-long resident of this city, and is a son of Marcus and Martha (Morton) Black.

Marcus Black was born in Washington County, Pa., and was a son of Samuel Black, a native of Ireland, who emigrated to this country at an early period and settled on a tract of 400 acres in Carroll Township, this county. Samuel Black also owned property in Pittsburgh, where he had a ferry boat in operation. He died on his farm in Carroll Township at an advanced age. He was the father of twelve children, of whom Marcus was one. The father of our subject was born and spent his entire life in this part of Pennsylvania. Marcus Black followed farming principally, and came into possession of part of the old home farm, where he died at the age of forty-eight years. He was survived by his widow, Martha Morton Black, a native of Washington County, who was of Scotch-Irish extraction. She died at the age of sixty years at Monongahela City. Five children were born to Marcus and Martha Black; Ella, deceased; Mary, who is the widow of William Boggs; Samuel, deceased; Morton, the subject of this sketch; and Belle, deceased.

Morton Black spent his early boyhood days on the farm and in Monongahela City, where he attended the public schools until fifteen years of age. He then worked for G. G. Kearn, a grocer of Monongahela City for five years, after which he clerked one year in the R. C. King drug store, then went to Montana for a short time. He was then employed six years by a wholesale grocery house at St. Joe, Mo., first as a shipping clerk, then for two years as a traveling salesman, and about 1873 returned to Monongahela City, where he was for a time engaged in the real estate business. In 1876 he entered the employ of Alexander & Co., bankers of Monongahela, with whom he has since continued, and has been promoted with the growth of that institution, from clerk to paying teller.

Mr. Black has long been actively interested in the Democratic party and has served as treasurer of Monongahela City, and two terms as school treasurer. He is a director and treasurer of the Bellewood and West Monongahela Natural Gas Company, being a charter member of the same; is present treasurer of the Cemetery Company of Monongahela City, and is fraternally a charter member of the B. P. O. E., of which he has

been treasurer since its organization. He holds membership with the Presbyterian Church.

J. R. McPHERSON, one of Cecil Township's best known men, resides on a farm of 200 acres, which lies four miles north of Canonsburg, on the Pittsburg and Washington Pike, the ownership of which is equally divided between himself and his brother, William W. McPherson. He was born on the homestead in Cecil Township, Washington County, Pa., June 17, 1870, and is a son of William B. and Sarah Ann (Park) McPherson, and a grandson of Samuel McPherson.

Samuel McPherson was born in Lancaster County, Pa., in 1800, and came to the vicinity of Pittsburg when twelve years of age. He later came to Washington County and on August 21, 1821, married Rebecca Giffin, a daughter of Andrew Giffin. They had children: James, Andrew G., Martha, William B., Robert, and Nancy, who married Jonathan Bebout, of Cecil Township. After marriage Samuel McPherson settled first on a farm situated on the county line, and some years afterward bought and moved to the farm on which he died November 13, 1877. He was buried at Speer Spring Cemetery, near Canonsburg, Pa. His widow survived until May 18, 1879, and her burial was at the same place. They were members of that church, now known as the Canonsburg United Presbyterian Church, and Mrs. McPherson was the last surviving female charter member of that organization. When Samuel McPherson first moved to the Cecil Township farm, it contained 145 acres, but he gradually added to the acreage and his sons each became possessed of farms of their own. Between 1835 and 1837 he built the mill that is still standing. This was once a busy place, but the old grinding machinery has not been in general use since 1876, although a little corn was ground as late as 1880; all has been removed. Mr. McPherson manufactured flour which he sold in Pittsburg and Cumberland, and purchased corn with which he fed many hogs, using teams of from six to eight horses to transport these loads. He was a prominent man in his community in every way and he served as justice of the peace for many years.

William B. McPherson, father of J. R. McPherson, was born on the Boyce farm, located on the Allegheny and Washington County line, and here he received a limited education. He spent his entire life on the farm in Cecil Township, where he was extensively engaged in raising sheep, but did not devote his entire time to the farm as he was an extensive wool buyer for more than thirty years, in which business he was very successful. He erected all the present farm buildings with the exception of the barn. His death occurred March 11, 1894, and that of his widow December 8, 1903; both were buried at the Speer Spring Cemetery. Mr. McPherson



was a member and trustee of the Canonsburg United Presbyterian Church. For fifteen years he was a director in the First National Bank of Canonsburg, and he was well known and highly respected throughout Cecil Township. He was a Republican and served for some time as school director.

On June 1, 1854, Mr. McPherson was married to Sarah Ann Park, daughter of Gen. John and Martha (Connley) Park, of Cecil Township, and to this union there were born eight children: Sarah, who is single and resides on the homestead farm; Samuel H., who married Anna A. Sturgis; Ada Martha, who married John N. Bell; John P., who is deceased; Nannie Jane, who married J. A. McConnell, of North Strabane Township; Ella R., who married B. K. McConnell, of Cecil Township; William W., who is part owner of the homestead farm; and James R.

James R. McPherson received his educational training in the common schools of Cecil Township, and his life has been spent on the homestead farm. He has not devoted all of his attention to agricultural interests, however, being a stockholder in the National Bank of Canonsburg and a director in the Farmers' Mutual Telephone Company. He is a Republican, but has never sought nor cared for public office. Mr. McPherson is a member of the Greenside Canonsburg United Presbyterian Church, of which he was formerly a trustee.

On December 20, 1900, Mr. McPherson was married to Laura B. Fulton, daughter of William Fulton, of North Strabane Township, and they have one child, Helen, who was born March 6, 1905.

WORKMAN HUGHES, JR., recorder of deeds for Washington County, Pa., from January 1, 1879, until January 1, 1885, was for a number of years engaged in the real estate and insurance business in the borough of Washington, where his death occurred May 30, 1900. He was born in Amwell Township, Washington County, and came of an old and prominent family of the county. His parents were Samuel L. and Susan (Workman) Hughes, his grandparents, John and Sarah (Wiley) Hughes, and his paternal great-grandfather was Barnabas Hughes, who was born in Ireland and came to America in 1756, settling in what is now the State of New Jersey. The last named had two sons, William and John.

John Hughes, in 1770, moved to Carlisle, Pa., and after a few years entered the Continental Army under Capt. Hendricks. The company was formed with eight other companies into a battalion in July, 1775, and placed in command of Col. William Thompson. They encamped at Cambridge, August 13, 1775, and in the month of September, his company with others left for Canada under command of Col. Benedict Arnold and took part in the attack upon Quebec. After this expedition John

Hughes was promoted to the rank of captain and remained in the army during the remainder of the war, being present at the battles of Princeton, Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth. At the conclusion of the struggle, in 1786, he married Sarah Wiley and came to Washington County with Timothy Ryan. They purchased large tracts of land on Fish Creek, now in Greene County, patented to them in August, 1786; during the same year Mr. Hughes purchased Ryan's interest. In 1793 he bought land on the north branch of Ten-Mile Creek, where he kept a store for about nine years, and in 1802 he moved to the town of Washington, where he continued in the store business. After several years he returned to his farm in Amwell Township, where his death occurred September 18, 1815. He left six children: Mary Ann, James, Samuel L., Thomas, John and Isabelle.

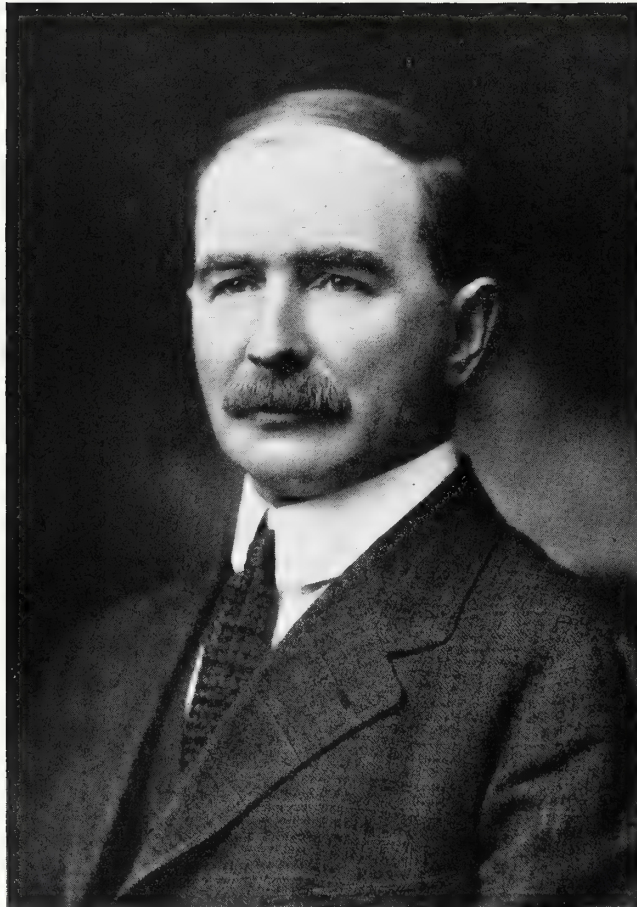
In March, 1837, Samuel L. Hughes, father of the subject of this record, was married to Susan Workman. He was a prosperous farmer and for seven terms served as justice of the peace in Amwell Township. He died in November, 1880, and was survived by his widow until May, 1885. They had nine children: Ann F. (Van-Kirk), Mary V., James M., Workman, Jr., John W., Elizabeth E., Samuel L., Susan R., and Thomas McK.

Workman Hughes, Jr., was reared on a farm in Amwell Township, near Lone Pine, and in early life taught school for a number of years. He was elected to the office of recorder in November, 1878, and at the expiration of that term was re-elected, being the first honored with that distinction since 1842. With the assistance of his brothers, James M., Samuel L. and Thomas McK. Hughes, he made a complete index to the records of the office. When his term of office expired he entered the real estate and insurance business, and was the representative of the Union Central Life Insurance Company. October 31, 1889, he was married to Miss Hannah B. Wingett, who also is of an old Washington County family. She is a daughter of Silas and Harriet (Mattox) Wingett, who was born and reared on a farm in Morris Township and attended the public school at Prosperity.

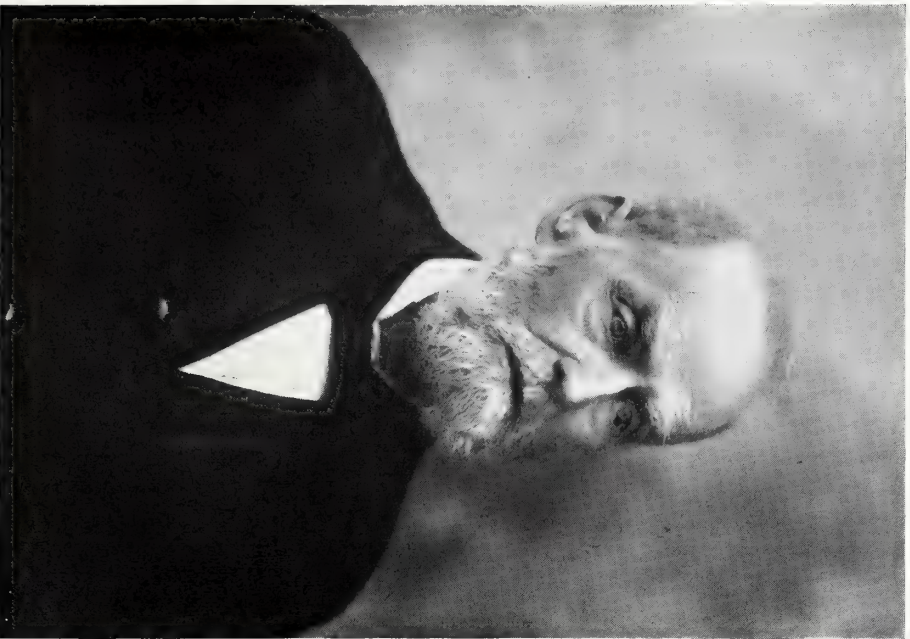
Silas Wingett was born in Morris Township in 1840, on the farm which his father Reuben Wingett had purchased and which he, himself, later owned, it being also the birth-place of his children. Reuben Wingett was born in 1804 and was a son of John Wingett, one of the pioneers of the county, whose death occurred in 1849. Reuben married Hannah Saunders, who was born in 1803 and died in 1890. They reared three children: Jane, who died after reaching maturity; Amanda, who married Joseph Thompson and moved to Kansas where both died; and Silas. The last named and his wife lived in Morris Township until about the year of 1893, since which time they have resided in Charleroi. Harriet Mattox was born in 1841 and is a daughter of John and







WILLIAM G. WHITE



SAMUEL D. WHITE



SARAH ANN D. WHITE





Clara Mattox, of near West Union, Greene County, Pa. John Mattox was born in 1815 and died on the home place in Greene County at the age of forty-five years, being survived many years by his widow, who died at the age of eighty-two. They had the following children: Emeline Alice (White) whose husband was a minister of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church; Elias, who was shot at the battle of Shiloh and shortly afterward died from the effect of his wounds; George, a soldier in the Civil War, and a minister of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church; Harriet E. (Wingett); Margaret, widow of Thomas Penn, residing at St. Clairsville; Dr. Oliver Mattox, who is engaged in practice at West Union; and Eliza, wife of T. J. Huffman, of Waynesburg.

Silas and Harriet Wingett were married October 30, 1860, and they became parents of the following: John Newell, a machinist, who married Flora Craft, of Morris Township; Stephen Elias, who married Miss Ella Young, of Greene County; Oliver L., who married Annia Lattimer and after her death, Miss Sophia McPherson, of Sewickley; Hannah B.; Clara J., who married Joseph Ryan, who died in 1897, and later was married to J. C. Lowstuter, of Charleroi; Bertha, wife of William S. Sharpneck, of Charleroi; Harriet E., wife of M. S. Corbett, of Hagerstown, Md.; Isa N., wife of Dr. Muth, of Wilmerding; and Dessie V., wife of Charles Gear, of Charleroi.

Workman, Jr., and Hannah B. Hughes had two children born to them, namely: Susan W., who was born in 1890 and died in 1896; and Howard W. Hughes, who was born in 1891. The latter was graduated from the public and high schools of Charleroi, and in 1907 entered Washington and Jefferson College, being now in his junior year. In 1909, Mrs. Hughes was married to Mr. Adelbert Kightlinger, of Washington, where they reside. Fraternally, Mr. Hughes was a member of the Masonic order and was a Knight Templar. He was a member of the Christian Church.

**WILLIAM GRAHAM WHITE**, a prosperous agriculturist of Washington County, Pennsylvania, whose fine farm of 200 acres is situated in Cross Creek Township, was born April 22, 1862, in Hopewell Township, and is a son of Samuel D. and Sarah Ann (Dinsmore) White, and a grandson of James and Margaret (Lyle) Dinsmore.

William White, paternal grandfather, was born May 10, 1793, in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, his father having moved there from Ireland. He married Jane Reid, born June 3, 1792, and they had eight children: John, who became a dentist at Washington, Pa.; William R., deceased, of Ashland County, Ohio, at that time; Joseph, who lived in Lancaster County; Samuel D., father of William Graham; Mary J., widow of

James Andrews, of Lancaster County; James, who is deceased; Elizabeth (McMillan); and Margaret Isabel, who lives near Canonsburg, is the widow of John Campbell. William White and wife lived their lives in Lancaster County, where she died September 21, 1859. He survived her many years.

Samuel D. White was married to Sarah Ann Dinsmore December 20, 1855, and for a time thereafter lived on the Dinsmore place in Cross Creek Township, Washington County, but soon after went to Lancaster County, where for some two years they lived in Coleraine Township. They then returned to the Dinsmore farm in Cross Creek Township and in the fall of 1861 they moved to Hopewell Township. In 1865, having sold the farm in Hopewell Township, Mr. and Mrs. White returned to the farm in Cross Creek Township and continued to live here until 1903, when Samuel D. White retired, moving then to Cross Creek village, where he died November 14, 1906, the death of his wife having occurred on March 3 previous. They had six children, three of whom grew to maturity and still survive: James D., born April 26, 1860, was married April 23, 1885, to Edda Sauters, and they live in Pittsburg; William Graham, of Cross Creek Township; and John M., who was born December 20, 1868, was married October 22, 1890, to Anna E. Emery, and resides at Canonsburg.

To trace the Dinsmore and Lyle families the investigator has to go far back in the history of different sections of Pennsylvania. James Dinsmore, maternal grandfather of William Graham White, was born in Hopewell Township, Washington County, Pennsylvania, May 20, 1803, grew to manhood there, but shortly after his marriage moved to Cross Creek Township and purchased about 395 acres, which is practically all owned by his grandsons, John M. and William G. White. On March 21, 1827, he was married to Margaret Lyle, who was born in Mt. Pleasant Township, April 8, 1805. They had the following children: Jane C., who died unmarried, February 20, 1899; Sarah A., who was the mother of William G. White; and Mary Lyle, who is the widow of Henry G. Graham, of Richland County, Ohio. James Dinsmore resided on this place until his death, April 3, 1870. His widow survived him until her death on May 17, 1898.

The Lyle family was established in Washington County by Robert Lyle, who was born in Northampton County, Pennsylvania, in 1754, and was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. In 1787 he purchased a farm in Mt. Pleasant Township, Washington County, and there he and his brothers owned more than 1,000 acres. His father, Robert Lyle, was born in Ireland and left Belfast in the latter part of the year 1741 and landed at New York in the spring of 1742. He settled first near New Brunswick, N. J., and from there moved to Forks

Township, in Northampton County, Pennsylvania, in 1847, just after his marriage to Mary Gilleland. He served on the first grand jury in that county. His death took place December 9, 1765.

Robert Lyle (second) married Sarah Rea, and among their children was Mrs. Dinsmore.

William Graham White received his early education in the district schools, after which he attended Cross Creek High School and Jefferson Academy, leaving the latter institution when eighteen years of age to engage in agricultural pursuits. For eighteen years he followed farming in Smith Township, but for the past six years he has carried on his farm and stock industries on the old home place in Cross Creek Township. He pays considerable attention to Poland China hogs and to Dorset horned and Ramboulette sheep. Mr. White has been very successful in his undertakings and is numbered with the substantial men of this section.

On May 1, 1889, Mr. White was married to Miss Lizzie Alpheretta Lyle, a daughter of James Reed and Sarah (Hartford) Lyle, of Mt. Pleasant Township. James Reed Lyle was born on the farm on which he lives and is a son of Joseph and Mary (Reed) Lyle and a grandson of John and Elizabeth (Hays) Lyle, and a great-grandson of Robert Lyle (first), the ancestry of Mr. and Mrs. White being the same beyond that generation. To Mr. and Mrs. White three children have been born: Mary G., born March 14, 1890; Alvin Dinsmore, born November 10, 1894; and Janet E., born February 9, 1901. Miss Mary G. is a graduate of the Cross Creek High School, where Alvin is yet a student. It is Mr. White's intention to give all his children collegiate advantages.

In political matters Mr. White is an independent Republican. He has served as auditor of Cross Creek Township, and in 1901 was elected assessor, from which office he resigned after serving one term. He is a member of the fraternal order of Odd Fellows. The family is connected with the Cross Creek Presbyterian Church.

**HON. JOHN KINLEY TENER.** One of the most interesting figures in public life in Pennsylvania at the present time is Hon. John Kinley Tener, member of Congress, representing the Twenty-fourth Congressional District, in the Sixty-first Congress of the United States, and a favorite candidate of the Republican party for nomination for governor of this great commonwealth. He is a man of education, public experience, financial stability and social standing. His home is at Charleroi, Pa., where his business interests are very numerous, but his name is known all over the land and its mention still arouses enthusiasm when whispered in connection with the great American game of baseball, for there are many who easily recall his triumphs on the diamond, and the

days when Pitcher Tener had royal honors accorded him.

John Kinley Tener was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, July 25, 1863, and is a son of George Evans and Susan (Wallis) Tener. The father was a small farmer in Ireland and after his death, the mother and her ten children emigrated to America, reaching Pittsburg, Pa., in May, 1873. Her death occurred in that city three months later and thus, when a child of nine years, John K. Tener was left an orphan. His education was obtained in the public schools of Pittsburg and before accepting a clerical position with a large business house of that city, he took a commercial course. It was while in the employ of the above firm that he first became interested in athletics as a means of recreation and soon identified himself with a baseball team, in which he soon developed the particular qualities which made him the chosen pitcher of that amateur team of players. Shortly afterward he was offered and accepted the position of pitcher for the Pittsburg baseball organization and during the season enjoyed considerable local reputation for his expertness and technical knowledge of the game. The exercise had proved very beneficial to him physically and he returned to office work in the best of health, accepting a clerkship with the Chartiers Valley Gas Company, of which he was later elected secretary. This concern was absorbed one year later by the Philadelphia Gas Company. In the meanwhile, Mr. Tener's enthusiasm for and interest in baseball had never weakened, nor had the confidence in his powers been forgotten by the magnates then more or less managing the game as a business proposition. He frequently was called to act as pitcher in important games in different parts of the country and in 1888 he was prevailed on and ultimately signed articles with the Chicago National League team and was pitcher until the close of the season of 1889. It was during this season that the Chicagos and a team of players from other league clubs, made baseball familiar to nearly every part of the civilized world. Under the management of A. G. Spaulding and the leadership of Captain Anson, the All-American baseball players left Chicago in the fall of 1888 and completed the circuit of the world before they returned. At Sydney, Australia, this organization played the first game of baseball ever witnessed there; it played in front of the Pyramids of Egypt; in the island of Ceylon; then on through Italy, France, England, Ireland and Scotland, nobility as well as the common people growing enthusiastic over the game. To Pitcher Tener much of the attraction of these remarkable performances was due and he found himself a hero both abroad and at home. Whatever commercial, political and social triumphs have later come to him, his supremacy and recognition in the field of athletics can never be questioned or forgotten.

In 1890 Mr. Tener severed his professional relations



with baseball and in 1891 he came to Charleroi, Pa., and first became cashier of the First National Bank of this place and in February, 1898, was elected president of this institution, at the head of which he has continued ever since. His financial interests have increased year by year and he is officially identified with other important business organizations of this section. He is secretary and treasurer of the Charleroi Savings and Trust Company; vice-president of the Webster, Monessen, Belle Vernon and Fayette City Railway, and president of the Mercantile Bridge Company, controlling the connection between Charleroi and Monessen. Mr. Tener is a thorough master of every detail of his many business interests, but he has also found time to make a study of public questions and in the performance of duties attached to the responsible offices to which he has been elected, has shown a wisdom and ripe judgment that has made his fellow citizens eager to advance him to still more exalted position.

In October, 1889, Mr. Tener was married to Miss Harriet Jeanette Day, of Haverhill, Mass. They enjoy a beautiful home at Charleroi. Personally, Mr. Tener is a man to win friends. He has all the engaging qualities which mark the Irish race, together with the quick mind and the contemplative faculties with which that people are also endowed. Mr. Tener is a charter member of Charleroi Lodge, B. P. O. E., No. 494, and is a prominent member of this organization. In July, 1907, he was elected grand exalted ruler at the National Convention of Elks, held at Philadelphia, and served in that office until July, 1908. He has been a member of the United States Congress since the fall of 1908.

WILLIAM S. BEAZELL, a prosperous farmer and well known dairyman of Carroll Township, has been practically a lifelong resident of Washington County, Pa. He was born November 7, 1871, in Washington County, Ohio, a son of Leander and Rebecca (Colvin) Beazell.

William Beazell, grandfather of our subject, was born at Bellevernon, Pa., and on February 22, 1807, came to Washington County, Pa., with his parents, who settled on a tract of timberland in Fallowfield Township. There he was married in the year 1828 to Susan West. To this union were born the following children: Elmira, Leander, Luke, West, Margaret, Mary, John and Samuel.

Leander Beazell was born March 18, 1831, in Fallowfield Township, where he was reared, and with the exception of a few years spent in Washington County, Ohio, was a lifelong resident of Washington County, Pa. He married Rebecca Colvin, a daughter of Stephen Colvin, and a granddaughter of Stephen Colvin, Sr., who at a very early period settled on land in Washington County, when it was thickly populated by the Indians.

Leander and Rebecca Beazell were the parents of three children: Iona; Lewis S., who operates the home farm; and William, our subject. Leander Beazell died in 1885 and was survived by his widow until 1890.

William S. Beazell was but a child when his parents removed from Ohio to Washington County, Pa., and settled on a farm one mile west of Monongahela City, where he was reared and later engaged in farming. In 1904 he came to his present farm in Carroll Township, where he follows general farming in connection with his dairying. Mr. Beazell was married May 18, 1904, to May Dennick, who is a daughter of Thomas and Margaret (Temple) Dennick, and they have two children, Lewis and Margaret. Mr. Beazell is a Republican in politics.

BENJAMIN FEREDAY, a prominent resident of McDonald, is a thoroughly experienced man in the coal industry, with which he has been identified almost from boyhood. Mr. Fereday was born in September, 1845, in England, a son of Thomas and Mary Fereday, both of whom died in England. They had six children, namely: William, Mary Jane, Benjamin, Anna, Richard and Charles.

At the age of eight years Benjamin Fereday left the common schools of his native country and entered a coal mine, where he continued to work until 1869. He then came to the United States and settled at what is now known as Black Diamond, on the Monongahela River, remaining there one year and then going to Salineville, Ohio. Later he removed to Alliance, in the same State, but subsequently returned to Salineville, and in 1872 he again settled on the Monongahela River and worked as a coal miner till 1878, and then taking charge of the American Coal Works for F. H. Carson, of McKeesport. After seven years in this capacity, he took charge of the Willow Grove mine at Sturgeon, Allegheny County, the mine which the McDonald Coal Company now has under lease, but which at that time belonged to the Pittsburg Coal Company, of which he was for one year general superintendent, having seven mines under his supervision. He was one of the founders of the McDonald Coal Company, in which he is a heavy stockholder, and in 1900 he was appointed mine inspector for the Pittsburg Coal Company, a position which he still holds. Not only has he been prominent in his business operations in this section, but he has also proved himself a good citizen, and for six years served as a member of the McDonald Council, being elected on the Republican ticket. With his wife he attends the Methodist Church at McDonald.

On December 25, 1865, Mr. Fereday was married to Jane Nichols, daughter of Edward and Mary Nichols, whose other children were: Edward, Benjamin, Joseph

and Thomas and Sarah. To Mr. and Mrs. Fereday there have been born eleven children—Anna, Benjamin, Mary Jane, Sadie, Margaret, Eliza, Josephine, Ida, Alice, Thomas and William. Mary Jane is the wife of John Patterson and lives in Sturgeon, Pa. Sadie married Robert Fenwick, of Sturgeon. Margaret married Curtis Rider, of Bowerstown, Ohio. Eliza, now deceased, was the wife of George W. Wilson. Josephine married Claude McGee, of Sturgeon, Pa. Alice died when eleven years of age. William is an electrician in the employ of the Pittsburg Coal Company. Mr. Fereday belongs to the Garfield Lodge of Masons at McDonald.

JOHN ELMER SCOTT, who resides on a farm of 283 acres, situated two and one-half miles south of McDonald, in Cecil Township, Washington County, Pa., was born on this farm March 19, 1867, and is a son of John P. and Mary Ann (Cook) Scott.

John P. Scott, father of John E., was born on his father's farm near Primrose, in Mt. Pleasant Township, and was a son of John and Ann (White) Scott, early settlers. He attended school and later taught school for several years in Mt. Pleasant Township, but after marriage spent the remainder of his life on the farm now owned by his widow, his hard work and straight dealing with all who had business relations with him, bringing him universal respect and esteem. He was a Republican in his political views for a number of years, but later, on account of his opinions in regard to the liquor question, became affiliated with the Prohibition party. Had he consented, he might have held many local offices, but he accepted only that of school director. He was the charter president of the McDonald Savings and Trust Company, and at the time of his decease, was president of the Peoples' National Bank of McDonald. His death occurred June 26, 1907, and his burial was in the cemetery attached to the Venice United Presbyterian Church, of which religious body he had been an elder for forty years. He married Mary Ann Cook, who survives him and resides at McDonald. They had a family of five children: Robert C., who died in July, 1909; Anna, who is the wife of J. R. White; John Elmer, of Cecil Township; W. L., who is president of the McDonald Water and Gas Company; and George W., who is a contractor and driller in the oil fields.

John Elmer Scott was educated in the Kelso school in Cecil Township and Ingleside Academy, at McDonald, and ever since engaging in business has resided on the homestead. He has many additional interests, and is a stockholder in the McDonald Savings and Trust Company and the Citizens' Water Company, also of McDonald. He is recognized as an able and reliable business man and his acquaintance through the country is large.

On October 26, 1892, Mr. Scott was married to Miss Luella B. McPeak, a daughter of David and Mary Jane (Bell) McPeak, of Cecil Township, and they have had the following children: John Philip, David Alfred, Paul Elmer, Glenn Cook, William Archibald, Irvine Anderson, Mary Ethel and Donald Leroy, all now living except Irvine A. Mr. and Mrs. Scott are members of the United Presbyterian Church at Venice. He is identified with the Prohibition party. He is interested greatly in the public schools and at present is serving as school director.

JOHN I. TUTTLE, one of Washington's younger business men who, nevertheless, fills most efficiently the responsible position of night manager of the Highland Glass factories, No. 2 and No. 3, was born in 1877, in Greene County, Pa., and obtained his public school education there and in Washington County.

During early manhood Mr. Tuttle was engaged in farm work. He then—about eleven years ago—came to Washington and was engaged in a teaming business for some years, after which he learned the tin plate trade, which he followed until entering the employ of the Highland Glass Company as shipping clerk. For about five years he has held his present position with that company, as manager of their factories Nos. 2 and 3.

On January 2, 1902, Mr. Tuttle was married to Miss Priscilla Welling, who is a native of Michigan. They are members of the Jefferson Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church.

A. J. MARTIN, justice of the peace at Zollarsville, Pa., and the owner of an excellent farm of forty acres, situated in West Bethlehem Township, Washington County, Pa., was born in West Bethlehem Township, October 14, 1857, and is a son of John I. and Elizabeth (Barr) Martin, well known people.

A. J. Martin attended the district schools in West Bethlehem Township and remained on the home farm until twenty-five years of age and then visited the far West, spending six years as a farmer in the State of Washington. Since his return he has resided at Zollarsville, where his official duties are performed and also looks after the cultivation of his farm. In March, 1897, Squire Martin was married to Frances J. Cox. In politics he is a Democrat. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church at Ten-Mile.

HON. GEORGE C. BOGGS, a Pennsylvanian by birth, but an Iowan by adoption, is claimed as a resident of Finleyville, having been born within one and a half miles of that place, on the old Boggs farm, in Union Township, February 13, 1847. His parents were John and Elizabeth (Wilson) Boggs.







E. M. HAZLETT, M. D.

John Boggs was born March 31, 1813, on his father's farm in Allegheny County, Pa., and in early manhood married Elizabeth, a daughter of Samuel Wilson, and a granddaughter of Col. George Craighead, of revolutionary fame. They settled on a farm near Finleyville and resided there until 1865, when they moved to North Pittsburg. The father died there April 11, 1891. The mother survived for a few years, dying January 15, 1899, aged eighty-five years. They had six children, namely: Mary M., who was the wife of Dr. David W. Riggs, both being now deceased; David, who died in infancy; Elizabeth Ann, who died in infancy; Samuel W., who died February 15, 1898, aged fifty-six (was a physician); George Craighead; and William Judson, who died May 27, 1856.

George C. Boggs attended the district schools in Union Township while he continued at home on the farm, and later took a course in the Academy at California, Pa., and also a business course at Duff's Commercial College, Pittsburg. Thus equipped he accepted a clerkship with the Hamlin Keogler Company Glass Works at Pittsburg, where he remained twenty months, giving up the position on account of failing health. After regaining his health he became a traveling salesman for Pittsburg manufacturers, and traveled in fifteen States, stopping only at the large cities. At the end of three years he resigned; got married—took "Greeley's advice"—and went West. On January 1, 1870, he arrived with his wife in Iowa, locating at Russell, in Lucas County, engaging there in the grain, lumber and milling business and investing in farm lands, which he had put under cultivation by tenants. In 1888 he removed from Lucas County to Des Moines, where he turned his attention to dealing in real estate and became financially interested in the coal and oil industries. In 1891 he returned to Washington County in order to care for important business interests here, but a yearly trip is necessary to Des Moines, as that is his legal residence and he has many interests there also. Mr. Boggs was one of the founders of the First National Bank at Finleyville, which was organized September 22, 1902, and served for twenty-eight months as its first president, being yet a stockholder.

From early manhood, Mr. Boggs has been an earnest supporter of the principles of the Republican party and frequently was elected to township offices, school offices, and also that of president of the Lucas County Agriculture Society, although he never sought even any of them. During the winter of 1882-3, while sojourning in Florida, his friends in Iowa put forward his name for representative in the legislature, which proved acceptable, as he was easily elected in the fall of that year, served with distinction and was re-elected. The legislature took possession of the fine new State house at

Des Moines during his first term. At the close of his second term he retired from public life and since then has devoted himself to travel and to many interests, both of a business and social nature.

On December 16, 1869, Mr. Boggs was married to Miss Martha E. Frye, who is a daughter of West and Christina (Van Voorhis) Frye, an old and prominent family of Washington County. They have had four children, namely: John M., secretary and general manager of the Pittsburg Casualty Company, in the Union Bank Building, Pittsburg, Pa., who married Kittie B. Robertson; Martha Mildred, who died in infancy; Helen, who is the wife of Lieut. Orson L. Early (served throughout the Spanish-American War, taking part in every battle in Cuba, also in two separate campaigns in the Philippine Island; failing health caused him to leave the army and his resignation took effect February, 1906; now located at Earlham, Iowa); and Harley, who died in infancy.

Mrs. Boggs has been an extensive traveler and has many beautiful and curious articles gathered both in her own and in foreign lands. She is well known in the literary world as the talented author of two interesting romances. One of these she has named "A Romance of the New Virginia, or Margaret Steyne," which was published in 1896. The other, bearing the title of "Jack Crews," was published in 1899. Besides the two romances she has written many interesting articles, especially the ones, on what she saw, heard and learned during her travels in the Philippines, in China and in Japan. Mr. Boggs is a member of Chariton Lodge No. 63, A. F. & A. M., at Chariton, Iowa, and of the Des Moines Consistory No. 3, at Des Moines, Iowa. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church in that city.

E. M. HAZLETT, M. D., physician and surgeon at Washington, Pa., belongs to one of the old and honorable pioneer families of Washington County, his grandfather Samuel Hazlett, having come to this section of Pennsylvania at a period long since past. Dr. Hazlett was born at Prosperity, Washington County, in 1869, and spent his early years in his native place.

John M. Hazlett, father of Dr. Hazlett, was born in South Franklin Township, Washington County, Pennsylvania, in 1842, and subsequently became one of the prominent citizens of Amwell Township. He was a patriotic man and loyal soldier during the great Civil War and served as a member of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and never entirely recovered from the hardships and exposure then endured, his death remotely occurring from the same in 1903.

From the local schools Dr. Hazlett entered the Normal School at California and was also a student at Waynes-



ourg College. For seven years he then engaged in teaching, although the end he had in view was a medical education, and when the opportunity came he entered Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, where he was graduated in 1902. He came then to Washington and was associated with Dr. Teagerden in medical practice until April 1, 1909, since then being alone. In recognition of his professional skill he has been appointed to several very important public positions, serving two years as physician to the Washington County Home, and being placed in charge of the State Tuberculosis Dispensary, No. 105, when it was established in April, 1909, and is serving in the latter capacity at the present. He has always been a close student and an interested investigator, and in addition to the regular medical course has taken advantage of clinics and post-graduate instruction and is on the gynecological staff in the Washington City Hospital. He is a member of the county and state medical societies and of the American Medical Association. He takes a good citizen's interest in local politics and has served on the school board.

Dr. Hazlett was married July 9, 1902, to Miss Rosella Kenamand, a daughter of Henry Kenamand, of Washington, and they have one little daughter, Marian Rosella. Dr. and Mrs. Hazlett are members of the Second Presbyterian Church. He is identified with the Bassett Club.

W. L. SCOTT, M. D., president of the Warner Glass Company, was born at Venice, Washington County, Pa., in 1870, and is a son of John P. and Mary (Cook) Scott. His parental grandfather, John Scott, was a native of Washington County, and was a grandson of Samuel Scott, who was of Scotch-Irish descent. The father of our subject was in early life a farmer, but in 1897 came to McDonald and was one of the organizers of the Peoples National Bank, of which he was elected president, holding that office until the time of his death June 26, 1907. He is still survived by his widow, who is a resident of McDonald. She has been the mother of five children, namely: R. C. Scott, deceased; J. E., who is a farmer of Washington County, Pa.; W. L., the subject of this sketch; George W., who is a contractor at Corapolis, Pa., and Mrs. J. R. White, of Canonsburg, Pa.

W. L. Scott, after a common school education, graduated with the Class of 1891 from Westminster College, and—subsequently with the Class of 1895—from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia. He then engaged in the practice of medicine at McDonald for two years, at the end of which time he gave up his practice to accept a position as cashier of the Peoples National Bank. This concern which obtained a State charter for a trust company in 1903, has since been known as the McDonald Savings and

Trust Company. After the death of his father, Dr. Scott was appointed president of the bank, in which capacity he served from November, 1907, until the following spring. He then resigned to accept the position of president of the Warner Glass Company, which operates a plant at McDonald. The officers of the Warner Glass Company are: W. L. Scott, president; E. L. Freet, secretary and treasurer; directors, W. L. Elliott and Dr. George H. Miller, while C. H. Beach has charge of the sales department and C. D. Brubaker is superintendent of the plant.

In 1895 Dr. Scott was united in marriage with Erma Moore, a daughter of A. J. Moore, who was a prominent farmer of Washington County, Pa., and they have one son and one daughter, Mary and William.

EMIL SENG, gardener and dealer in vegetables and fruit, is the owner of thirty-five acres of highly cultivated land situated on the Houston Run Road, in Union Township, about one mile southeast of Finleyville. He was born in Burkheim on the River Rhine, in Baden, Germany, May 17, 1854, and is a son of Andrew and Nellie (Berger) Seng.

The father of Mr. Seng, who owned a farm in Burkheim, married in Germany and all his six children were born there. While they were yet small Andrew Seng came to America alone and as soon as he had made a home, all the family joined him at Pittsburg, except his wife and youngest daughter. He made several trips back and forth and now lives in his old home in Germany, aged eighty-seven years, having survived his wife, who died there. Their children were: Elizabeth, who is the widow of C. Hornick; Wallburga, who is the wife of P. Shis; Emil; Albert; Clara, who is the widow of R. Shriver; and Anna, now deceased, who was the wife of August Shriver.

Emil Seng was sixteen years of age when he left Germany for America. The voyage consumed twenty-two days, but he safely reached Pittsburg and joined his father and later they both worked for a short time in a distillery at Natrona, Pa. Emil then started to work at the blacksmith's trade with Andrew Spot, of Pittsburg, and later at Allegheny, and remained with him for two and a half years. Still later he worked in South Pittsburg for Christian Frey. The financial panic that then prevailed had its effect on all lines of business and Mr. Seng's employer closed up. After searching for work at different places and accepting honorable employment whenever he could find it, Mr. Seng became acquainted with William Sculley, who then operated a coal yard in South Pittsburg and one at Limetown, now Shire Oaks. He engaged Mr. Seng to work in his mine at Limetown, its name being the Cliff mine, and there Mr. Seng remained for six years, working in the mine



through the winter seasons and on a farm he rented, in Union Township, during the summers. In 1884 he purchased five and one-half acres of his present farm from Hugh McChain and completed the building of a house. He also constructed a bank barn, a spring house, poultry house, hog house and other necessary buildings, and from time to time acquired a few more acres until he now has a valuable farm. He does a large business in gardening and fruit growing, his orchards having 200 trees which he set out himself. He runs a wagon with produce to both Monongahela and Donora. His success in his undertakings show plainly that industry, frugality and good management are pretty sure to bring rewards.

On August 9, 1874, Mr. Seng was married to Miss Catherine Klinkner, a daughter of John Klinkner, of Allegheny County, and eight children have been born to them, namely: John, who married Catherine Sullivan and has one child, Catherine; Elizabeth, who married Peter Engel and has two children—Elizabeth and Hildegarde M.; Albert, who married Mary Miller; Clara, who married Joseph McElwee and has one child, Emil; Casper, who was accidentally killed by a boiler explosion, when aged over twenty years; Matthew, who married Bessie Anton and has one child, Catherine; Theodora, and George W. Mr. Seng and family belong to the Catholic Church at Finleyville. In politics he is a Democrat.

HON. JOHN BANKS HOLLAND, one of Washington County's prominent citizens, at present a member of the General Assembly, resides in Cecil Township, on the 172-acre farm, occupied by his mother. He was born in South Fayette Township, Allegheny County, Pa., September 17, 1844. His parents, John Holland and Ann Jane (Jamison) Holland, were united in marriage November 17, 1843, by Dr. James Greer, pastor of the Robinson Run United Presbyterian Congregation, now of McDonald, Pa. John Holland, the father, was the son of Stephen Holland, who served as a soldier in the revolutionary War. The mother is the daughter of Francis and Nancy (Wallace) Jamison, whose ancestors came from County Down, Ireland. The parents of Mr. Holland ("Uncle Banks") lived for some time in the country, then moved to Pittsburgh. To this union were born three children: John B., Agnes M. and Rebecca W. Agnes M. married Matthew Hanley, who died September 10, 1867. Of this union were born three children. Mrs. Hanley married September 6, 1871, Lance Meanor; to this union were born five children. Rebecca W. is at home with the mother.

On June 9, 1864, Mrs. Holland was again united in marriage to John Cabbage, of Mansfield, now Carnegie, Pa. The following year they moved to a farm in Cecil

Township, Washington County, where Mrs. Cabbage now resides. Mr. Cabbage died August 4, 1880. To this union were born three children: Anna M., who was married first to William Small, who died October 9, 1890, and second to William Smith; they live in Mercer County, Pa. Martha J., married George W. Lanning and at present lives at home, with Mrs. Cabbage. Ewretta M., married Harry C. McEwen; they live in Cecil Township.

John B. Holland—familiarly known as "Uncle Banks"—obtained his primary educational training in Allegheny County public schools; after coming home from the Civil War, he attended Bethel Academy, in Allegheny County, and still later Linnaea Academy of Canonsburg, Pa. He then chose the profession of teaching, which he followed for twenty-two years; teaching in the public schools of Washington and Allegheny Counties, at Carnegie, Limetown—now Courtney—and Turtle Creek, at the latter place he taught eighteen years. For this profession, Mr. Holland was eminently qualified, having good native ability to which by diligent study, he constantly added. He acquired the power to impart knowledge in such way as to lastingly impress his pupils; though not known actually in the profession, he takes a deep interest in education, never failing to attend and take part in the educational meetings held in Western Pennsylvania. At the outbreak of the Civil War Mr. Holland, at the first call of President Lincoln enlisted in the Fifth United States Infantry, then stationed at Boston, Mass. For two weeks he was quartered at the old National Hotel, on Water street, in Pittsburgh; being under age he was taken home by his grandfather and guardian.

Again in August, 1861, he enrolled in the Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, then being recruited by the now retired Lieut. Gen. S. B. M. Young. This time the power of a mother prevented, but time only intensified the ardent desire of young Holland to serve his country; hence on August 20, 1862, within sight of his birth place he enrolled as a private in Company D, 149th Pennsylvania (Bucktails). His record reads, that, he was one of the few, who, was never absent from the company, by reason of sickness or detached duty; participated in every battle or skirmish in which the regiment was engaged; though never wounded. He is at present a valued member and adjutant of Lieut. Thomas Post No. 330, Grand Army of the Republic, of McDonald, Pa. He is also an active member of the "Old Guard" of Allegheny County, Pa. Masonically he is affiliated with Garfield Lodge No. 604, F. & A. M., at McDonald, Pa.; Duquesne Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, No. 193, and Ascalon Commandery, Knights Templar, No. 59, both located at Pittsburgh, Pa.

From early manhood Mr. Holland has always taken

an active interest in matters pertaining to the public welfare, having served almost continuously as an election officer for more than thirty years and having served as township auditor in Allegheny County twelve years and now serving a like length of term in Cecil Township. In 1908 he was elected to the House of Representatives on the Republican ticket, served with credit and is a candidate to succeed himself.

Mr. Holland is a valued correspondent of his county papers. He is an adherent and supporter of the United Presbyterian Church of Venice, Pa.

THOMAS DONOHUE, who has been closely identified with the coal interests of Washington County for a number of years, organized the Pittsburg and South Western Coal Company and is operating a mine at Avella, with a present output of 300,000 tons a year. He was born at Greensburg, Pa., December 15, 1867, and is a son of Thomas and Cecelia (Wise) Donohue, lifelong residents of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Donohue attended the public schools and the seminary at Greensburg, and when only eighteen years of age was considered reliable enough to be placed in a position of responsibility, being made manager of a store for a coal company in which his father was interested. When twenty-one he was promoted to be superintendent of the Madison Gas Coal Company and continued in that office for ten years. In 1902 he organized his present company, which is in a very prosperous condition. Mr. Donohue during the year of 1909 became interested in gas development in association with Mr. A. M. Gardner, using the facts obtained by the United States geological survey as the basis for drilling for gas instead of the use of haphazard methods. Gas companies had passed up the territory, but two good wells have resulted and further developments are being made. He is one of the stockholders and a director in the Avella Lincoln National Bank. In addition to being a successful business man, Mr. Donohue is an inventor and has valuable patents on pneumatic tools. He has solved one of the most serious problems in the operation of mines, having perfected a new system of mine ventilation. It is satisfactorily installed in the Avella plant and in several other large mines and its value will undoubtedly be recognized by mine owners all over the country within a short period. He is identified with the National Guard and for thirteen years was a member of the Tenth Pennsylvania National Guard, and rose to the command of his company. In 1891, during the riots at Morewood, he was made post adjutant and commanded four companies. He has a thorough comprehension of the industrial situation all over the country and is one of the judicious, tactful and able executives who bring both peace and

efficiency to meet what might under some superintendence be constant unrest. Mr. Donohue owns property at Avella, his handsome residence being one of modern construction and comfort.

On August 24, 1898, Mr. Donohue was married to Miss Gertrude Darragh, who is a daughter of Hart and Lenora Darragh, residents of Philadelphia. Mrs. Darragh is an artist of note. Mrs. Donohue completed her education in Paris, France, and is a pianist of more than usual talent. She is a member of the famous Tourist Club of Pittsburg. Mr. and Mrs. Donohue have four children, namely: Thomas H. Darragh, born June 26, 1899; Leonora Cecelia, born July 23, 1900; Wilson, born April 1, 1904; and John H., born May 7, 1909. Mr. Donohue and family are rigid Roman Catholics. As no church of that body has yet been erected at Avella, Mr. Donohue rents a hall and a priest comes out from Pittsburg once a month and holds services. In all that he does Mr. Donohue shows the consistency of a well-balanced man.

JOHN A. GAULT, farmer and fruit grower, who owns 106 acres of productive land situated in Union Township, Washington County, Pa., about two and one-half miles southeast of Finleyville, was born in Jefferson Township, Allegheny County, Pa., August 23, 1846. His parents were Andrew and Mary (Mowry) Gault.

Andrew Gault was born near Canonsburg, Washington County, where his father had settled as a pioneer. In early manhood, Andrew Gault moved to Allegheny County and was there married to Mary Mowry, who was born in Jefferson Township. They moved from that section to Elizabeth Township and the first farm he bought was land on which part of Glassport now stands. In 1867 he moved to the farm on which his son, John A., resides, purchasing it from M. P. Patton. He remained here until the close of his life, dying in 1879, when aged seventy-nine years. His widow survived ten years, her age at time of death being seventy-one years. They had seven children: Christina, who is the wife of George A. Smith; John Alexander; Sarah J., who is the wife of J. F. Kennedy; and Andrew (all living) and three who died at an early age.

John A. Gault, who is known to his friends as "Doc," grew to manhood on the farm he now owns, in the meanwhile attending the district schools and later taking a commercial course at Duff's Business College, at Pittsburg. After the death of his father, he and his brother, Andrew, came into possession of the farm and at a later date, John A. purchased his brother's interest. Since 1880 he has been successfully engaged in fruit growing. He is general agent in Washington County for the well known nurseryman, Nelson Bogue, of Batavia, N. Y.

On November 10, 1875, Mr. Gault was married to Miss



Mary J. Pease, a daughter of William Pease, and they have had seven children: namely: Mary E., who married John A. Dennis, and has two children, Helen and John Alfred; Donald L., who married Mary Hutchison, and has three children—John L., Dorothy and Andrew Russell; Emma C.; Olive E., who died at the age of twenty years; Nora V.; Jennie M., who married J. Frank Long and has one child, Gladys Ruth; and John Andrew, a stalwart youth of twenty years. In his political views, Mr. Gault is a Democrat. He served sixteen years on the township school board and for four years on the board of managers of the Morganza Reform School, being appointed to this office by former Gov. Pattison. He is a man of standing in his community and a representative citizen.

**THE AMSPOKER FAMILY**—Among the early settlers of Washington County was Jonas Amspoker. He with two brothers came from Germany. One brother settled in New York, one in Philadelphia and Jonas in York County, Pa. Afterward Jonas and his wife came to Washington County, Pa., and took by tomahawk right a parcel of land, partly in Washington County and partly in what is now Brooke County, W. Va., containing between 200 and 300 acres. The main part was in continual possession of Amspoker heirs for more than 100 years. They came in the year 1779.

His wife was Elizabeth Leeper, a lady of Scotch descent. A few years ago the Hon. David Rohrer Leeper, of South Bend, Ind., traced the Leeper lineage back to the year 1440 and procured a copy of their "coat of arms."

A sister of Elizabeth Leeper married Alexander Smith, great-grandfather of the present Alexander Smith, of near Eldersville, and took up the same farm now occupied by him.

Jonas Amspoker and wife had five children, who lived and married, two sons and three daughters: Sarah married a Mr. Jones and later Judge Fulton; Martha married a Mr. Burt; and Mary, the youngest of the family, married a Mr. Rippith, of Harrison County, Ohio. Three of Mary's children are still living. It is from Mrs. Delilah Lappin, of Leesville, Ohio, the youngest of her mother's family, that we have gathered these facts. She says she has heard her mother relate of her going around the cabin chimney one day when but four years old and seeing her brother, John, sitting in the chimney corner crying very hard. She says, "John, what makes you cry so?" He replied: "Don't you know father is dead." This was July 6, 1796, and John was but sixteen years old and the eldest of the family. The mother died July 15, 1839.

The other son, Samuel, settled near Cadiz, Ohio; was married twice and had eight son and three daughters.

The sons were John, Alexander, Charles, Jonas, George, Albert, Webster and Theodore.

The older brother, John, was born January 1, 1780, and married Mary Ramsey, of near West Middletown, Washington County, who was born February 20, 1785. They had four sons—George, Jonas, John and Samuel—and three daughters—Mary, Martha and Elizabeth.

John continued to reside on the home place till after the marriage of his sons George and John, when he turned the homestead over to them and came to a farm not far from Burgettstown, Pa. Afterward he gave that to his son Jonas and bought again on Harmon's Creek, Hanover Township. Jonas sold out in the fifties and located near New Concord, Ohio. He had two daughters and four sons. The elder daughter was the first wife of J. B. (Tenan) of Burgettstown, Pa. The other daughter, Belle, married Benjamin Marshall, of New Concord, Ohio. The sons are William, Jonas, James and Albert, all of Muskingum and Guernsey Counties, Ohio.

John's daughter, Martha, married Rezin Criss and lived in Ohio. Elizabeth married John McFarland and also moved to Ohio. Mary was unmarried and moved with her mother and a granddaughter (Mrs. Maria Halstead) to New Concord, Ohio. They left Washington County in the spring of 1858. The death of Mary Ramsey Amspoker occurred July 26, 1880; she was aged ninety-five years five months and six days.

George Amspoker, son of John, had four daughters, no sons. Eliza married Zachariah Wheeler, of near Colliers, Brook County, W. Va. Mary married Asa Donovan, of near Fowlertown, W. Va. Caroline married Elijah Criss and Adaline married John Reasoner. The latter two live near Cambridge, Ohio.

John, Jr., had one son and two daughters. Clara married John Wells, of Washington County, and Emeline married a Mr. St. Clair, of near New Concord, Ohio. The son, John C., still lives on a part of the first tract of land, and has three daughters, Marie, Zelina and Helen. John's youngest son, Samuel, inherited the farm on Harmon's Creek.

Samuel was killed in October, 1857, leaving his widow with one son and five daughters. The son is Samuel Amspoker, attorney, of Washington, Pa., and he with John C., of Brooke County, W. Va., a full cousin, represents the male line east of the Ohio River, as Samuel's family consists of two daughters, Clarissa and Ruth.

T. R. Strain bought the Harmon's Creek farm in 1883, having married one of deceased Samuel Amspoker's daughters. The farm was sold at sheriff's sale in August, 1905, to satisfy a small mortgage. It is now owned by H. G. Taylor, of near Burgettstown.

**ROBERT ANDREW DONALDSON**, a representative of one of the old and prominent families of Washing-



ton County, Pa., is a leading business man of Canonsburg, conducting a large grocery business in this borough. He was born at Canonsburg July 4, 1878, and is a son of Franklin Pierce and Emma Jeanetta (Armstrong) Donaldson.

Franklin Pierce Donaldson was born at Canonsburg, July 22, 1852, and still resides in his native place. His parents were Robert and Sarah (Brown) Donaldson, both of whom died at Canonsburg, and the former of whom was a bricklayer by trade.

Franklin P. Donaldson learned the plasterer's trade in early manhood, but later went into the drug business and conducted a drug store at Canonsburg for twelve years. He has spent all his life here with the exception of four or five years passed at Huntingdon, Pa. He married Emma J. Armstrong, a daughter of Andrew Armstrong. She was one of ten children and her mother died when Emma was quite young. To Franklin P. Donaldson and wife three children were born, Robert Andrew, Mary Armstrong and William Armstrong. Mary Armstrong died when four years old and William Armstrong at about the same age.

Robert Andrew Donaldson attended the common schools and was graduated from the Canonsburg High School in the Class of 1898. He prepared for a business career by attending the Washington Commercial College, from which he was graduated in 1899. He was then employed for four years as bookkeeper by the Canonsburg Transfer Company, and for about the same length of time was bookkeeper and collector for W. J. Elliott, also of Canonsburg. On April 1, 1906, he embarked in the grocery business at his present location, No. 16 West Pike street, Canonsburg, with a Mr. Edwards as a partner, the firm style being Donaldson & Edwards. Later, Mr. Donaldson purchased his partner's interest and has been alone ever since. He started out practically without resources except those provided by himself and his success has been the result of honest methods, reliable goods and a natural adaptability to the business. He has built up a large trade and in his line is numbered with the representative merchants of Canonsburg.

On June 18, 1902, Mr. Donaldson was married to Miss Olive B. Swan, a daughter of Samuel Swan, of Canonsburg, and they have two children, Alma May, who was born on May 14, 1907; and Mary Armstrong, born January 5, 1910. Mr. and Mrs. Donaldson are members of the Canonsburg Methodist Episcopal Church. He is identified with both the lower branch and the Uniform Rank of the order of Knights of Pythias.

FRED COOPER IRWIN, one of the well known and highly esteemed citizens of Nottingham Township, who is carrying on general farming on a well cultivated tract

of fifty-six acres, was born on a farm at Ginger Hill, Washington County, Pa., May 26, 1860, and is a son of David and Nancy (Cooper) Irwin.

James Irwin, the grandfather of Fred C. Irwin, came from Lancaster County to Washington County, Pa., and worked at his trade of cooper, having a shop at Monongahela, where his death occurred in his ninety-fourth year. He was twice married, his first wife being a Miss Porter and his second Mary Carson, and to this latter union there were born three children, Lewis, David and Sarah, all now deceased.

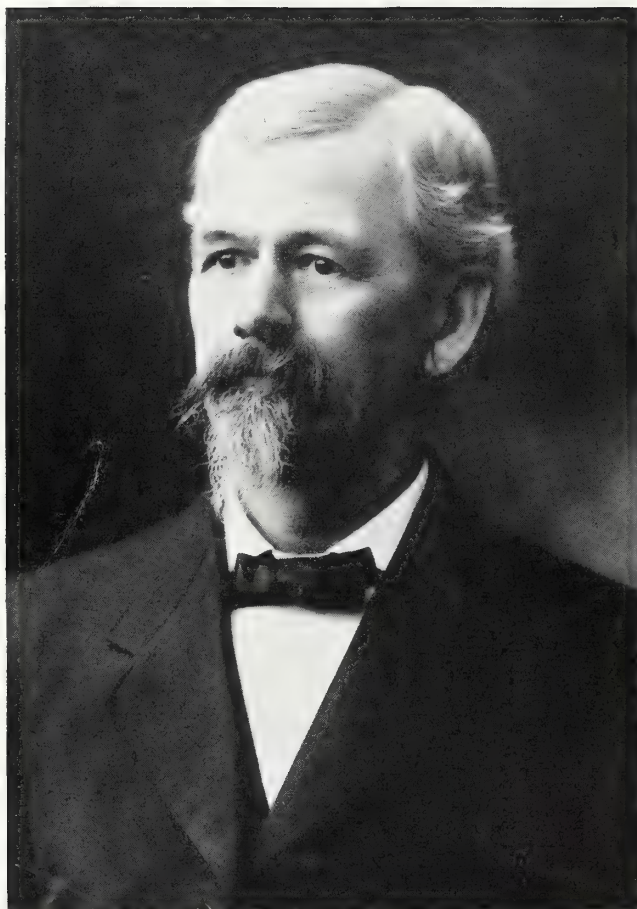
David Irwin was born at Monongahela, and there learned the trade of cooper in his father's shop. Subsequently he became a farmer, but in 1856 he went to California in search of gold, making the trip over the plains and being gone for about five years. He then came back to his farm, but again made the trip, this time around the Horn, and was gone for two years. Selling his mining interests, he returned to Washington County, Pa., and purchased a farm at Ginger Hill, which is still in the family name, but later he went to Allegheny and was there engaged in business for twenty-eight years. He died at that place when sixty-seven years of age, his widow surviving him for some time and dying at the age of sixty-three years. She was a daughter of F. K. and Lydia (Townsend) Cooper, the former of Nottingham Township and the latter of Peters Township. The six children born to David and Nancy (Cooper) Irwin were as follows: Lydia E., who died young; Joseph T.; Fred C.; Edwin J.; Anna, who is the wife of J. K. Hutchinson; and Stella, who is the wife of A. M. Chestnut.

Fred Cooper Irwin grew to manhood on the Ginger Hill farm, and learned the painter's trade, which he followed for twenty-five years. He then purchased his present farm from the Barclay estate. He carries on general farming and stock raising, and has been eminently successful in his operations. In politics a Democrat, Mr. Irwin was a member of the school board for six years, during five years of which time he was president of that body.

On January 15, 1885, Mr. Irwin was married to Margaret Barclay, the daughter of James and Sarah (Caster) Barclay, and their children are James, Mina, Charles, Hallie, Joseph, Robert, Clyde, Clifford and Lee Roy.

JOHN CLARK FREMONT MILLER, a representative citizen of Chartiers Township, Washington County, Pa., and a member of one of the old and prominent families of this section, resides on his farm of ninety-seven acres and is extensively engaged in raising thoroughbred Holstein and Guernsey cattle. He was born on an adjoining farm December 26, 1856, and is a son of Thomas and Jane (Reed) Miller.





NELSON H. BOYD



Andrew Miller, the grandfather, came from Ireland to America in 1812, bringing his parents, Thomas and Sarah Miller and accompanied by his brother Thomas and his three sisters, Sarah, Margaret and Mary. They all settled in Mt. Pleasant Township, Washington County, Pa. Andrew Miller was married in Ireland to Sarah Steele, a sister of Rev. James Steele, who, for many years was a Presbyterian minister at Strabane, Ireland. After settling in Mt. Pleasant Township Andrew Miller engaged in farming which occupation he followed for many years there and then moved to Chartiers Township, where he died in 1853, at the age of seventy years. His widow died in 1856 at the home of her daughter in Mt. Pleasant Township. Andrew Miller was a leading Democrat in his neighborhood and he was a valued member of the Associate Church. Four children were born to Andrew Miller and his wife: James, who died in 1844, and was an attorney at Wooster, Ohio; Thomas; Andrew, who died in Allegheny County, Pa.; and Jane, who was the wife of Andrew Russell, of Chartiers Township.

Thomas Miller, father of John C. F. Miller, obtained his education in an old log schoolhouse on Chartiers Creek and afterward he gave his time and attention to agricultural pursuits and was long numbered with the successful farmers and stock raisers of Washington County. He was born in Mt. Pleasant Township October 15, 1815, and died at Canonsburg, to which city he retired in 1875, erecting there a handsome residence. In his early political life he was a Democrat, but left the ranks of that party on the slavery issue. His first presidential vote was cast for Martin Van Buren, then for William Henry Harrison. He was a delegate from Canonsburg to the first National convention of the Republican party which was held at Pittsburg in 1856. In 1884 he cast in his lot with the Prohibition party and was a delegate to the convention that nominated Hon. T. M. T. McKennan to fill the vacancy in Congress caused by the death of Hon. Joseph Lawrence. Mr. Miller refused public office on many occasions and declined to accept the nomination of his party for the State Legislature at the first county Republican convention.

On May 17, 1843, Thomas Miller was married to Annie Reed, who died in March, 1858. She was a daughter of David Reed, of Cecil Township, Washington County. Seven children were born to that marriage: Andrew S., David Reed, J. Martin, John C. F., Almira, Elizabeth and Sadie J. Andrew S. Miller, a member of the bar of Pittsburg, was a soldier in the Union army during the Civil War. He married Elizabeth A. Reed, a daughter of Alfred Reed, a banker, of Allegheny City. David Reed Miller, a prominent minister in the United Presbyterian Church and for years editor of

the "United Presbyterian," was educated at Westminster and Monmouth Colleges. He first married Mary S. Wyley and afterwards Annie Cathcart. J. Martin Miller, a prosperous farmer in Chartiers Township, was educated in the district schools and Washington and Jefferson College. After his marriage he purchased the home farm in Chartiers Township and is interested in raising Holstein cattle and Delaine Merino sheep. In 1875 he married Mary B. Stewart, a native of Belmont County, Ohio, a daughter of John Stewart. Mr. Miller was elected a ruling elder in the Chartiers United Presbyterian Church in 1886. Almira Miller, who is now deceased, was the wife of Rev. W. T. McConnell, who is pastor of the Turtle Creek United Presbyterian Church. Elizabeth Miller died at the age of ten years. Sadie J. Miller is also deceased. She was the wife of W. H. Ritchie, of West Point, Ky. On November 20, 1860, Thomas Miller was married (second) to Elizabeth Linn. She was born in South Strabane Township, a daughter of James Linn. There was no issue to this marriage and she survived her husband for about eighteen months.

John C. F. Miller, the youngest of the family, obtained his education in the local schools and then took a business course at Duff's Commercial College at Pittsburg. Prior to settling down to an agricultural life, Mr. Miller was interested in other industrial lines. In 1901 Mr. Miller came to his present farm, it being the one on which Rev. Isaac and Rev. Smith, as well as Dr. George P. Hays, were reared, the latter of whom was at one time president of Washington and Jefferson College. He has made some improvements, erecting his present commodious residence in 1907. He takes much interest in developing his fine stock and owns herds that are very valuable from every point of view.

In 1892 Mr. Miller was married to Miss Anna M. Ross, who is a daughter of M. P. and Anna Jeanette (Pollock) Ross, who resides at Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have two daughters: Anna Violet and Velma Jean. Formerly Mr. Miller was identified with the Chartiers United Presbyterian Church, but is now a member of the Houston Church. In politics he is a Republican, but has no political aspirations.

NELSON HOMER BOYD, postmaster at Finleyville, Pa., for many years has been a representative business man in this section and has held his present office since July, 1908. He was born in Elizabeth Township, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, November 1, 1847, and is a son of John and Jane (Weddle) Boyd.

The parents of Mr. Boyd spent their entire lives in Elizabeth Township. They had a family of nine children: George, John, Joseph, James, Nelson Homer, Eliza, Robert, Nancy Jane, and Mary Elizabeth. The

four survivors are: John, Robert, Nelson H., and Nancy Jane, the latter of whom is the wife of C. A. Walker of McKeesport, Pa.

Nelson H. Boyd attended the district school near his father's small farm and blacksmith shop, in Elizabeth Township, until he was near seventeen years of age, when he began to teach school and taught very acceptably to patrons and pupils for ten terms. He then became part owner in a general store in partnership with his brother, John Boyd, and subsequently bought a farm of 100 acres in Washington County and operated it for three years. Returning then to Allegheny County, he spent the next five years there and during that time served one term as a justice of the peace. In 1882 he came to Finleyville and entered the employ of a well-known coal operator, Henry Floersheim, with whom he continued for eighteen years. When the government started the free delivery system, Mr. Boyd entered the service for ten months. In 1901, in partnership with his brother, Robert Boyd, he went into the grocery business at Finleyville, which they conducted until 1906. In all his different business connections Mr. Boyd has retained the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens through his ability and integrity, and his appointment as postmaster was acceptable to many who were not of the same political faith as himself.

On June 8, 1871, Mr. Boyd was married to Miss Lucetta Fritchman, of Westmoreland County, and they reside on Marion avenue, Finleyville. They have three children: Francis M., Charles N., and Henry C. The eldest son married Jean Kerr and they have the following children: Lucetta, Marion, Martha, Helen, Arthur and James.

JOSEPH ROLAND CURRY, one of the leading citizens of Gastonville, Pa., who deals in real estate and insurance, is also a notary public and has practically been a lifelong resident of this borough. He was born October 7, 1848, at Finleyville, Pa., and is a son of Joseph M. and Mary Jane (Campbell) Curry.

Dr. Joseph Curry, who was born April 14, 1778, was one of the prominent pioneer physicians of this section of Pennsylvania, and died July 6, 1861, at his home place at Curry Station, Allegheny County, Pa. His marriage with Jane Finley, a daughter of John Finley, who laid out the town of Finleyville, Pa., resulted in the birth of the following children: John Finley, deceased; Joseph Moore, deceased; William E., deceased; Sarah, now past ninety years of age; Mary Jane, deceased; Susan, deceased; Margaret; and Isabelle.

Joseph M. Curry, who was born in 1813 in Snowden Township, Allegheny County, Pa., was a graduated physician, but never practiced his profession. Early in life he engaged in the mercantile business at Finleyville,

where he commanded an extensive patronage, and was one of the most successful business men of the borough. He made two trips yearly to Philadelphia, where on each occasion he purchased stock, making payments yearly. He carried an extensive line of goods and it was said by his friends and patrons that it was impossible to ask Joe Curry for anything he didn't have in stock. On one occasion some friends wishing to test him, called for an ox-yoke, when, much to their surprise, he produced one from his ware-room, having purchased it shortly before at a public sale. About 1855 Mr. Curry removed to Gastonville, Pa., where he continued in the mercantile business for about fifty years, after which he lived in retirement until the time of his death in 1896. The business was carried on for several years afterwards by his son George. He was married in 1846 to Mary Jane Campbell, who was born in 1826 in Union Township, Washington County, Pa., and of their union were born the following children: Robert C., who died in infancy; Joseph Roland, William H., Edward C., George A., Frank M., Mary Jane, Lydia-Belle, who is the widow of Dr. W. J. Gamble, of Gastonville, Pa., and Robert C.

Joseph R. Curry was about six years old when his parents removed to Gastonville, Pa., where he was reared. His educational training was obtained in the township schools, the old Southwestern Academy at California, Pa., and at the Iron City Business College, Pittsburg. About 1872 he removed to Darlington, Beaver County, Pa., where he operated a general store until 1878, then went to Missouri, where he engaged in farming on a tract of 160 acres, which he still owns, and in 1880 returned to Gastonville, where he has since dealt in real estate and life insurance. Mr. Curry is now serving his second term as notary public, is a Democrat in politics and was elected by that party justice of the peace in 1910.

Mr. Curry was first united in marriage with Jane Elizabeth Cook, who died in Missouri, leaving three children: Maude, is an instructor in the Pittsburg Academy; Edith, residing at home; and Alice, who is a teacher in the Pittsburg Academy. She and her sister both taught some time in the Washington County schools. Mr. Curry subsequently married Frank D. Lytle, who is a daughter of Isaac Lytle.

CHARLES A. McDONALD, who successfully operates his farm of 112 acres, situated in Cecil Township, adjoining Venice Station, has also other business interests, being superintendent of the South Pennsylvania Oil Company, and for fifteen years has bred fine trotting and work horses, having registered Percheron stock. He was born in Tyrone City, Pa., March 27, 1868, and his parents were John and Susan (Barraknan) McDonald. His father died in Allegheny County when Charles was six



years old. His mother resides at Petrolia, in Butler County, Pa.

Charles A. McDonald attended school in Butler County, but had no superior advantages, beginning industrial life in the oil fields when quite young. In 1888 he went to Murdocksville, Washington County, as field foreman, and from there to McKee's Rocks, remaining at the latter place for some seventeen years. In 1908 he bought his present valuable property and has established a first-class stock farm, giving the larger part of his attention to raising high grade trotting horses and fancy poultry. He has invested a large amount of capital and his stock is attracting much favorable notoriety, it being superior to any found in this section. Mr. McDonald is a stockholder and a director in the Peoples National Bank at McDonald, and a stockholder also in the First National Bank at the same place. For three years he has been a director of the Burgettstown fair board. In politics he is identified with the Republican party. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and belongs to the Elks. He is one of Cecil Township's most enterprising business men and has been elected the second term for supervisor in this township.

JUDSON WILEY, general contractor in all kinds of cement work and the leading man in his line at Washington, Pa., was born in Sandusky County, Ohio, in 1858, and was reared and attended school there.

Mr. Wiley was engaged in early manhood in farm pursuits, but for a quarter of a century has been a worker in cement, for twenty years of this time being with the Peabody-Filbert Company, and since then doing business for himself. The fine quality of his work may be seen in the superior pavements that attract favorable comment from visitors in Washington. In spite of general hard times in the building trades in 1908, Mr. Wiley used more than 3,000 barrels of cement and is kept busy filling his contracts.

In 1884 Mr. Wiley was married to Miss Mary A. McKay, who was born in England, and they have four children, Rose L., Edna May, Howard Thomas and Judson A., all residing at home. Mr. Wiley and family are members of the Christian Church.

NATHAN BAKER, SR., who was an early settler on Fishpot Run, in what was formerly East Bethlehem Township, but is now Deemstown Borough, Washington County, Pa., was of English ancestry. His paternal grandfather, Joseph Baker, who was born in 1674, married Martha Woodward, and they settled near Philadelphia, Pa. They were the parents of twelve children, as follows:

Mary, born 1699, married Francis Yarnell; Richard,

born 1700, married Elizabeth Hunter; Aaron, born 1701, married Mary Edwards; Annie, born 1703, married \_\_\_\_\_; Susannah, born 1705, \_\_\_\_\_; Jane, born 1706, married Thomas Thomas; Jesse, born 1709, married Annie Regester; Sarah, born 1711, married Phillip Otto; Joseph, born 1713, \_\_\_\_\_; Rachel, born 1715, married Benjamin Hampton; Nehemiah, born 1717, married Lydia Regester; John, born 1719, married Margaret \_\_\_\_\_.

Of the children of Joseph above-mentioned, Nehemiah, who married Lydia Regester, was the father of the subject of this sketch. The family of Nehemiah and Lydia Baker numbered three sons and four daughters, namely: Mary, Joseph, Annie, Lydia, who married John Richards; Nathan, who married Elizabeth Baker; Phebe, who married Aaron Baker, and Nehemiah, who married Anna Baker. The three last mentioned married second cousins. Possibly the strong sectarianism of those early times had something to do with this intermarriage. The Bakers of that day were strict Quakers or Friends, a sect that did not permit its members to marry outside of the church. Those disobeying this rule were disowned by the church.

Nathan Baker, Sr., and Elizabeth his (first) wife, first settled in New Jersey, afterwards removing to Chester County, Pa. Their children were eight in number, of whom the following is a brief record:

(1) Aaron, born 1775, married Ruth Jordan and settled on the old homestead. Their children with (in some cases) dates of birth, were: Elizabeth, born 1801; Nathan, 1803; Aaron L., 1807; Joseph, Rebecca, 1811; Nehemiah, Anna, Jesse, John and Jirman.

(2) Lydia, born 1777, married Benjamin Townsend, and their children were: Elizabeth, born 1798; Edith, 1800; Esther, 1802; Nathan, 1804; Louisa, 1807; Jesse, 1809; Aaron, 1811; Mary, 1814, and Joseph, 1816. Lydia and her family resided in Columbiana County, Ohio.

(3) Nehemiah, born 1779, married Eliza Pyle and they settled on a farm adjoining the old Baker homestead in Washington County, Pa. Their children were Phebe, born 1812; Jane, 1813; Lydia, 1815; Nathan, 1816; Martha, 1818; George Palmer, 1819; John, 1821, and Nehemiah, 1824.

(4) David, born 1781, married Margaret Robins and settled on Fishpot Run, near the old homestead, where they both died. Their children were: Elisabeth, born 1805, died 1872; Hiram, born 1807, died 1891; Sarah, born 1813, died 1902; Enoch, born 1815, died 1882; Jane Robins, born 1818, died 1878; Emeline, born 1823, died 1880.

(5) Mary, born 1784, became the wife of Joshua Linton, and they resided near Centerville, Washington



County, Pa. They had seven children: Hannah, born 1808; Hiram, 1810; Nathan, 1813; David, 1815; Eliza, 1817; Edward, 1823, and Henry, 1827.

(6) Joseph, born 1786, married Mary Corwin, and settled near Amity, Washington County, Pa. Their children were: Eunice, born, 1818; Alpheas, 1821; Stephen, 1824; Sophia, 1826; Aseneth, 1829; Enoch, 1832; Zachariah, 1835; Ruth, 1837, and David W., 1842.

(7) Enoch, born 1778, married Elizabeth Jennings, and they resided near Lone Pine, Washington County. Their children were: Nathan, born 1816; Lemuel, 1818; Elma, 1820; Permelia, 1822; David, 1826; Lucinda, 1828, and Daniel, 1832.

(8) Nathan, the eighth child of Nathan Sr. and Elizabeth Baker, was born in 1791. He married Abigail (or Abigail) Ruble, and settled in Columbiana County, Ohio. Their children were: Lavina, born 1822; Mary Ann, 1824; Levi R., 1825; Matilda, 1827; David, 1829; Albert, 1831, and Hiram, 1833.

Mrs. Elizabeth Baker, first wife of Nathan Baker, Sr., died about 1795, and was buried in Chester County. He subsequently married for his second wife Hannah Jordan, of which union were born four children—William, Israel, Hannah and Mahlon. The following is their record in brief.

William, born 1797, married Elizabeth Corwin, and settled in Knox County, Ohio. His children were Rachel, born 1820; John, 1823; Stephen, 1825; Hannah, 1828; Mary, 1830, and Daniel, 1836. Israel, born 1799, married Mary Edwards, and settled in Licking County, Ohio. He and his wife had a large family, numbering twelve children, namely: Enoch, born 1822; Timothy, 1823; Jackson Onck, 1825; Nancy, 1827; Hannah, 1828; Mary, 1832; Phebe, 1834; Mahlon, 1837; Malinda, 1839; Eliza, 1842; Elias, 1847. and Malissa, 1850. Hannah, born 1801, married William Regester and settled on a farm adjoining the homestead in Washington County. Her children were Mary, Anna, Delilah, Lavina, Mahlon, Francis and William T., born 1841. Mahlon, (fourth child of Nathan Baker, Sr., by his second wife Hannah) was born in 1803, married Jane Craig, and settled in Greene County, Pa. Their children were Emeline, Joseph, Hannah, Rachel and Sarah.

About the time of his marriage to his second wife, Hannah Jordan, Nathan Baker, Sr., moved from Chester County to Washington County, taking up a farm on Fishpot Run, where he engaged in agriculture and in the operation of a saw-mill, which stood on the farm. He also dealt in live stock, and it was while he was on a business expedition east of the mountains, with a drove of horses, that he took sick and died. He was buried beside his first wife. His descendants are many and widely scattered, a majority of them being located in the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois,

though quite a number may be found in other States of the Union. They occupy various walks in life, and are for the most part successful, and practically all are worthy and useful citizens of the respective communities in which they reside. In religion they are Protestants, while politically a large majority adhere to the Republican party. In spite of their Quaker ancestry, quite a number responded to their country's call during the Civil War and took up arms in defence of the Union.

GEORGE VANCE HARSHA, who is numbered among Canonsburg's most successful business men and leading citizens, was born in Chartiers Township, Washington County, Pennsylvania, September 7, 1850, and is a son of William and Harriet (Fee) Harsha.

William Harsha, father of George V., was born in Chartiers Township, and was a son of Thomas Harsha, whose other children were: Julia, who became the wife of George Cowan; and Nancy, who married a Mr. Speer. William Harsha owned and cultivated a farm in Chartiers Township, near Houstonville, and died there when his son, George Vance Harsha, was about twelve years old. He married Harriet Fee, who was also born in Chartiers Township and was a daughter of William Fee, and a sister of John and William G. Fee, the latter of whom was a successful teacher. To William and Harriet Harsha were born three sons and two daughters: William G., who resides at Canonsburg, served as a soldier in the Civil War as a member of the Tenth Pennsylvania Reserves; Elizabeth, who resides at No. 311 West Pike street, Canonsburg, is the widow of H. A. Houston, whose death occurred December 25, 1908, and he also served as a soldier in the regiment with her brother; Sarah Jane, who is the wife of W. M. Hutchinson, residing near Wheeling, W. Va.; and Thomas H. and George V., both of whom reside at Canonsburg. The mother of the above family is a member of the Cross Roads United Presbyterian Church, while the father was a member of the Hill Presbyterian Church.

George Vance Harsha remained on the farm until after the death of his father, and went to the country schools. When about thirteen years old he accompanied his mother to Canonsburg and later was engaged in the produce business for some years and then became a manufacturer of blankets, an industry he carried on until in February, 1887, when his place was destroyed by fire. Since then he has devoted his attention largely to handling and improving real estate. In 1896 he erected the handsome three-story brick building at Canonsburg, known as the Harsha Block, which is fitted up for stores and offices. In large measure, Mr. Harsha is a self-made man and his success in his undertakings proves what may be accomplished by the exercise of the proper activities, backed by sterling character. His family has been

mainly Democratic in its political affiliations, but he claims the right to cast his vote for the candidate who, in his judgment, seems best qualified to carry out the laws.

THOMAS R. STRAIN, a respected citizen and excellent farmer of Hanover Township, Washington County, Pa., where he owns 125 acres of well cultivated land, was born in Brooke County, W. Va., and is a son of William P. and Margaret R. (Wallace) Strain.

The parents of Mr. Strain spent their whole lives in West Virginia and their remains rest in the old burying ground of the family in Brooke County. During the Civil War, the father was colonel of the Home Guards, a local organization. He was a Republican in his political views. He married Margaret R. Wallace and they had the following family: E. W., D. J., William A., Thomas R., Annie M., Frank R. and Randall R., four of whom died in infancy. Annie, who was the wife of James McCall, is also deceased. The family was reared in the United Presbyterian Church.

Thomas R. Strain first attended the old-time subscription schools and later the public schools and then assisted his father on the farm. He came to Pennsylvania as a workman in the oil fields and spent three years in oil refining in Allegheny County. On December 25, 1878, he was married to Miss Irene Amspoker, a daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Ault) Amspoker, the latter coming from Jefferson County, Ohio. They were old residents of Hanover Township and the farm which Mr. Strain has owned for many years was the old homestead of the Amspoker family, belonging originally to Alexander Hill and being bought by Mrs. Strain's father in the forties. After the death of Samuel Amspoker, his widow in a few years contracted a second marriage with Jacob Wright, who is also deceased. The children born to Samuel Amspoker and wife were: Mary, who died, aged fourteen years; Margaret, who married William Porter; Irene, who married Thomas R. Strain; Emma, who married I. P. Klein; Ella, who married D. J. Strain, a brother of Thomas R.; and Samuel, who is an attorney at Washington, Pa. Of Mrs. Amspoker's second marriage were born: Charles, Ina, Herbert A. and Verne.

Mr. and Mrs. Strain have had four children: Anna L., a beautiful young woman, who died in her twenty-second year; Leon L.; Mary, who married Roy Burdette, and has one son, Kenneth Burdette; and Gladys, who resides at home. Mr. Strain and family belong to the United Presbyterian Church. He is a Republican in politics, but cares little for political office. He served one term as assistant assessor of Hanover Township and has always been interested in the advancement of the public schools. His own children have enjoyed advantages that were attainable by few when he was young.

ASBURY B. WEBB, a retired grocer of Washington, Pa., who for more than a quarter of a century was identified with the business interests of this city, was born November 12, 1849, at Port Homer, Ohio, a son of Theodore and Mary A. C. (Ward) Webb.

Theodore Webb died in 1860 at Washington, where for many years he was engaged in the shoe business. He was the first toll-gate keeper on the upper Ten-Mile Plank Road. After his death his widow removed to West Chestnut street, Washington, Pa.

Asbury B. Webb was reared in Washington, Pa., where he pursued a course of studies under a private teacher. When about fifteen years of age he began working in the mines, digging coal by day, and studying at night. He subsequently went to Pittsburg, where he was in the employ of Joseph Duncan & Brother for some time, then returned to Washington and engaged in coal mining at Meadow Land. He was engaged for four years in the lightning rod business in South Strabane Township. Later he returned to Washington, where for more than a quarter of a century he was very successfully engaged in the grocery business, but for the past few years he has been living in retirement. Mr. Webb is a Democrat in politics, and was at one time nominated recorder on that ticket, but defeated. He is a director in the Washington County Building and Loan Association, and a member of the Jefferson Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Webb was joined in marriage with Matilda Hartman, of Beallsville, Pa., who died March 30, 1896. They were the parents of three children, as follows: Mary, who married Henry Olsen, and resides with her father; Sadie, wife of Carl Spencer, residing in North Carolina; and Della A., the wife of H. F. Matteson, of Washington, D. C., who has been a government employee for many years.

FREDERICK ALRUTZ, one of Hopewell Township's most enterprising and progressive farmers and stock raisers, owns 173 acres of finely developed land and also is interested in operating a saw-mill and a threshing machine. He was born in Canton Township, Washington County, Pa., in 1852, and is a son of Christopher and Melsenia (Kinamont) Alrutz.

The parents came to America from near Hanover, Germany, in 1852. As they had little means they were obliged to take passage on a sailing vessel and were on the Atlantic Ocean for eight weeks. When they finally reached Washington County they had nothing left with which to begin life in the new land, except sound health and the cheerful courage which caused them to accept any kind of work that came first to hand. They were kind, good people and with the help of his wife, Christopher Alrutz soon began to prosper. After acquiring



his first tract of land, he kept on adding to it until, at the time of his death, in 1886, he owned 356 acres. It represented years of industry, constant frugality and excellent business qualities. Their first child, Charles F., was born in Germany and now lives in Mt. Pleasant Township, Washington County. The first child born in America was Frederick, the subject of this article. The second was Louisa, who married Augustus Sebright, and resides with her husband in Mt. Pleasant Township.

Frederick Alrutz attended school, at least during the winter seasons, until he was thirteen years old, but after that his time was fully taken up with farm duties. He remained at home helping his father. With his brother, Charles F., he owns and operates a threshing machine and also a saw-mill; they also own a hay baler. They are recognized as being among the most up-to-date and enterprising agriculturists of this section. They were the first men in Washington County to buy and operate a steam threshing-machine. This was a small one of four-horsepower, which has been replaced by the most modern kind of a machine, a sixteen-horsepower Huber engine.

Mr. Alrutz is a man who has had much domestic affliction. He was first married December 30, 1896, to Carolina M. Miller, of Butler County. She died January 30, 1901, leaving an infant son, Albert Christopher, who is now living. On May 20, 1903, Mr. Alrutz contracted a second marriage, with Annie Guintner, a daughter of John Guintner, of Pittsburg. After two years her health failed and in 1907, after a little more than four years of married life, she passed away, leaving Mr. Alrutz again a widower, with four small children—three sons and one daughter. On April 14, 1908, his daughter, Florence L., disappeared, leaving home in company with a woman then employed by him as housekeeper. This was a source of great trouble to him and he spent a year or more in trying to recover her, the search, which proved fruitless, costing him over seven hundred dollars. But finally by a great effort, having done all he could, he put this trouble from his mind and gave his full attention once more to his regular occupation.

On September 1, 1909, Mr. Alrutz was again united in marriage, this time to Miss Elizabeth Jacobs, a daughter of George and Barbara (Krebbs) Jacobs, of Allegheny. Mr. and Mrs. Alrutz are members of the Lutheran Church at Hickory, of which he was formerly a trustee. In politics he is a Democrat, but has never served in any office except that of inspector of elections. In material affairs he is one of Hopewell Township's successful men.

MARTIN CHAMAR, a highly respected retired resident of McDonald, Pa., was born in France, June 26, 1844, and is a son of John Paul and Anna (Taylor)

Chamar. The parents both died in France, and all of their family of eleven sons and one daughter have also passed away except Martin, who has been a resident of the United States for forty-one years.

In August, 1868, Mr. Chamar left his native land, taking passage on a vessel that subsequently safely landed him in the port of New York. From there he came to the Pittsburg district, Pennsylvania. Until he was eighteen years of age he had assisted his father on their little farm, but then went to work in the coal mines. From comrades in America he had learned of better industrial conditions than those which existed in his own province and with the hope of bettering his condition he came, as related, to the Pennsylvania mining districts. He found remunerative employment and for a number of years followed the life of a coal miner, escaping all its dangers and living to enjoy a comfortable old age, with his family around him.

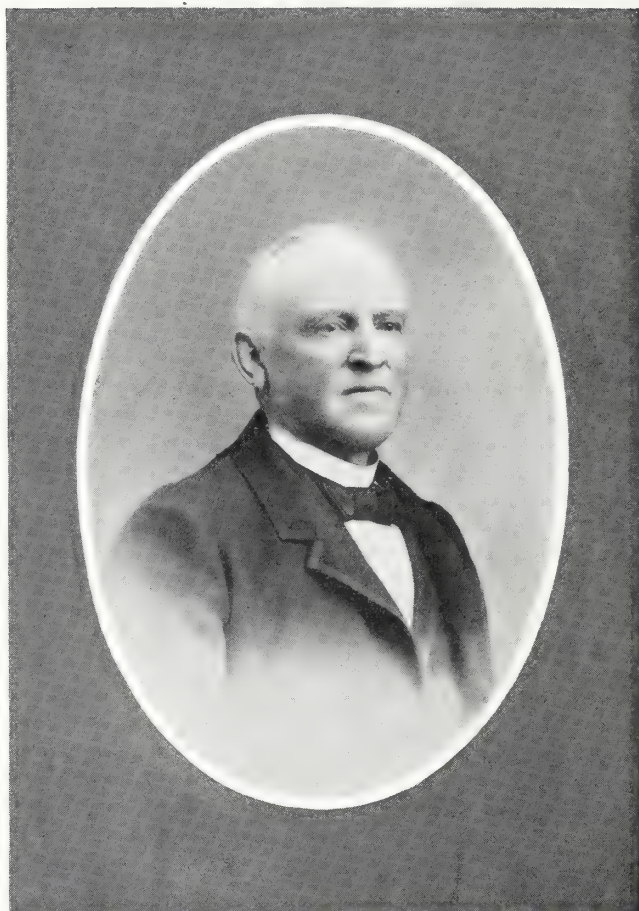
On December 26, 1872, Martin Chamar was married to Miss Sadie Schollaert, the youngest child of Seraphine and Theresa Schollaert, natives of Belgium. Mrs. Chamar has four brothers: Peter, Victor, Elmo and Charles. Mr. and Mrs. Chamar have two children, Victor and Nora, the latter of whom is a skillful telephone operator.

Victor Chamar was born at Noblestown, Pa., February 26, 1886. He attended the public schools at Sturgeon, Pa., and the high school at McDonald, after which he worked in the coal mines for eighteen months. While he was doing this he took a commercial course with the International Correspondence School at Scranton, Pa., receiving a diploma after graduating. He then entered the employ of Louis Chambron, and was with him in the grocery business for six years, going then to the Federal Supply Company and later was manager for one year of a store for the Valley Supply Company. In the spring of 1909 he purchased his present business from D. C. Brown and has made it the leading grocery business in McDonald, carrying a first-class stock and using honorable methods to attract customers. Like his respected father, he is a Republican in his political views. He is a member of the McDonald Volunteer Fire Department, an organization that for the last four years has taken the first prize at the State conventions for drill. He is identified with Lodge No. 64, Odd Fellows, at Pittsburg; the Loyal Order of Moose, Lodge No. 30, at McDonald, and of La Solidarite, a French fraternity, at McDonald. He was reared by careful parents in the faith of the Catholic Church.

SAMUEL Z. WINER, who is conducting a large and successful mercantile business at California, Pa., is one of the most enterprising and progressive business men of this borough. His birth took place in Russia, in July, 1876. His parents were Yaney and Sylvia Rose Winer.







ARCHIBALD H. ALLISON

The mother never saw America, dying in her native land, but the father followed his son to the United States, and died in 1903, in Fayette County, Pa.

Samuel Z. Winer went to school in Russia and received a good elementary schooling. Before leaving his native province he followed the business of a dairyman. His prospects were not encouraging there, however, the laws of the land being too restrictive of individual liberty, hence he decided to try his fortune in America. He reached this country in 1899 and the following year embarked in the mercantile business, in a small way, at California, this county, in a building next to his present location. Although he had had little previous experience in this line and was handicapped by having but an imperfect knowledge of the English language, he soon proved that he possessed the qualities necessary for success—enterprise, perseverance, courtesy and honesty. Possessing the natural aptitude of his race for learning languages, he soon acquired a practical knowledge of English, and each year his business grew until by 1905 he had so large a trade that he found it necessary to secure more commodious quarters, and on November 15, 1905, he moved his stock into his own building, a two-story brick block, on Third street, which he had erected. Here Mr. Winer has since continued, having a constantly increasing patronage. He carries a large and carefully selected stock, including clothing, gent's furnishings, shoes, haberdashery, etc., and has fully established himself in the public confidence.

In 1903 Mr. Winer was married to Miss Jennie L. Cohn, of Punxsutawney, Jefferson County, Pa. They have three children, namely: Sylvia Rose, Arthur Yaney and Sidney. He is a member of the order of Odd Fellows.

ARCHIBALD H. ALLISON, a prominent citizen of the borough of Houston, Pa., and a native of Chartiers Township, Washington County, was born Nov. 24, 1828, a son of Hugh and Jane (Gabby) Allison, and a grandson of John and Jane (Browlee) Allison.

The grandparents were natives of the Highlands of Scotland and when they emigrated to America they settled in Washington County, Pennsylvania, in 1768, and on April 5, 1786, they obtained a patent for 415 acres of land. They located on that land and continued to add to the original parcel until they owned 640 acres. All their nine children died in Washington County except the eldest, Galvin, who died in Butler County. He left a daughter and he was not only the great-grandfather of an Allison strain, but was the same in relationship to the late President William McKinley. The other members of his family were: John, who died in 1804; Archibald, in 1835; William, in 1864; James, in 1810; Thomas, in 1840; Ebenezer, in 1812; Hugh, in 1853, and Jane. John

Allison died in March, 1790, and was survived for a few years by his widow.

Hugh Allison, father of Archibald H., was born on the home farm in Chartiers Township, in 1773, and in every sense was a successful man. He made farming his business in life. In 1791 he married Jane Irwin, a native of Washington County, who died in 1795, leaving a daughter, Jane, who became the wife of George Morrison. Mrs. Morrison died in 1871, at Mattoon, Coles County, Ill., leaving seven children. In 1798 Hugh Allison was married (second) to Jane Brownlee, a native of Washington County, who died in 1802, the mother of two children: Eliza, who married William Scott and later moved to Guernsey County, Ohio, where she died, leaving seven children; and Annie, who died in Washington County, at the age of fourteen years. In 1804 Hugh Allison married Rebecca McBride and to them the following children were born: Maria, who became the wife of Hugh Lee, moved to Henderson County, Illinois, where she died; Rebecca, who was the wife of John C. Hanna, died in Washington County, the mother of four children; Hugh and James, both of whom died in infancy; John, who was married three times, moved to Henderson County, Illinois, where he died, leaving a large family; Thomas, who died in Henderson County, Illinois, in 1869, married a Miss Graham; and a babe that died in infancy. The mother of this family died in 1818. In 1820 Hugh Allison married Jane Gabby, a native of Washington County and a daughter of James and Janet (Brownlee) Gabby. They were natives of Maryland, who came to Washington County at an early day from near Chambersburg.

The children of this last marriage were eight in number, Archibald H., of Houston, being the fourth in order of birth. The others were: Jane G., born June 11, 1822, married Joseph McNary, of Chartiers Township, and they had nine children; James G., born September 18, 1824, married Mary Gabby and they moved to Nuckolls County, Nebraska, and had ten children born to them; Margaret, born March 11, 1826, is the widow of E. K. Rodgers and the mother of six children; Archibald H.; Hugh Brownlee, born April 20, 1830, was married (first) to Mary Jane Gabby and four of their five children are deceased with their mother, and he married (second) and afterward moved to Des Moines, Iowa; an infant, born November 20, 1832, died in infancy; Annie Henderson, born June 27, 1833, lives in Houston; and Ebenezer, born August 12, 1835. He resides in a fine residence in Canonsburg but retains his valuable farm in Chartiers Township. In 1873 he married Orpha Jane Hays.

Hugh Allison was an active worker in the United Presbyterian Church and was chosen an elder when but twenty years of age. He attended all the synods and meetings of the Presbytery and was present at the con-



vention that made slavery a question of communion. He was an ardent advocate of the temperance cause. In politics a strong Whig, he worked for the success of the principles of that party. At various times he accepted offices of public trust, the duties of which he performed with faithfulness. He held a commission in the state militia with the rank of major. His death occurred in Washington County September 3, 1853. His widow survived until December 14, 1870.

Archibald H. Allison was reared on the home farm and obtained his education partly in the public schools and partly under private teachers. During a portion of his early manhood he taught school, but the greater part of his active life was given to agricultural pursuits. He owns a highly cultivated farm of 125 acres, on which he erected substantial buildings. He sold the coal under his land for \$200 per acre and also has had gas developed on his farm. Mr. Allison married Miss Mary E. Williamson, a daughter of Samuel Williamson, of Illinois. They are members of the United Presbyterian Church. In his political views he is a Republican and formerly took an active part in the public affairs of Chartiers Township and frequently served in important offices. He was a member of the convention which opposed what was called "Know-Nothingism," which between 1846 and 1855 was a menace to public liberties. Mr. Allison's life has been busy, useful and beneficent and in its evening he is in the quiet enjoyment of the compensations that such a life brings.

WILLIAM HOSACK PAXTON, president of the First National Bank of Canonsburg, Pa., treasurer of the Canonsburg Iron and Steel Works, and a member of the firm of Paxton Brothers, extensive dealers in live stock, is one of the most prominent men in the business and financial circles of Washington County. He was born in Canonsburg, March 9, 1846, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Wilson) Paxton.

The Paxton family was established in Washington County by Mr. Paxton's grandfather, John Paxton, who came from York County, Pa. as early as 1782, and since that time it has been prominently identified with the growth and development of the county and its institutions.

John Paxton was born in Canton Township, Washington County, Pa. September 10, 1810, and when quite young accompanied his parents to Chartiers Township. At the age of sixteen he left the home farm and went to Washington borough, where he learned the trade of saddler and harness maker which he followed until 1856. He then turned his attention to butchering and stock dealing and was thus occupied for many years. His death occurred December 24, 1890. In early manhood he married Mrs. Elizabeth (Wilson) Power, who was a daughter

of Henry and Jane (Dill) Wilson, her mother being a daughter of Rev. Thomas Dill. Mrs. Paxton was born December 10, 1809, and died October 29, 1858. She was married first to a Mr. Power, and by this marriage had two daughters, Margaret, who married Thomas Bell and died in 1889, leaving a daughter, Anna Bell; and Anna, who married David Hart. Of her second marriage were born children as follows: Wilson N.; Thomas, who was a member of Co. D, 10th Pa. Vol. Inf., and was killed while doing picket duty at Spottsylvania, May 9, 1864; Martha Jane, who died unmarried, January 24, 1890; Rev. John R. Paxton, D. D., a prominent minister of New York; William Hosack; Oliver L., born March 23, 1848, who became a business man of Canonsburg; Mary E., who married Rev. W. F. Conner, a Methodist minister of Johnstown, Pa., and has two daughters, Mabel and Bessie; and Mathew H.

At the commencement of the Civil War William H. Paxton was a student in Jefferson College. As three of his brothers were serving in the Union army, it soon became necessary for him to give up his studies in order to contribute to the support of the family. However, when the Confederate forces were invading Pennsylvania and Gov. Curtin issued a call for volunteers, Mr. Paxton was one who responded and loyally assisted in repelling the enemy. Notwithstanding the many difficulties which confronted him in early life, not the least of which was his disappointment over not being able to complete his college course, by energy and perseverance he surmounted them all and has achieved a gratifying degree of success, now ranking among the foremost men of affairs in Washington County. His financial interests are many and varied, including besides those mentioned above, a profitable interest in the Manufacturers Light and Heat Company. Mr. Paxton was one of the promoters of this great enterprise, his associates being Charles Meyran, Samuel Munnel, John F. Budke and H. S. Duncan. The first wells were drilled and the first lines laid in 1885. The company's original capital was \$300,000, which was subsequently increased to \$600,000 and still later to \$25,000,000. In politics, Mr. Paxton is a Republican. Unlike many men of large affairs, he possesses a courtesy of manner that indicates the true gentleman and is calculated to win friendship. He owns a handsome residence at No. 68 East Pike street, Canonsburg.

JAMES RYAN, deceased, who for a number of years was one of the prominent citizens of Donegal Township, where he carried on agricultural pursuits, was born in Steubenville, Ohio, a son of Martin and Mary (Fitzpatrick) Ryan.

The parents of Mr. Ryan, who were natives of County Galway, Ireland, came to the United States in 1847, and



W. H. PAXTON





in 1854 located in Washington County, Pa. Martin Ryan died when his son was still a child, and early in life he was forced to go out in the world to earn his own living and as a result received but a meagre education, which, however, was augmented by careful observation and much reading in after life. While still a lad of tender years, Mr. Ryan was given the position of water boy on the gravel train of the old Hempfield road by Conductor Billy Murphy, the old "Bob Fulton," well remembered by the older residents, being the engine used to pull this train, and his wages went to support the family. Later the family lived in Irishtown, now Chestnut street, Washington, and he ran a stationary engine for S., C. and B. Hayes, carriage and wagon-makers, and learned his trade as blacksmith with that firm. He also worked with Hayes & Wilson, and later was employed at Youngstown and Beaver, and with Charles Hughes at Venice, where he purchased the outfit of Mr. Thompson. From 1881 to 1891 he was associated with his brother, Michael Ryan, in the carriage factory, afterwards working for John Bethel, W. Forgie and the Petroleum Iron Works. In the spring of 1896 he located in Donegal Township, where until his death he was engaged in general agricultural pursuits.

Mr. Ryan was a faithful member of the Church of the Immaculate Conception in Washington for a long period, but for the last ten years of his life was connected with the Church of the Sacred Heart at Claysville. He died December 6, 1908, after an illness of four months, and interment was made in the Catholic cemetery near West Alexander. A staunch Democrat in his political views, Mr. Ryan served as the second burgess of West Washington, Pa., and he was always a public-spirited citizen and a great friend of education. Himself a self-made man, he was ever ready to help those who were struggling to help themselves, and his large-hearted, genial nature made him many friends throughout his community.

On January 16, 1883, Mr. Ryan was married to Anna M. Cain, who was born May 5, 1863, in Donegal Township, daughter of John and Ann (Egan) Cain. The widow now lives on the farm of 116 acres in Donegal Township, which she devotes to general farming, and she is well and favorably known in her locality. To Mr. and Mrs. Ryan there were born six children, namely: Mary E., John M., Catherine A., Agnes B., Michael and James T. John M. Ryan is an employe of the Pittsburg Railways Company at Pittsburg, Pa.

JOHN SCOTT, JR., whose well improved farm of eighty-eight and one-half acres is situated in a very desirable part of Mt. Pleasant Township, Washington County, Pa., was born in this township, four miles north-east of Hickory, June 3, 1837. His father was Joseph Scott and his grandfather was Samuel Scott.

Samuel Scott was born in Ireland in 1751 and was young when he accompanied his brothers and sisters to America. It is not definitely known where he lived before reaching Lancaster County, Pa., but there he bought a wagon and team of horses and went west to Bedford Springs, in Bedford County, and after he married, he lived at Mingo Creek. From there, in 1795, he moved to a farm in Allegheny County, in a section then counted a part of Washington County. He rented 300 acres of land and the purchase of it is recorded November 3, 1799, he paying 516 pounds in specie. This farm was near Union Church in Allegheny County. On May 4, 1805, he bought a farm of over 309 acres, along Miller's Run, in Washington County, in Mt. Pleasant Township, and the farm of his grandson, John Scott, is a part of this purchase. It is calculated that he paid about \$8 an acre for this land, the sale being recorded in deed book T, folio 296, Washington County, February 10, 1806. This land was a part of the patent given by the British king to John, Earl of Dunmore, Governor of the colony of Virginia, and became the property of George and Martha Washington, on June 1, 1796.

Samuel Scott replaced his pioneer log cabin with a two-story house in 1806 and lived here during the remainder of his life, his death occurring December 27, 1819. He was married in 1776 to Elizabeth, a sister of Rev. J. R. Wilson, who was a great Covenanter preacher. She died February 13, 1827, being seventy-eight years of age. They were both interred in the Union Cemetery, on the Steubenville turnpike road.

Joseph Scott, father of John, was born in Allegheny County, Pa., in 1786. On April 10, 1809, he married Margaret McCurdy, who died June 4, 1827, and was buried in the Robinson Run Cemetery. Her father, Hugh McCurdy, was a native of Ireland. To this marriage eight children were born: Samuel, Hugh, Eliza, Andrew, John, William, Mary Jane, and Joseph L. Joseph Scott was married (second) April 10, 1829, to Sarah Douglass, who was born May 4, 1795, a daughter of Patrick Douglass, and six children were born to this second union: Nancy, Margaret, Nancy (2), Robert D., James and John. Joseph Scott served under Gen. Harrison in the War of 1812, being first lieutenant of his company. He built the large barn in 1832 in which religious services were often held thereafter. He was a faithful member of the Miller's Run Covenanter Church and was buried in the cemetery there, his death occurring May 14, 1861.

John Scott attended what was known as the Cockins School in District No. 5, Mt. Pleasant Township, where many of his neighbors also obtained their early education. He remained at home working on the farm until 1887, having been in partnership with his brother James, and when this was dissolved, John Scott took sixty acres and James Scott, 150 acres, making amicable arrange-

ments. Mr. Scott resided on his sixty-acre farm until 1888, when he moved to a farm adjoining the homestead, where he lived for ten years. In 1898 he bought his present farm from J. G. Berry, and has greatly improved the place. He keeps cows for dairy purposes and carries on general farming.

On May 18, 1880, Mr. Scott was married to Miss Lizzie Bolton, a daughter of David Bolton, and they have had four children, namely: A. Walter, who was born July 16, 1881, died September 4, 1899, and was buried in the Covenant Cemetery in Chartiers Township; W. Howard, who was born July 22, 1883; Cora A., who was born August 22, 1885, and died October 25, 1905; and J. Ray, who was born February 8, 1890, and died February 11, the same year. Mr. Scott and family are members of the Covenant Church.

J. W. PHILLIPS, superintendent of the Griffiths Charcoal Tin Mills, of Washington, Pa., has been a resident of this city since 1896. He was born in South Wales, in 1836, and was reared in his native country, where he learned the art of manufacturing tin plate, and since the age of twenty-six years he has been employed as superintendent of different mills in England and America.

Mr. Phillips came to this country in 1883, locating first in Scottdale, Westmoreland County, Pa., where he was for some time superintendent of the sheet mills, but subsequently took charge of the corrugating department of the Standard Mills of Bridgeport, Ohio. He later became superintendent of the sheet mills at Cumberland, Md., where he continued until 1896, at which time he came to Washington to serve in the same capacity in the tin mills established in Washington County. He held this latter position until the mills were sold to the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company, after which he had charge of various mills for the United States Steel Company. He then went to Waynesburg, Pa., where he had charge of mills until 1906, in which year he came to Washington as superintendent of the Griffiths Charcoal Tin Mills, in which capacity he is still serving. He is a thoroughly practical man in his line of industry and has never failed to make his services valuable to his employers.

Mr. Phillips was married in 1862 to Louisa Spooner, and they have had the following children: Fred, who is a resident of Waynesburg, Pa.; Edwin, who lives in West Virginia; Edgar, of Waynesburg; Arthur, a resident of Cambridge, Ohio; Herbert, residing in Wheeling, W. Va.; Sidney, residing at Cumberland, Md.; William, who lives in Washington, Pa.; Granville, who died at Washington, Pa., in 1896; and Minnie Louise, who lives at home. Mr. Phillips is a member of the Third Presbyterian Church of Washington.

WILLIAM SPRINGER GRIMES, whose fine old stone mansion stands along the National turnpike road, two miles west of West Brownsville, in East Pike Run Township, Washington County, Pa., is the owner of 336 acres of valuable land, 220 of which constitutes the Dr. Malden farm. Mr. Grimes was born in East Pike Run Township, on a place about five miles north of his present farm, October 11, 1852, a son of William and Margaret Ann (Springer) Grimes.

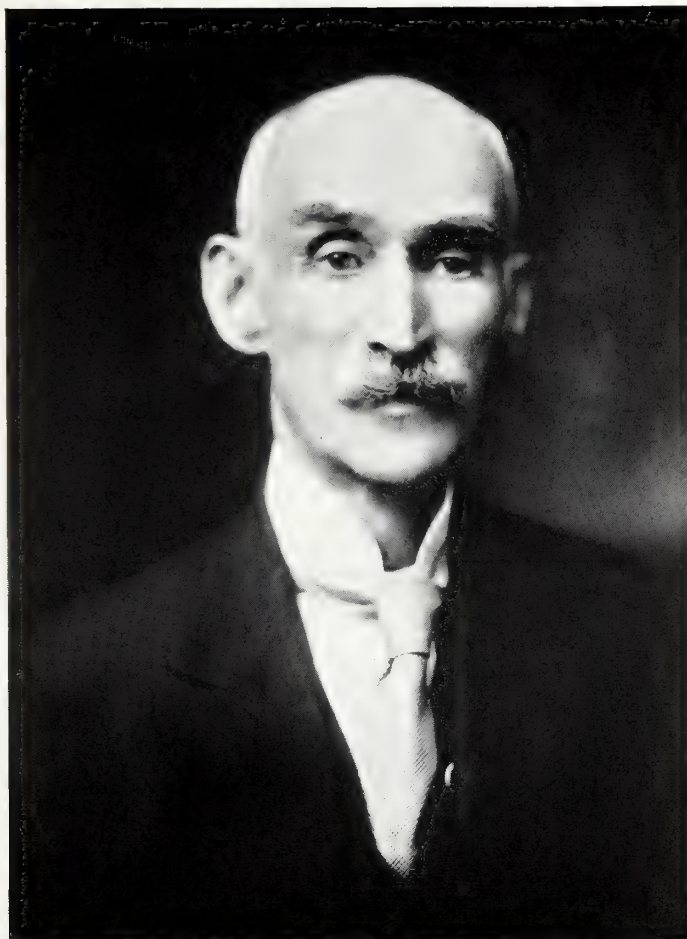
The Grimes family traces its ancestry in America to John Grimes, who was the great-grandfather of William Springer Grimes. He may have been born in South Carolina, as he came from there to Maryland and had settled near Elizabeth, Pa., before the National Pike was built. In old age he came to spend his remaining days with his son, Isaac Grimes, in Washington County.

Isaac Grimes was born and reared near Elizabeth, in Allegheny County, and after learning the blacksmith's trade followed it at Coal Center until he had acquired sufficient capital to buy a farm in Allen Township. That farm he subsequently sold and bought property in East Pike Run Township, where he died. At the time of his death he owned three farms, one of them now being owned by his grandson, William S. Grimes. It was purchased in 1857 and has since remained in the family.

William Grimes, son of Isaac, was born in 1822, in Greenfield, now Coal Center, and was sixteen years of age when his father moved to Allen Township, where they lived for two years, and he accompanied his parents to the new farm. He married Margaret Ann, a daughter of William Springer, and she was the mother of the following children: William Springer; Leroy C., who lives at Alliance, Ohio; Mary Belle, who died in 1880, and was the wife of T. H. Theakston, of Centerville, and Annie, who died in May, 1902, and who was the wife of Dr. Miller, of Fayette County.

When William Springer Grimes was five years old his parents moved to a farm in West Pike Run Township, and on that farm, which he now owns, he was reared. His father died there in November, 1880, the mother having passed away in 1878. Although he has been engaged in farming practically all his life, Mr. Grimes is remembered, both in Washington and Fayette Counties, as having been a very successful teacher for a number of years. After completing the common school course he attended the State Normal School at California, Pa. For twenty years after his marriage, Mr. Grimes resided on the Grimes homestead farm, in West Pike Run Township, but in 1895 moved to his present farm. The stone mansion was partly built in 1822 and was completed a few years later. For many years it was used as a tavern and in early days many noted people tarried under its roof for a season. A pleasant





J. W. PHILLIPS





little story is told about the building of the great stone chimneys, a feature of the house. It is said that while they were being constructed a traveler passed by on the National road and became so interested that he climbed up the workmen's ladder. The workmen were greatly astonished and pleased when they discovered that the stranger, who cordially shook hands with them, was no less a personage than Henry Clay. In its general appearance the old mansion has been preserved, but Mr. Grimes has completely remodeled the interior, installing modern conveniences, the house being provided with furnaces, bath rooms, and a supply of hot and cold water. An old stone barn, built in 1822, also stands on the farm. Mr. Grimes' house stands in East Pike Run Township, but his barns are in Centerville borough, about a third of the land being so located. His farm of 116 acres in West Pike Run Township is operated as a dairy farm by his son-in-law, J. F. Watkins. Mr. Grimes and wife are members of the Grange.

Mr. Grimes married Miss Maria E. Dorsey, a daughter of George and Martha (Phillips) Dorsey, and they have had eight children, all of whom survive except the second born, Elvie L., who died in February, 1902, aged twenty-six years. The others are: Nora E., who married J. F. Watkins, and has four children—Edith, Margery, William and John; Margaret, who married Harry Wolf, and has three children—Ramah, Katherine and Elizabeth; George Dorsey, who lives at home, and William C., Martha, Mansell F. and Paul, all of whom remain at home.

**WILLIAM F. BORCHERS**, who for twenty-three years has been a representative business citizen of Washington, has been identified with the oil and gas industry almost ever since he began industrial life. He was born in Montour County, Pa., in 1859, and was ten years old when his parents moved to Scranton, Pa., where he was reared and educated.

Like many another man, Mr. Borchers began the battle of life when scarcely past his boyhood days, finding employment in the oil fields of Butler County at first in a humble capacity, but later becoming a prominent operator, not only in the Butler fields, but also in those of Venango, McKean and Washington, in Pennsylvania, those of Pleasant County, W. Va., Belmont County, Ohio, and in the Louisiana fields. His present operations are mainly confined to Ohio and West Virginia. His long and varied experience has made him an authority on all matters pertaining to this great industry.

In December, 1883, Mr. Borchers was married to Miss Minnie M. Ruch, of Stemton, Northampton County, Pa., and they are the parents of three children—Christine, who is the wife of W. E. Walsh, Esq., of Pittsburg; and Marie A. and William F., Jr., both of whom reside at

home. Mr. Borchers and family are members of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, he belonging also to the official board. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, is past officer of Chapter and Commandery, treasurer of the Council, and is a life member of Syria Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Pittsburg. He is also a charter member of the Elk lodge at Washington.

**SAMUEL GAREE**, one of Washington's representative business men, interested in various prospering enterprises, was born in 1867, in West Bethlehem Township, near Zollarsville, Washington County, Pa., and is a son of Brewer Garee, who, in early life was a cooper, but later engaged in farm pursuits.

Samuel Garee was about eighteen months old when his parents moved into Greene County, Pa., where they lived until he was thirteen years of age, when the family came back to Washington County. Mr. Garee was educated in the common schools, and for fourteen years taught school in Washington County before coming to make his permanent home in the city.

He has always taken an active interest in educational matters and served as a member of the Washington school board, where he gave a liberal portion of his time and energies to serving what he considered to be the best interests of the schools.

On September 8, 1900, Mr. Garee was married to Miss Lillian Leonard, a daughter of A. J. Leonard, of Washington County, and they have one son, John W. Mr. Garee is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

**W. CHARLES WIDDOWSON**, M. D.,\* medical practitioner at Marianna, Pa., and physician and surgeon for the Pittsburg-Buffalo Coal Company, was born in Indiana County, Pennsylvania, in May, 1879, and is a son of John and Jennie Widdowson, the latter of whom is deceased.

Dr. Widdowson attended the schools of Indiana County and then began the study of medicine, subsequently graduating from the medical department of the Louisville University, at Louisville, Ky. He then became a medical missionary in the western central part of Africa, where he spent three years and during that time had a large surgical practice and also gained much experience in treating the mysterious sleeping sickness prevailing among the natives. After he returned he located at Marianna and here is valued and trusted as an able and skillful physician and surgeon. Dr. Widdowson is a member of the Christian church. In his views on public questions he is a Prohibitionist.

**WILLIAM ALEXANDER DICKSON**, a leading citizen of Canonsburg, was born in this town, June 14, 1860, son of Dr. James G. and Margaret H. (Buchanan)

Dickson. Both his parents were from the vicinity of Noblestown, this county.

The Dickson family boasts a long genealogical record, which is authentic, having been carefully preserved and added to by the succeeding generations. The earliest known ancestor was one John Dickson, a merchant in Glasgow, Scotland, who was "a man of religious character and possessed of considerable wealth." He and his wife were the parents of Rev. David Dickson, born probably between 1583 and 1591, who was educated in the University of Glasgow, where he became a professor. Rev. David Dickson was appointed minister of Irvine in 1618 and made a wide reputation as a divine of great learning. In 1651 he became professor of divinity at Edinburg University. His repudiation of the "Five Articles of Perth" in 1618 won for him much honor, though it also caused him to be persecuted. His biography and other of his writings have been preserved to the present day. He died in 1663.

John Dickson, a son of Rev. David, and next in the present line of descent, was a merchant in Edinburgh, Scotland, and established his sons, David and George, in mercantile business in Armagh, Ireland, as a branch of the Edinburgh house. Three of the sons of George, the Armagh merchant, came to America.

Andrew Dickson, one of the three brothers above mentioned, who came to America, brought his family with him to this country. He had married a Seceder girl in Armagh previous to his emigration. His six elder children were born in Ireland between the years 1734 and 1743, and the remaining four were born near Chambersburg, Pa., where their father had settled.

George Dickson, eldest son and second child of Andrew, was born December 7, 1735, and died in the fall of 1817. In 1770 he married Rachel McKee, then twenty-nine years of age, who was a daughter of James McKee, of Chambersburg, Pa. In 1772 George Dickson removed to Black Lick (now in Indiana County), accompanied by his younger brother, John, and bought 400 acres of land, on which they built a cabin. In 1774 he moved his family into the cabin, and he continued to clear and cultivate the land until 1778, when on account of a threatened Indian attack, they were obliged to desert their property and take refuge in Chambersburg. At this time the family numbered three small children—James, Andrew and Agnes. On their return to their property in 1782 George and his brother, John, found their cabin and other improvements destroyed. They journeyed southward in the direction of Pittsburg, and, finding some suitable land on the north branch of Miller's Run, George Dickson bought 440 acres from one Thomas Reed, a settler, who held it under a patent grant. John Dickson went further west, settling near Poland, Ohio.

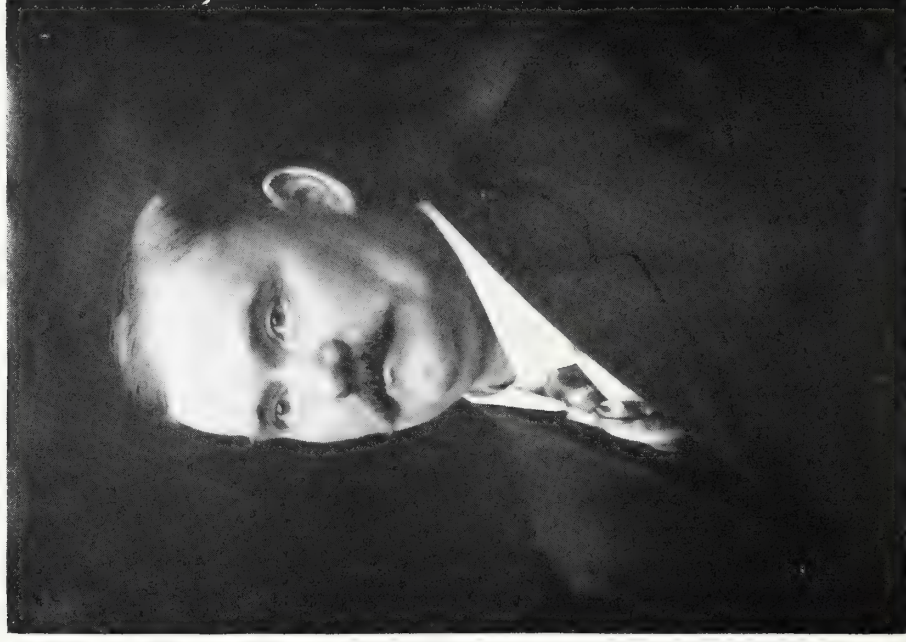
The family of George Dickson numbered eight children, three sons and five daughters—James, Andrew, Agnes, Mary, Rachel, Hannah, Elizabeth and William.

William Dickson, son of George and grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born August 2, 1791, in South Fayette Township, Allegheny County, Pa. He inherited the parental homestead and became a very successful farmer and sheep raiser. His flock of fine-wool Merino sheep was the first introduced into his neighborhood. He was a man highly respected for his honorable dealings. In 1817, the year of his father's death, he married Margaret Glenn, a daughter of James and Jennie (Buchanan) Glenn, who came to western Pennsylvania a few years subsequent to the arrival of William Dickson's parents. Margaret Glenn was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, in 1791. The children of this union were as follows: Jennie Glenn, born 1818, died in infancy; Rachel, born July 18, 1820, married Robert Potter, died in 1909; George, born October 8, 1822, died 1904; James Glenn, born February 15, 1825, died November 13, 1903; Joseph, born December 10, 1826, died February 9, 1827; Mary J., born April 28, 1828, married James Clard, died December 11, 1905; Andrew and William (twins), born June 15, 1831 (Andrew died in infancy, May 5, 1832). The mother of these children died November 18, 1852, at the age of sixty-one years, and for his second wife William Dickson married, in 1857, Susan Aikins, who died March 1, 1872. Her husband followed her to the grave about two weeks later, March 18, and their remains repose in the cemetery at Robinson Run Church.

Dr. James Glenn Dickson was brought up on his father's farm in South Fayette Township, Allegheny County, and acquired his elementary education in the subscription schools of the neighborhood. He subsequently attended the public school for a few terms and received further instruction under the preceptorship of Rev. John M. French, pastor of the Associate Church at Noblestown. In 1843 he entered Jefferson College, from which he was graduated in 1847 under the presidency of Dr. Robert J. Breckenridge, of Kentucky. In 1848 he began the study of medicine under Dr. J. V. Herriott, of Canonsburg, attending during the winters of 1849-50 and 1850-51 Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia, where he received his diploma as a duly qualified physician in the spring of 1851. In the following summer he began the practice of his chosen profession at Mount Jackson, Lawrence County, Pa., where he remained one year. He then returned to Canonsburg, entering into a partnership with Dr. Herriott, his old preceptor. This connection lasted two years, and was broken by Dr. Herriott's removal to Philadelphia, Dr. Dickson subsequently continuing practice alone in Canonsburg. On Dr. Herriott's return a few years later the







WILLIAM E. MARQUIS



ELI MARQUIS

partnership was resumed and lasted three years, at the end of which Dr. Herriott removed to Valparaiso, Ind. Dr. Dickson continued the practice of his profession in Canonsburg until his death, which took place November 13, 1903. He had enjoyed an unbroken, most successful practice of over fifty years in Canonsburg, a longer period than has fallen to the lot of any other physician in the place. He was a man who held in large measure the confidence of his patients and the respect and esteem of his professional brethren, as well as of the community in general, and his death was greatly deplored by all who knew him. In early manhood he was a Whig in politics, but joined the Republican party on its formation. He and his family were members of the United Presbyterian Church, the doctor having united with it when it was known as the Associate Church. About 1885 Dr. Dickson erected a commodious family residence on the corner of Pike street and Greenside avenue.

Dr. Dickson was married September 4, 1856, to Margaret H. Buchanan, who was born February 28, 1828, in North Strabane Township, Washington County, Pa., a daughter of Alexander and Mary Miller Buchanan. Two children were born of this marriage, namely, Mary Jeannette and William Alexander. The former attended Pershing's College, Pittsburg, Pa., and graduated with honors from Washington Seminary. Afterward Miss Dickson was enrolled as an art student in the seminary at Steubenville, Ohio.

Dr. Dickson's wife, the mother of William A. Dickson, died August 22, 1894.

William Alexander Dickson, whose name appears at the head of this article, obtained his elementary education in the public schools of Canonsburg, Pa. He later attended Jefferson Academy, then under the charge of Dr. Ewing, and subsequently attended Duff's Business College, Pittsburg. On September 24, 1885, he was married to Margaret Gabby Allison, a daughter of Hon. Jonathan and Margaret (Gabby) Allison. She died from typhoid fever a little less than a year later, on September 6, 1886, her death being followed some six weeks after by that of their infant daughter, Maggie Olive. On October 23, 1890, Mr. Dickson married for his second wife Mary Lizzie Martin, daughter of Dr. John W. and Elizabeth (Allison) Martin. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Dickson, namely: Aneita Marie, Margaret Elizabeth, James Edwin, John Glenn and William Allison.

James Edwin was born July 4, 1894, and died September 18, of the same year. Glenn, a bright, promising child of almost six years, was stricken with meningitis and died November 12, 1901, after a brief illness.

Aneita, the elder daughter, graduated from the Canonsburg High School and is now a member of the

senior class in Washington Seminary.

Margaret has an enviable record in grades of the senior class of the Canonsburg High School, of which class she is a member.

Mr. Dickson is one of the popular citizens of Canonsburg, and belongs to several social orders. He and his family are members of the Canonsburg (Greenside Avenue) United Presbyterian Church. Mr. Dickson is serving a four years' term in the borough council, and furthering many of the marked and permanent improvements of the town.

WILLIAM EDWIN MARQUIS, ESQ., has resided all his lifetime on the farm where both he and his father, Eli Marquis, were born. The family is of French Huguenot stock. The early ancestors fled from France on account of religious persecution and settled in Ireland.

William Marquis and Margaret, his wife, came from Ireland about the year 1720, and with their son Thomas and daughter Mary settled in Frederick County, Virginia, near Winchester. Their son, Thomas, married Mary Colville, and to them were born seven children, namely: William, James, John, Thomas, Elizabeth, Sarah, and Anne.

Thomas, the fourth son of Thomas and Mary (Colville) Marquis, was the great-great-grandfather of our subject, William Edwin Marquis. This Thomas (second) is well known in early Washington County history as one of the first students under Rev. Joseph Smith, of Buffalo, and Rev. John McMillen, and as pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Cross Creek from 1794 to 1826. He was born in Opequan Valley, Va., in 1753, and married Jane Park March 5, 1776, and removed about that date to the waters of Cross Creek. Both he and his wife were converted in 1778, while sheltered in Vance's Fort, avoiding the Indians. He was small in stature and features, but a thrilling and consecrated preacher. Thomas Marquis and his associates, such as Judge James Edgar and Joseph Patterson, made an everlasting impression and abiding religious sentiment in the northwestern portion of this county. Thomas died September 27, 1827, while visiting his son-in-law, the Rev. Joseph Stevenson, at Bellefontaine, Ohio. His wife Jane (Park) died January 19, 1841, in her ninety-first year.

James, the second son of Rev. Thomas and Jane (Park) and great-grandfather of our subject, was first married to Anne Marquis, a cousin, and after her death to Margaret McClure. His children were as follows: By his first wife, Thomas, William, James, John, Jane, Mary Anne, and Elizabeth; by his second wife, Robert, Uriah, Daniel, and George.

William Marquis, second son of James and Anne, married Letitia Griffith. He was a man of great strength,



and lived on his farm until his death, September 3, 1855, in his fifty-first year. Their children were Simeon, Anna Jane (Mrs. Lyle Patterson), Josiah, Eli, Rachel, Cynthia, John G., and Mary (Mrs. W. T. Magill). His wife Letitia, who was born August 18, 1804, died at Buffalo village June 20, 1882.

Eli Marquis, father of our subject, was born April 2, 1836, on the ancestral farm. His first marriage was with Isabella M. Reed, who left one child to survive her (Flora May, now wife of Joshua Pyles, residing in Westminster, Orange County, Cal.), and who died December 28, 1865, in her thirtieth year. His second marriage was with Nancy A. McNary and to them were born three children—Joseph Mc., William Edwin, and Rosa. Eli Marquis died suddenly of apoplexy July 19, 1907, on a wagon load of grain.

Joseph Mc. Marquis married Francie Allen and their three children all died in infancy, except Ethel, who lives with her mother in Cross Creek. Joseph Mc. was suddenly killed at a railroad crossing in Canton, Ohio, November 21, 1906. Rosa Bell intermarried with George Lowrey and resides in Hamlet, Cal.

William Edwin Marquis, the subject of this sketch, was born October 29, 1868, on the old homestead, two miles south of Cross Creek. He attended the public schools more or less regularly in his youthful days and since reaching man's estate has been engaged in farming and stock raising chiefly. For some thirteen years he has been interested in the fancy poultry business and has devoted a still longer time to raising Delaine sheep. This farm on which, as already stated, Mr. Marquis was born is a finely improved piece of agricultural property of 170 acres, framed in attractive surroundings. The residence is of modern construction and of neat and pleasing appearance, while the buildings for stock, poultry, and other purposes are well proportioned and of substantial character, and are conveniently and artistically grouped. The Beech Knob School House has been located on this farm for several generations. Mr. Marquis is a thoroughly practical and successful agriculturist. A Democrat in politics, he has served frequently in local offices—as justice of the peace, auditor, and road supervisor—and is a man who exerts much influence on account of his personal character.

On March 31, 1892, Mr. Marquis was married to Miss Sadie E. Bebout, a daughter of Frank and Martha (Van Nodstrand) Bebout. They have had children as follows: Robert V., born June 27, 1893; Harry E., born February 18, 1895; Walter H., born August 2, 1898; Thomas B., born May 26, 1900, who died at the age of three months; Mary E., born November 12, 1902; Charles A., born February 4, 1903, who died at the age of fourteen months; Ralph M., born July 25, 1904; and Alice G., born March 20, 1906. The two elder sons are

students in the high school of Cross Creek Township. The family belongs to the Presbyterian Church at Cross Creek village.

REV. JOHN A. MARQUIS and PROF. JOHN S. MARQUIS—The Marquis family has many connections leading back into Cross Creek Township. As stated in another place, John Marquis, brother of Rev. Thomas Marquis, married Sarah Griffith and their children were Thomas, Mary, John, Sarah, Edward, Robert, James, William, and Anne. He was among the early settlers, was in Lord Dunmore's campaign against the Ohio Indians and was, together with his brother Thomas, a companion of Adam and Andrew Poe in some of their fights with the Indians. He was for many years an elder in the Cross Creek church and died on his farm, lately known as the Anderson farm.

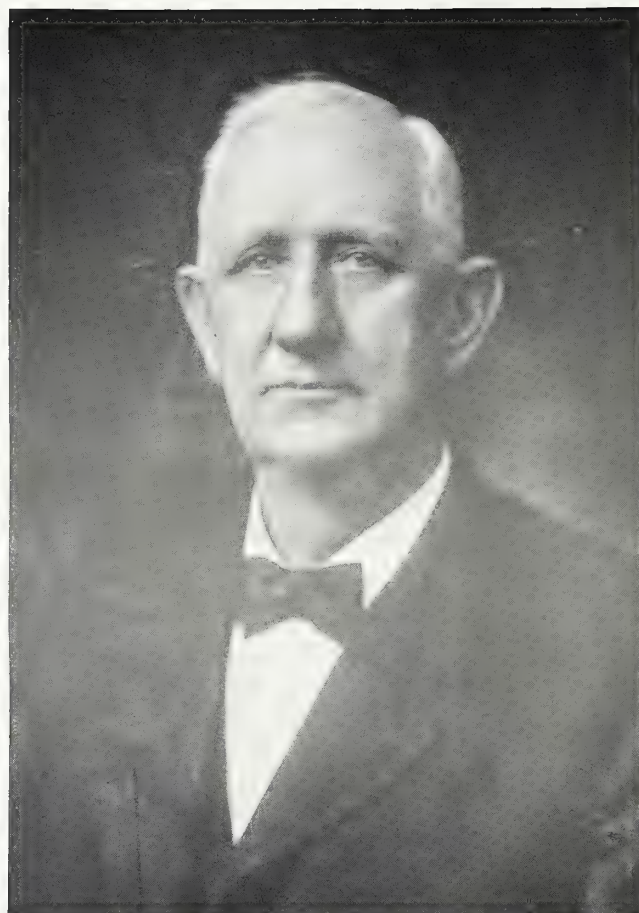
Of his children, John was the father of James T. Marquis, now residing in Jefferson Township, whose son, Rev. John A. Marquis, was recently called from a pastorate at Beaver to the presidency of Coe College, Iowa.

Robert, another son, lived and died on the home farm, his wife being Mary Stevenson, daughter of John Stevenson, who was a Revolutionary soldier and belonged to Washington's army. They had three sons—Newton, John S. (Stevenson), and Robert. Newton married Mary Patterson, was prominent in the church and in his community, but died a young man, his life being spent on the farm now owned by John S. Lee. John Stevenson Marquis, D. D., the second son, graduated from Washington College and the Western Theological Seminary and preached in Virginia, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, being pastor of the Pigeon Creek church for seventeen years. He lived the later years of his life in Washington, Pa., and during that period taught for seven years in Jefferson Academy, Canonsburg, and for a number of years supplied the Presbyterian Church of Lower Ten Mile. His wife was Margaret B. McConaughy and their children are: John S. (Stockton) Marquis, Mary Belle, Caroline E. (wife of R. C. Crouch, of Washington, Pa.), and Hugh M.

John Stockton Marquis graduated from Lafayette College, studied law at Pittsburg and Washington and practiced for a time at the latter bar, but has for eighteen years been principal of Brainerd Institute, Chester, S. C. He married Lizzie W. McEwen and their children are: Joseph M., a civil engineer of the P. & L. E. R. R. at Pittsburg; Margaret M., a teacher at Graham, N. C., and Julia H., at home.

Robert Marquis, son of Robert, lived many years on the old farm at Cross Creek, moved to Missouri, and died there in 1908. His first wife was Jane Patterson. He took a second wife, Elizabeth Scott. Their children are:





GEORGE M. CAMERON



Edward, in business in Wyoming; Richard, a lawyer in Kansas, Mo., where also reside Joseph, Villa, Jennie, and Ida.

President John S. Marquis, of Brainard Institute, is the proud possessor of an ancient heirloom—the secretary and bookcase owned a century ago by his great-granduncle, the Rev. Thomas Marquis, pastor at Cross Creek, 1794-1826.

GEORGE M. CAMERON, president of the E. J. Young Packing Company, of Washington, comes from old pioneer stock of Washington County, his paternal grandfather, John Cameron, having been an early resident of Somerset Township, and his maternal grandfather, George Mitchell, of South Strabane Township. He was born on the home farm in South Strabane Township, Washington County, Pa., April 22, 1849, and is a son of William and Martha (Mitchell) Cameron.

The youth of George M. Cameron was spent on the home farm where he assisted his father in his agricultural operations and in the meanwhile obtained a district school education. He continued to be interested in farming for a number of years and in 1886, with his brother, John Cameron, he erected the handsome residence in which both resided until George M. came to Washington, where he has a fine home, his location being at No. 278 East Beau street. Mr. Cameron soon became identified with some of the leading business interests of the town and at present in addition to being a director of the Washington Trust Company, is president of the E. J. Young Packing Company.

George and John A. Ada E. is deceased. Mr. Cameron and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church and they give active encouragement and support to church work. In politics he is a Democrat and is always ready to perform his part in bringing about party success, but he has never sought office. For some years he served as a school director in South Strabane Township, the cause of education being one in which he has ever been deeply concerned, and is now serving in Washington as a school director.

On May 23, 1872, Mr. Cameron was married to Miss Mary E. Byers, a daughter of Col. James M. and Maria (Potter) Byers, of Washington, Pa., and they have six children: William B., Ada E., Mary E., James M.,

JOHN A. BARR,\* who is engaged in the furniture and undertaking business at Marianna, Pa., is one of the representative and responsible citizens of the borough. He was born in West Bethlehem Township, Washington County, Pa., October 12, 1869, and is a son of John G. and Eunice Barr, the latter of whom is deceased.

John A. Barr attended the public schools of West

Bethlehem Township, later learned the wagon-making trade and in association with his brother for a time conducted a wagon-making and repair shop in West Bethlehem Township. When he came to Marianna he erected his present substantial building, with dimensions of 38 by 60 feet, and he has four floors in use, carrying a full stock of furniture and carpets and having well arranged undertaking rooms.

On February 6, 1892, Mr. Barr was married to Miss Amanda Gayman, a daughter of Isaac Gayman, and they have one child, Iris, who attends school. Mr. and Mrs. Barr are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of West Bethlehem. He is a Democrat in his political opinions, but takes no very active interest in politics.

D. VICTOR LETHERMAN,\* a representative citizen of West Bethlehem Township, Washington County, Pa., residing on the farm on which he has always lived, has about 140 acres under a fine state of cultivation. He was born here March 29, 1859, and is a son of Demas M. and Jane (Munce) Letherman.

Demas M. Letherman was born in West Bethlehem Township and after his school days were over, engaged in teaching school and also in farming and sheep raising. He was a man of public spirit and excellent judgment and served two terms in the general assembly. His death occurred suddenly on December 5, 1878, from heart disease, while he was on his way from his home to Washington. Perhaps no man ever lived in West Bethlehem Township who was more sincerely mourned. He was extremely charitable and many a gift of a bushel of apples or a bag of potatoes found its way to the home of a poor neighbor from his farms, and many other substantial marks of kindness were shown by him when he learned of those needing a little timely assistance. He owned two farms at the time of his death, one of seventy-eight and the other of 158 acres, the latter being the present farm of his youngest son, D. Victor. He was a member of the United Brethren Church. He married Jane Munce, who died in 1896 and they both were buried in the Dunkard Church Cemetery. They had the following children: Florence; John, who is a physician at California, Pa.; Joseph, who is a physician in Allen County, Ohio; Milo Finley, who is a farmer in Fallowfield Township; Biddle, who is deceased; Lucy; Ida, who is the wife of Daniel Gayman; and D. Victor.

D. V. Letherman has been engaged in farming and stock and sheep raising ever since he left school. He finds sheep profitable as his father did and raises about 125 head a year. He cultivates all his land with the exception of twenty acres, which he holds in wood lots. A test formerly made showed little evidence of oil or gas on the land and the coal has been sold. This farm is

well located as to transportation and advantages, being only four miles northwest of Scenery Hill.

On February 6, 1896, Mr. Letherman was married to Miss Belle Tombaugh, who is a daughter of John and Arabella (Hosack) Tombaugh, and they have one daughter, Sylvia, who attends school. Mr. Letherman and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Glyde. He is a stockholder in the First National Bank at Scenery Hill. In politics he is affiliated with the Republican party and has served as township auditor. For some years he has been a member of Chestnut Ridge Grange.

CAPT. JAMES B. GIBSON, a veteran of the Civil War, and an honored and highly respected retired farmer of Monongahela City, Pa., has been a lifelong resident of Washington County. He was born March 1, 1840, on the homestead farm in Carroll Township, a son of James and Maria (Figley) Gibson, and a grandson of Col. James Gibson.

Col. James Gibson, a resident of Virginia, was colonel of the Second Virginia Regiment during the Revolutionary War, and about the time of the Whiskey Insurrection brought a regiment to this part of the state. He came first to Pittsburg, thence to Ginger Hill, where he was very favorably impressed with the country, and it was at his suggestion that James Gibson, father of our subject, subsequently located in this locality. Col. Gibson lost an arm during that war, and his death occurred in Virginia. He was the father of four sons and three daughters. His eldest son, James Gibson, when a young man came on horseback to Washington County, and located on a tract of timberland in what is now known as Carroll Township. He was born and reared in Charlottesville, Va., and died on the old Gibson farm in Carroll Township in 1865, at the age of sixty-eight years. He married Maria Figley, who came of one of the pioneer families of Washington County, where she was born and died in 1898, at the advanced age of ninety-six years. Five children were born to the parents of our subject; Jacob is a resident of Washington County; Mary married Lewis Stacker and both are now deceased; Elizabeth is the widow of John Lemont; Josephine, the deceased wife of Samuel Nelson, who is also deceased; and James B., the subject of this sketch.

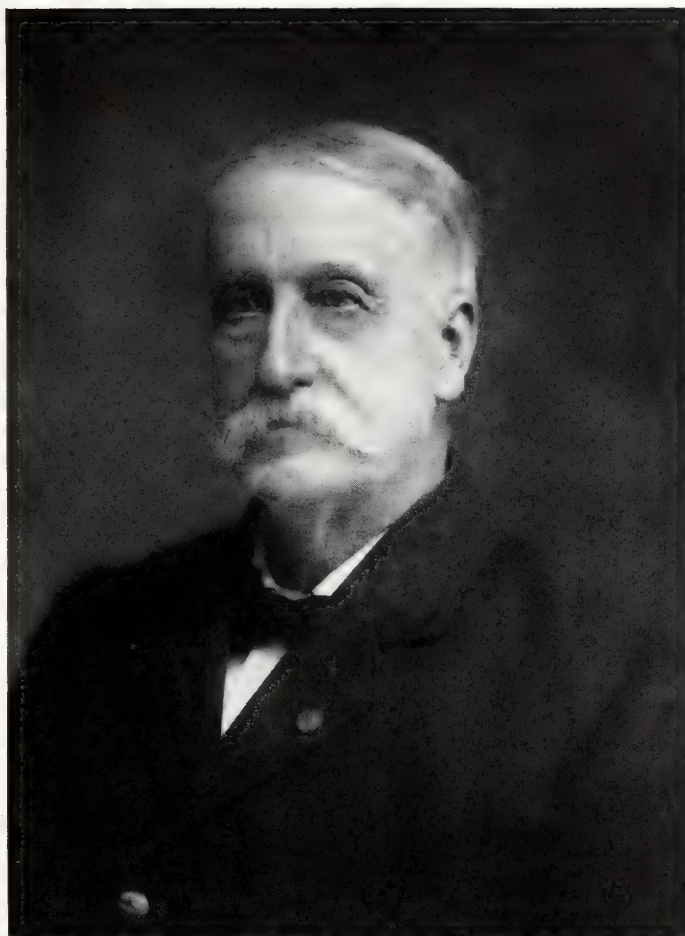
James B. Gibson was reared on the farm in Carroll Township, where he remained until 1862, when he enlisted as a private in the Ringgold Cavalry, later known as the Twenty-second Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and after the first battle at Stumps Mills, was made orderly sergeant, from which he was promoted to second lieutenant and later first lieutenant, and at the close of the war was commissioned captain, which commission

he still retains. Captain Gibson was twice wounded, once severely at Martinsburg, Va., and once near Taylorstown, Va. After the close of the war he returned to the farm, where he remained until elected treasurer of Washington County, and during his period of incumbency was a resident of Washington. He was the first Democrat elected to that office in forty years, and won by a majority of 1,200 votes. At the close of his term as treasurer he purchased a farm of 170 acres in Fallowfield Township, and four years later bought and located on a farm of 130 acres in Carroll Township, where he resided until 1902, when he came to Monongahela City, where he has since been living in retirement. His farm in Carroll Township is operated by his son Donald, and he keeps a large number of cattle on the farm in Fallowfield Township. Capt. Gibson was elected and served one term as county commissioner, and was a candidate on the Democratic ticket for state senator against the Hon. G. V. Lawrence, and carried his home districts at the election. Capt. Gibson is a stockholder in the Monongahela Trust Company, the Monongahela Water Company and in the Bellwood Gas Company. He holds membership with the Presbyterian Church, and is a member of the G. A. R., Post No. 60, at Monongahela.

In 1872 Capt. Gibson married Isabella L. Thomas, a daughter of Samuel Thomas, who makes his home with our subject, and who is now ninety-three years of age. Four children were born to Capt. and Mrs. Gibson: Harry, died aged seven years; Carl E., an attorney of Washington, married (first) Mary E. Lemont, who died leaving three children, Mary, Lois, and Ruth, and his second union was with a Miss Wycough; James Donald, who lives on the farm in Carroll Township, first married a Miss Sampson, after whose death he married her cousin, also Miss Sampson, by whom he has two children; Cora May, is the widow of Frank O. Jones, by whom she has three children: Helen (deceased), Frank Edgar, and Robert M.

F. FLOYD COBB, M. D.,\* who is engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery at Marianna, Pa., has been established here since September, 1907, and has built up an excellent practice, numbering many members of the old families among his patients. He was born at Gerry, Chautauqua County, N. Y., June 25, 1878, and is a son of Grant and Jennie Cobb.

Dr. Cobb obtained his literary education at Fredonia, N. Y., and his medical training in the Louisville Medical College, at Louisville, Ky. After graduation he practiced for a short time at White Rock, Pa., and came from there to Marianna. He is retained as physician and surgeon of the Pittsburg-Buffalo Coal Company. He keeps abreast with modern medical thought through mem-



CAPT. JAMES B. GIBSON





bership in scientific organizations and is identified with the county and State medical societies. In politics Dr. Cobb is a Republican. He belongs to the order of Elks.

CLAUDE E. McDERMID, M. D.,\* physician and surgeon, located at Charleroi, Pa., with offices at No. 619 Fallowfield avenue, has been a resident of this borough since December, 1908, and is in the enjoyment of a substantial practice. He was born at Bradford, McKean County, Pa., June 16, 1885, and is a son of William and Catherine (Riley) McDermid.

The father of Dr. McDermid was engaged in the oil industry as a producer, first at Bradford and later at other points and died at Chipmunk, N. Y., in 1904. His widow survives and resides in the city of Montreal, Canada.

Dr. McDermid attended school at different points, his father's business requiring him to frequently change the location of the family home, but the larger part of his boyhood was spent at Evans City, Pa., Bradford and Olean, N. Y. He is a graduate of the Olean High School and he also attended Pittsburg College of the Holy Ghost. From the Olean High School he went to medical college, where he remained four years and during his third and fourth years was connected with Providence Hospital, at Washington, D. C. After his graduation from the medical department of Georgetown University, Washington, D. C., in the Class of 1908, he came to St. Francis Hospital, Pittsburg, and was attached there from July to November, 1908, when he came to Charleroi, well equipped for the practice of his most noble profession.

Dr. McDermid married Miss Elizabeth Colligan, a daughter of Michael Colligan, of Alleghany County, N. Y., and they have one child, Catherine. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus and the Eagles. He and wife belong to St. Jerome's Catholic Church.

DAVID M. FULTON,\* owner of 100 acres of rich farming land in Hanover Township, Washington County, Pa., was born in this township, February 12, 1827, and is a son of James and Jane (Fulton) Fulton, and a grandson of John and Jane (Hunter) Fulton.

David M. Fulton was reared on his father's farm. The father was a tailor by trade, but the son preferred the out-door life in the fields. He was the only child and was given all the advantages his parents could provide. He has been engaged in agricultural pursuits ever since he left school in boyhood, and has a valuable, well cultivated estate. In early manhood Mr. Fulton married Miss Martha Eaton, who died, leaving no children. He was married secondly to Miss Elizabeth Caldwell and they have two sons, James H. and Andrew C. James H. lives at home and assists his father. Andrew C.

married Martha Jane Martin and they have two children, Lilly May and William Howard. Mr. Fulton, like his late father, is a Republican. He is a member of the United Presbyterian Church and one of Hanover Township's representative and respected citizens.

DAVID H. SUMNY,\* who owns a farm of 101 acres, situated in Somerset Township, Washington County, Pa., on the turnpike road which is the northern boundary of the township, was born on a farm in Nottingham Township, Washington County, November 4, 1840, and is a son of David and Nancy (Hand) Sumny.

David Sumny was also born in Washington County, where his father, Isaac Sumny, had been a pioneer. David Sumny owned a farm and also operated a pottery on his place.

David H. Sumny attended the district schools in boyhood and worked at the potter's trade with his father, in his youth. He then learned the carpenter trade and for many years after his return from the Civil War he worked through this section as a carpenter and is widely known. In August, 1862, he enlisted for service as a soldier, entering the 140th Pa. Vol. Inf., and continued in the army until his honorable discharge, in June, 1865. Although he saw hard and dangerous service, participating in such battles as Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, the Wilderness and many others, he was fortunate enough to escape all serious injury. After he returned to Washington County he resumed work at his trade, and in 1866 he was married to Miss Eliza Ann Lusk, a daughter of James and Hannah (Snodgrass) Lusk. Mrs. Sumny was born on Mingo Creek and was reared in Washington County. Mr. and Mrs. Sumny have five children: James, who lives in Nottingham Township, married Lillie Dague, and they had children—Edna, who died aged thirteen years, Charles, Hazen, Pearl and Wilson; Emma, who married Curtis Myers, and they have three children—Ralph, Mary and Ross; Harry, who married Maggie Ashcraft, has one son, Roy; Ella, who married John E. Williams and they have one child, Glenn; and George.

Mr. and Mrs. Sumny reside on what was formerly the old Lusk farm. They owned the Sumny farm of seventy-five acres, which they transferred to their son, Harry Sumny. Mr. Sumny is a member of the Pigeon Creek Presbyterian Church. Neither he nor his sons take any very active part in politics, but all are numbered with the best and most dependable citizens of this section of Washington County.

W. W. McKEOWN,\* an extensive operator in the oil and gas fields of Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia, has been a resident of Washington since the beginning of the oil excitement in this State, which was some time

during the eighties. He later removed to Colorado, where he was for twelve years extensively engaged in cattle raising, owning the old Meeker Ranch, and often had as many as 10,000 head of cattle at one time. Since his return to Washington, he has been one of the extensive operators in the oil and gas fields of the State. He owns a one-fourth interest in the McKeown Oil Company, which operates in the fields of West Virginia and Washington County, and is also associated with E. H. Pogue in the production of oil in Ohio. Mr. McKeown was joined in marriage with Mary Quinn. He is, fraternally, a member of the B. P. O. E.

FRED J. ROTH, traveling salesman for the H. Roth Brewery and one of the enterprising young business men of Monongahela City, was born in Allegheny County, Pa., November 23, 1883, and is a son of Andrew and Helena (Schalbruch) Roth. He attended the public schools of Allegheny and Washington Counties until fifteen years of age and then turned his attention to business, but resided at home until he had reached his majority. He then became identified with the H. Roth Brewery and has since continued with this well-known brewery.

In January, 1906, Mr. Roth was married to Miss Catherine Miller, a daughter of Peter Miller, who was an iron worker in the employ of the Pittsburgh Tube Mills for many years. Mr. and Mrs. Roth have one son, who was born on the day that Hon. John K. Tener was elected to Congress from this district, and as Mr. Roth is a zealous Republican and an admirer of Mr. Tener, the little son bears the latter's name. Mr. and Mrs. Roth are members of the Catholic Church. He is a charter member of Lodge No. 532, F. O. E., and belongs also to the L. O. O. M. and the T. V. E., all of Monongahela City.

ANDREW J. ROTH, who is identified with the H. Roth Brewery Company, having charge of the outside sales, is numbered with the able young business men of Monongahela City. He was born in Allegheny County, Pa., September 19, 1887, and is a son of Andrew and Helena (Schalbruch) Roth.

Andrew J. Roth attended the public schools of Allegheny and Washington Counties until he was sixteen years of age. In the following four years he learned the business methods which, when twenty-one years of age, made him an acceptable employe of the H. Roth Brewery, with which he has been identified ever since. In politics he is a Republican.

In 1905 Mr. Roth was married to Miss Harriet Thompson, a daughter of the late Henry Thompson, who lost his life, with 150 others, in the terrible mine explosion at Marianna, Pa., in 1908. He had been chief electrician

there for a number of years. Mr. and Mrs. Roth have one daughter, Margaret Elizabeth. They are members of the Catholic Church. His fraternal connections are with the T. V. E. and the L. O. O. M., Lodge No. 125, Monongahela City.

GEORGE P. DENNIS,\* who owns a fine farm of 102 acres in Hanover Township, Washington County, Pa., on which is one producing oil well, was born on this farm, March 11, 1868, and is a son of David S. and Charlotta (Fullerton) Dennis.

The parents of Mr. Dennis are both deceased and their ashes rest in the Cross Roads Cemetery at Florence. The mother was born on the farm now owned by George P. Dennis and inherited it from her father, it being the old Fullerton place. David S. Dennis was a son of Archie Dennis and was born in Washington County. He was a carpenter by trade, and afterwards a farmer, and when farming proved too laborious, he engaged in wool buying. In politics he was a Democrat, while in religious faith both he and wife were Methodists. They had four children, namely: Delia, who married H. W. Scott; Delphine, who died when aged two years; Mary Altha, who married C. C. Inglefield, of Burgettstown; and George P., the youngest, residing on the homestead.

George P. Dennis attended the district schools in Hanover Township until nineteen years of age, when he went into the oil fields and for fifteen years followed rig building, coming then to the farm, on which he has lived ever since. He carries on general farming here and has one oil well which produces about fifteen barrels of oil monthly.

On March 23, 1893, Mr. Dennis was married to Miss Rebecca H. Cleland, a daughter of Robert and Ida Cleland, residents of Midway, Washington County. To Robert Cleland and wife the following children were born: Rebecca H., who is the wife of Mr. Dennis; Etta, now deceased, who was the wife of Charles Reddick; and Roberta, John, Robert, Labrida and Harry. The Cleland family belong to the Presbyterian Church. Mr. and Mrs. Dennis have four sons: Charles W., George L., Robert S. and Harry C. They attend the Presbyterian Church. In politics, Mr. Dennis votes independently. He has never been a seeker for office but has served acceptably on the board of elections. The family and its connections are representative people of Hanover Township.

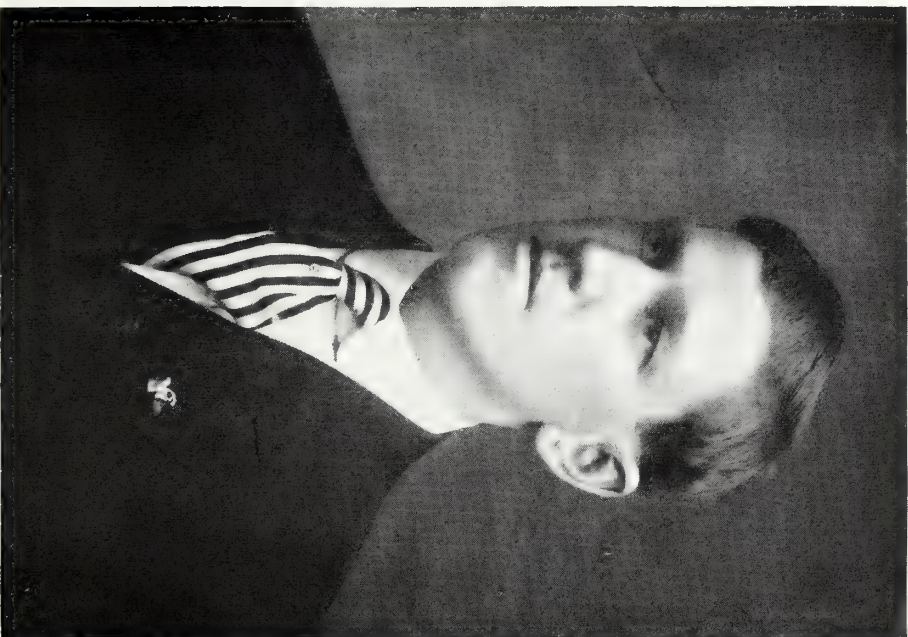
H. A. THEAKSTON,\* proprietor of the Hotel Atwood at West Brownsville, Pa., has been identified with that line of business in West Brownsville and Belle Vernon, Pa., for about twelve years, and was born January 26, 1876, a son of William L. and Leonore (Harrington) Theakston.

H. A. Theakston was reared in West Brownsville, where





FRED J. ROTH



ANDREW J. ROTH









CLARK T. BARTLETT

he attend the local schools and subsequently worked in hotels here and at Belle Vernon, Pa., where he spent two years, and in August, 1907, purchased the Hotel Atwood from Max Kline, of West Brownsville. He is fraternally a member of the Eagles and Royal Order of Moose.

Mr. Theakston was joined in marriage with Anna Voss, who was born in Germany and came to this country when six years of age with her father, Fred Voss, and to them have been born two children: Carl and Voss.

CLARK T. BARTLETT, one of Washington's prominent and substantial citizens, whose main interest, at present, is attending to his realty investments, formerly was a leading factor in the newspaper business here and for years was more or less identified with journalistic work. He was born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, October 25, 1866, and is a son of Edward and Susan Elizabeth (Clark) Bartlett.

Edward Bartlett was born in the state of New York and came from there to Fayette County prior to the Civil War, and in 1876 thence to Washington. For a number of years he operated the Washington Foundry and Machine Shops. His death occurred in Washington, Pa., August 24, 1903. For one year of the Civil War he served as a member of the First West Virginia Cavalry, Union Army, when he was honorably discharged, his disability being valvular disease of the heart, and from this affliction he subsequently died, although not until forty years later. He married Susan Elizabeth Clark, a native of Uniontown, Fayette County, who still survives and resides at Washington. She was the eldest daughter of William Witherow Clark and Susannah (Heslett) Clark, the former being a grandson of William Clark, one of the pioneer settlers of Fayette County, Pennsylvania, who removed to that section about the time of the Revolutionary War. To Edward and Susan Elizabeth (Clark) Bartlett were born five children, namely: Antoinette, who is the wife of Charles S. Hempstead, cashier of the First National Bank of New Salem, Fayette County; Clark T.; Harry Edward, who is connected with the Observer Publishing Company as an employee in its job department; Miriam, who died in early youth; and Helen S., who is a teacher in the Washington schools.

Clark T. Bartlett attended school at Washington with regularity until he was sixteen years of age. On September 2, 1882, he entered the printing office of the Review and Examiner, at Washington, as an apprentice to the trade, and later was connected in a repertorial capacity with other journals and served the Washington Reporter some seven years in different positions in newspaper work, becoming well and favorably known in this connection. In May, 1892, he entered into partnership with Hon. E. F. Acheson, in the publication of the Observer, which partnership existed for over ten

years. In July, 1902, Mr. Bartlett bought his partner's interest and at the same time sold the entire plant to the Observer Publishing Company.

Clark T. Bartlett was married February 13, 1900, at Washington, Iowa, to Mrs. Cora (Wright) Martin, youngest daughter of Enoch and Emma (Smith) Wright. The Wright family has been identified with Washington County and Western Pennsylvania since its earliest settlement. Enoch Wright, the father of Mrs. Bartlett, was born in Peters Township, near the present borough of Finleyville, Pa., July 28, 1824, and died at Washington, Iowa, to which State he had removed shortly after the Civil War, March 10, 1892. His great-grandfather, Joshua Wright, one of the pioneer settlers of Washington County, came from the Cumberland Valley, near Harrisburg, Pa., and settled in the Peters Creek Valley about 1764. He was a large land owner and under a Virginia commission sat as a justice in the County Court in 1777. Emma (Smith) Wright, the mother of Mrs. Bartlett, was the daughter of Dr. Edward Smith, a prominent physician residing near Franklin Church, Brooke County, Va., one of the Pan-Handle Counties of Virginia and now a part of the State of West Virginia. Dr. Smith was a member of the Virginia Legislature and voted against the ordinance of Secession.

Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett are members of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Washington and he is a member of its official board.

W. T. HARSHMAN,\* a representative citizen of Millsboro, Washington County, assistant manager and treasurer of the Marianna Lumber Company, at this place, was born in Chartiers Township, Washington County, Pa., in September, 1889, and is a son of Isaac and Mary (Mitchell) Harshman. The father of Mr. Harshman is deceased. His mother is a resident of Canton Township.

W. T. Harshman was educated in the public schools of West Bethlehem Township. He has been identified with the Marianna Lumber Company since its organization, both as stockholder and officer. He also handles builders' supplies.

Mr. Harshman was married to Miss Margaret Pallette, a daughter of David Pallette, of Canton Township, and they have two children, Eva Madeline and Glenn Wellmer. In politics, Mr. Harshman is a Republican. He belongs to the fraternal order of the Moose, at Zollarsville.

WILLIAM E. PENROD,\* owner of a gentlemen's furnishing store at California, Pa., where he has been located since February, 1909, was prior to that time engaged in the mercantile business at Coal Center for thirty-three years. He was born November 27, 1849, in Regersville, Tuscarawas County, Ohio, a son of Tobias



and Sarah (Haley) Penrod. The father who was a cabinet maker by trade, served in the 51st Ohio Vol. Inf., and died of typhoid fever during the war, at Murfreesboro, Tenn.

William E. Penrod was fifteen years old when he came from Tuscarawas County, Ohio, to Monongahela City, Pa., where he worked for some time in a clothing store for his uncle Silas Haley; he continued his residence here about ten years, during which time he worked in various clothing houses. In February, 1876, he went to Coal Center, where he embarked in the mercantile business, in which he continued with uninterrupted success until February, 1909, when he removed the business to California, and opened his present gentlemen's furnishing establishment in the People's Bank building.

Mr. Penrod was married in 1874 to Emma Clark, who was born in Monongahela City, Pa., a daughter of Robert M. Clark, and a granddaughter of James Parkinson, who, with Joseph Parkinson, laid out the town of Monongahela. Mr. and Mrs. Penrod became the parents of seven children, namely: William C.; Robert N.; Rebecca; Clara; Margaret, deceased; Jane, deceased; and Fred, deceased. Mr. Penrod is the oldest past master of the Masonic lodge, Henry M. Phillips, No. 337, of Monongahela City, of which he has been a member since 1872; and is also affiliated with the Royal Arcanum.

E. H. SACKVILLE,\* a wholesale and retail dealer in tobacco, and a manufacturer of cigars and stogies, of Washington, Pa., was born in this borough in 1880, a son of Dr. John V. and Annie (Vester) Sackville.

Dr. John V. Sackville was born about 1819 in England and died in 1895 in Washington, Pa., where for a period of thirty years he was prominently identified with the medical profession. He was a first cousin of Lord Sackville West, and before coming to this country was for thirty years a surgeon in the English army. He married Annie Vester, a native of Washington, and a daughter of John V. Vester. She is still living in Washington and has now attained the advanced age of ninety-four years. Dr. and Mrs. Sackville were the parents of the following children: L. W. Sackville, who is engaged in business with the subject of this sketch; Winnifred, who is the wife of Dr. J. B. Stines, of Evansville, Ind., her husband having charge of the U. S. Marine Hospital; Mary S., who married Clarence Rhen, of Washington, Pa.; Herbert C., who is deceased; and E. H. Sackville, whose name begins this article.

E. H. Sackville was reared and obtained his educational training at Washington, where early in life he entered into the tobacco trade, having had at the age of eight years, what is called a store box stand. For the past fourteen years he has conducted a store, has car-

ried on a wholesale and retail business for ten years, and for the past seven years has operated a cigar factory on East Maiden street. He employs one traveling salesman besides himself, and carries on an extensive business.

In February, 1908, Mr. Sackville was united in marriage with Margaret Bell, of Morgantown, W. Va. He is fraternally a member of the order of Eagles.

JAMES KERR SCOTT,\* who, with his younger brother, Hugh Clemmons Scott, owns over 200 acres of rich farming land in Nottingham Township, Washington County, Pa., is a member of an old family of this section was founded here by his great-grandfather. He was born on his present farm, December 18, 1842, and is a son of Absalom and Rebecca (Finley) Scott.

The great-grandfather was Hugh Scott, who was evidently a man of consequence east of the Allegheny Mountains, as he was sent with two others as a committee to purchase land in Washington County for a site for a court house. This was in 1780. He had four sons, two of whom returned to the East, the other two remaining in Washington County. One of these was Josiah Scott, who subsequently acquired the farm which his grandsons now own. He married and spent the remainder of his life here, rearing seven children, his son Absalom being the third in order of birth. The latter was born on this farm, grew to manhood in Nottingham Township and married Rebecca Finley. They both are now deceased. They had eight children: Mary Jane, who is deceased; Finley; Josiah, who is deceased; James Kerr; Margaret B.; Hugh Clemmons; Frances E., and Sarah B., who also is deceased.

James Kerr Scott grew to manhood in the old log house on the home farm on which he has always lived. He is associated with his brother, Hugh C., in farming and stock raising. The latter was born on this farm in October, 1847, and resides on the old place with the surviving sister, Frances E. They can all recall many interesting events connected with earlier days in this section and can point out the place on the farm where, in Indian days, stood an old log blockhouse which doubtless often sheltered refugees.

In November, 1865, James K. Scott was first married to Sarah E. Roberts, who, at death, left two children—Laura E., who is the wife of Alexander Gault and has one child, James Eugene Gault, who lives at Bentleyville, Pa.; and Albert P., who married Metta Preston, and has one child, Catherine; they live at Monongahela. Mr. Scott was married secondly in 1890, to Matilda Logan, a daughter of Harvey Logan, of Allegheny County. Mr. Scott is a member of the Presbyterian Church and in boyhood was accustomed to ride on horseback to



Pigeon Creek to attend services. Both Mr. Scott and brother are Republicans in their political sentiments. Both are recognized as representative citizens.

SAMUEL E. FLEMING,\* who has been manager of the Pittsburg Mercantile Company's large department store at California, Pa., since its opening on November 14, 1904, was born in Ireland, June 4, 1878, and is a son of Samuel and Matilda Fleming.

Samuel E. Fleming was six years old when his parents came to this country and located at Pittsburg, where he was reared and educated. At the age of fifteen years he began working in a dry goods store, after which he spent some time in the employ of the Oliver Steel Company at Pittsburg. Mr. Fleming has been identified with the Pittsburg Mercantile Company since 1897, and in June, 1904, came to California to superintend the installation of the necessary fixtures for the opening of the store, which is located in a large two story brick building, with basement, erected that year by the Pittsburg Mercantile Company. It is one of the finest business blocks in California. The floor space of the store covers an area of 30,000 square feet and there is a 4,000 square foot warehouse in the rear. The company carries a full line of clothing, haberdashery, boots, shoes, dry goods, notions, groceries and meats, and they give employment to twenty-two salesmen, drivers, etc. Mr. Fleming is a director of the Peoples Bank of California, and is fraternally affiliated with the B. P. O. E. of Charleroi.

Mr. Fleming was joined in marriage with Mollie D. Williams, a daughter of J. P. Williams, and they have one daughter, Margaret.

JOHN PROVINES,\* a representative farmer and stockraiser, of Hanover Township, who has lived all his life on his present farm of 133 acres, was born here February 1, 1837, and is a son of Samuel and Isabel (Gracey) Provines.

Samuel Provines was born in Ireland and was a son of William and Rebecca (Hemphill) Provines. He purchased the Family farm in Hanover Township, Washington County, Pennsylvania, when the whole extent of it was covered with thick woods and, with the assistance of his sons cleared it all off and put it under a fine state of cultivation. He was a man of great industry. In politics he was a Democrat. With his wife he belonged to the United Presbyterian Church at Paris, Pa. He married Isabel Gracey, who was born in Washington County, and was a daughter of John and Margaret (Kennedy) Gracey. They had the following children: John, of Hanover Township; William, who is deceased; James, Rebecca, Andrew, Margaret, Samuel, Henry and Harper, of these Henry is deceased. The parents are both deceased and their burial was at Burgettstown, Pa.

John Provines attended the neighborhood schools along with his brothers and sisters, in boyhood, but as soon as he had attained sufficient strength, he went to work to help his father in clearing off the land, it being quite a large undertaking, as the timber growth was heavy. After the father died, John and Andrew Provines bought the farm from the other heirs and still own it together. These brothers are unmarried but several of the others have families. Samuel Provines married Delia Liston and they have two children, Pearl and Mary. Harper Provines married Hattie Gracey. William left a widow, formerly Anna Andrews, and two children, Elizabeth and Jennie, the former of whom is deceased. Mr. Provines and his brothers are all strong Democrats.

G. B. FRANTZ, M. D.,\* a prominent physician and surgeon of Coal Center, Pa., whose offices are located in the Coal Center Pharmacy, of which he is part owner, is president of the Peoples Bank of California. He was born May 29, 1862, in Monongahela City, Pa., and is a son of George W. and Susan (Lowstater) Frantz. The father established the drug company, now known as the Coal Center Pharmacy, in 1882, and later conducted the same in partnership with our subject until the time of his death, February 4, 1888, operating under the firm name of G. W. Frantz & Son.

G. B. Frantz was a lad of twelve years when his parents came to Coal Center, where he attended the common schools and the South Western State Normal at California, where he was a student for a year and a half. He also spent one year at the Western Reserve University at Cleveland, Ohio, and subsequently graduated with the class of 1886 from the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery. He has since been successfully engaged in the practice of medicine at Coal Center, Pa. After the death of his father in 1888, the drug store founded by him was continued under the firm name of G. W. Frantz & Son until 1907, when the doctor consolidated with another drug firm of Coal Center, establishing the Coal Center Pharmacy. Dr. Frantz is well known in banking circles of this section of the state, and upon the organization of the Peoples Bank of California, Pa., was elected vice president, and has served as president of the bank since his election in August, 1907. Dr. Frantz is acting burgess of Coal Center and is also serving as president of the borough Council. He is especially prominent in fraternal circles, being a thirty-second degree Mason and district deputy grand master of that order in the Forty-third District of Pennsylvania. He is also deputy grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias.

JAMES KAMP,\* postmaster and general merchant at Lawrence, Cecil Township, was born at Allegheny City,

Pa., September 24, 1857, and is a son of Michael Kamp, who settled in Allegheny City in 1849.

James Kamp attended school on the south side in Allegheny City and then went to work in the glass factory of Thomas Whitman & Company, where he remained until he was twenty-one years old. He then embarked in a store business on the west side of the city, which he conducted for three years, after which he moved to the village of Twin Hills, the postoffice being named Lawrence. He has been established here since 1884 and with the exception of four years, has been postmaster ever since. He is the oldest merchant in the place. Considerable business is done at this point, there being eight mails received and sent out daily, this necessitating strict method in its transaction. He owns fifty acres of land in Peters Township, but his residence and store are in Cecil Township, where he erected his own buildings. He has nine head of cattle, almost all his stock being very valuable, and operates a dairy. He is one of the substantial and representative citizens of this section.

In December, 1870, Mr. Kamp was married to Elizabeth Scheff, and they have the following children: Frank, Mary, Michael, Charles, Margaret, Ella, Howard, Joseph, Julia and a babe that died unnamed. All the others, with the exception of Michael, survive, and the two older ones are married. Mr. Kamp has been president of the McMurray Telephone Company. With his family he belongs to the Catholic Church at Bridgeville and is a member of the Knights of Columbus. He votes with the Democratic party, but is not active in politics to any great degree.

THOMAS HILL, county commissioner of Washington County, Pa., residing at Mingo, owns the old Hill homestead in Union Township, Washington County, and has been interested in agricultural pursuits for many years. He was born in 1854, in Belfast, Ireland, and is a son of James Hill.

James Hill and wife were natives of Ireland and they came from Belfast to America, in 1856, locating first at Fall River, Mass. In 1864 they came to Pennsylvania and settled on a farm in Union Township, Washington County, where the remainder of their lives were passed. James Hill was a farmer and stock raiser.

Thomas Hill was ten years old when his parents settled in Union Township and there he completed his education. In 1889 he was married to Miss Elizabeth R. McClelland, a daughter of Thomas McClelland, and they have two children, Mary McClelland and Elizabeth R.

Mr. Hill has always taken considerable interest in politics and for years has acceptably filled township offices, serving as treasurer, clerk and auditor, and in the fall of 1908 he was elected a county commissioner. He is well qualified to meet the responsibilities of this

important office. With his family he is a member of the Mingo Presbyterian Church and belongs to its official board. He is identified with the fraternal order of Elks.

LEMAN N. IRWIN,\* a representative business man of Washington, who is prominently identified with oil production in Washington County, belongs to an old county family and was born in Canton Township, December 27, 1861, his father being W. C. Irwin.

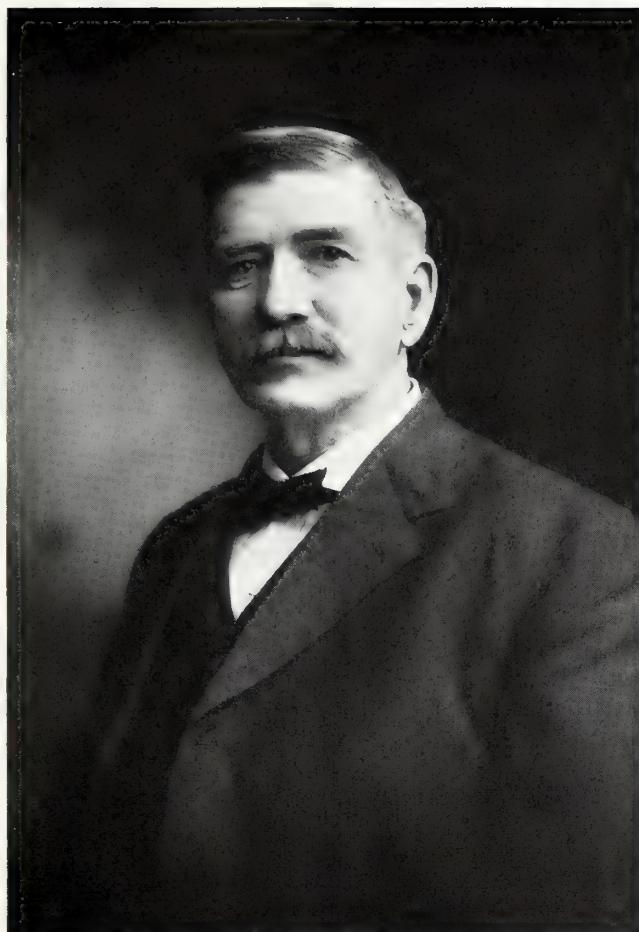
Leman N. Irwin remained on the home farm until he was seventeen years of age, and then came to Washington and learned the carpenter trade and worked at the same for two years. His health failed and his physician recommended California, and after a stay of fifteen months in the mild climate of that state he returned to Pennsylvania and again resumed farming on the old place, subsequently, however, returning to Washington. Here he engaged in the butchering business for two years, and at the end of that period become interested in the oil industry, in which he has continued ever since. Mr. Irwin has been quite successful in the oil business and is now a producer only.

On May 18, 1892, Mr. Irwin was married to Miss Flora A. Porter, who was born in Washington and is a daughter of Lewis P. Porter, and they have five children: Laura May, Flora Leona, Lewis Morgan, Ray Clark and Clarence G. Mr. Irwin is a member of the Second United Presbyterian Church at Washington.

A. C. ENDEMAN,\* who conducts a first class meat market at Roscoe, Pa., has been interested in this line in this place since 1902. He was born in Germany, in 1880, and is a son of John F. and Henrietta (Weber) Endeman.

The father of Mr. Endeman was a blacksmith by trade and in Germany he had a foundry of his own. In 1884 he brought his family to America, locating for three years at Jacobs' Creek, in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, and then moved to Kansas, but after trying farming there, he returned to Jacobs' Creek, where he engaged in farming, until the end of his life, his death occurring in 1906. The mother of Mr. Endeman died when he was thirteen years of age.

A. C. Endeman was about four years old when his parents came to the United States. After his school days were over he learned the meat business and has been connected with it ever since. For seven years before coming to Roscoe, he resided at Stockdale, and during three of these he conducted his own market there. He began at Roscoe, in 1902, in partnership with Joseph McLain, and this association continued until February, 1906, when Mr. Endeman bought Mr. McLain's interest. They had also owned a store and market at Twilight, and in



THOMAS HILL





settling up their business affairs, Mr. McLain took the Twilight store. Mr. Endeman strives to keep the class of meat desired by his large trade, which is a discriminating one, and appreciates having home dressed meats. He conducts a grocery department for the accommodation of his patrons, but gives the larger part of his attention to meats.

Mr. Endeman married Miss Dora Foster, and they have two children, Foster and Dorothy. They have a pleasant home at Elco, where Mr. Endeman is serving as a member of the borough Council. Fraternally he is identified with the Knights of the Golden Eagle.

THOMAS HOLMES RALSTON,\* one of Hanover Township's most respected citizens, now living retired from active work, but still in the enjoyment of both physical and mental health, was born, July 19, 1826, in Hancock County, West Virginia, where he owns a valuable farm of seventy-six acres. His parents were Joseph and Lucinda P. (Holmes) Ralston.

Joseph Ralston was a miller and followed that trade in West Virginia throughout his active years. His parents were Joseph and Hannah (McCready) Ralston, and his children were: Isaac, Mary Ann, Joseph, Caroline, William and Thomas H., all now deceased except Thomas H. and Caroline, the latter of whom married Miller Shane.

Thomas Holmes Ralston attended the schools near his father's mill until grown old enough to work at a trade, when he learned milling, and also coopering, and for a number of years conducted a cooper shop and operated a mill. Later he traded his mill for a farm in Hanover Township, Washington County, to which he then came, and has resided here ever since. In politics he is a Democrat. He is recognized by his neighbors as a useful citizen, and has served acceptably as road commissioner and as judge of elections.

On April 26, 1859, Mr. Ralston was married to Miss Rebecca Graham, who is a daughter of Thomas and Anna Graham, who were farmers in Hanover Township. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Ralston: Lucy, who married James Work; William S.; George G.; Catherine, who married Fred Campbell, and Jessie, who lives at home with her parents. These loving children prepared a delightful surprise for their parents on the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding, April 26, 1909. It was a most enjoyable occasion for all who were permitted to participate. Mr. Ralston and family are members of the Presbyterian Church.

ROBERT CAMPBELL,\* president of the California Bottle Company of California, Pa., manufacturers of bottles of all descriptions, has been identified with this concern since it began operation in June, 1905. He was born December 4, 1877, in Clearfield County, Pennsyl-

vania, a son of Robert C. and Mary (Sharp) Campbell, both natives of Scotland.

Robert C. Campbell was reared and married in Scotland and in 1872 came to America, and located in Clearfield County, Pennsylvania, where he was engaged as a foreman in the mines for some years. He came to California, Pa., and in 1905 he and his three sons established the California Bottle Company. He died here May 1, 1909, and was the father of twelve children, three of whom are deceased.

Robert Campbell came with his parents to California, Pa., in 1883, and here learned glass blowing with the California Glass Company. This company subsequently closed their factory for twelve years during which time Mr. Campbell worked at his trade in Tarentum, Jeanette, Beaver Falls and Pittsburg. In 1905 in partnership with his brothers and father, he bought the plant of the California Glass Company. This company is composed of Robert Campbell, our subject, president; John Campbell, treasurer, and Frank Campbell, a director, all practical glass blowers. They employ about fifty men, including fifteen blowers.

Mr. Campbell is a member of the Masonic order. He married Iva Hannan and they reside at Coal Center, Pa.

D. L. REYNOLDS,\* who owns 160 acres of fine land, situated in South Strabane Township, Washington County, Pennsylvania, four and one-half miles east of Washington, was born in the old house which then stood on the present site of the barn, on this farm, December 31, 1828. His father was Zachariah and his paternal grandfather was Benedict Reynolds, while his mother was Mary Little and his maternal grandfather was Moses Little.

Benedict Reynolds was born in Maryland and from there he enlisted in the American Army. After serving for six months in the War of the Revolution, he reenlisted and took part in the battle of the Brandywine, and several others under the direct command of Gen. Washington, as well as in the battle of the Cowpens. After the war he married Elizabeth Harmon and came to Washington County and settled in South Strabane Township. When he built his house he constructed it after the old Maryland plan, with the doors facing the east. He spent the rest of his life there, living to the age of ninety-seven years, and was buried in the cemetery on his own land.

Zachariah Reynolds was born in South Strabane Township and when he reached manhood married Mary Little. Her father was born in Ireland and came to America when a young man. After he had earned \$100 by farm work in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, he came to Washington County and invested it in 100 acres of land in South Strabane Township, which he later sold

to the Munce family. He married Margaret Locke, also a native of Ireland, and they had four children: John, Mary, David and Moses. To Zachariah and Mary (Little) Reynolds was born one son, D. L. The mother died when thirty years of age. The father was subsequently married to Mary Huston, and they had three children: George, who lives in California; Mary, who is the wife of William Weir, residing on Morgan avenue, Washington; and Seth H., who is a farmer in South Strabane Township. Zachariah Reynolds was a man of natural talent, and was better educated than many men of his day, being particularly gifted as a penman. He did quite a large part of the drawing for the charts of the internal organs for Dr. Leatherman, of Houstonville, Pa., and his pen work was admired all over the county. He served as clerk in the Pittsburg postoffice, and in the prothonotary's and treasurer's offices at Washington. He lived into his seventy-ninth year. His burial was first by the side of his wife in the home cemetery, but later D. L. Reynolds had the bodies of his parents removed and interred anew in the Washington Cemetery. His second wife survived him and died when aged 84 years.

D. L. Reynolds obtained his first instruction in the Vance school, later in the Pancake school, and subsequently entered Washington and Jefferson College. Afterward he prepared for the bar with Attorney William Montgomery, but never sought admission. His home has always been on his present farm and before his marriage he tempered the brick which was being manufactured on the place, and carried it and assisted in the building of the present residence. He also hauled the material which went into the construction of the substantial barn. Much of the land is under a high state of cultivation, but there are still ten acres of timber and the coal has not been sold. His son, George Reynolds, operates here a small dairy and ships his milk from Zediker Station to Pittsburg.

On May 19, 1852, Mr. Reynolds was married to Miss Barbara E. Moninger, a daughter of John and Katherine (Dagg) Moninger, and they have had seven children: Mary Katherine; John M. C., who is a physician in practice at Washington; Margaret L.; Elizabeth E. F., who married David Myers, and resides in South Strabane Township (they have eight children: Nora K., N. Dale, D. Glenn, Margaret, Gladys, Emma, Ruth and an infant); Hester Ann, who is now deceased; David T., who married Blanche Reynolds, a daughter of Col. George Reynolds, and has three children: Neva, Pearl and Therma Alvin; and George H., who remains at home.

In politics Mr. Reynolds is a Democrat. For thirty-five years he was a justice of the peace in his township and during his service was very successful in inducing litigants before him to agree to a compromise. Very

often he has been called upon to settle disputes in the county regarding the possession of farms. For thirty-seven years he served as a school director, and never failed in his duty in this direction. He united with the Odd Fellows in 1854, and is still a member of Lodge No. 81.

GEORGE W. MOODY,\* one of the enterprising business men of Charleroi, Pa., who is the owner of a meat Market located at No. 901 Crest avenue, is also proprietor of the Arctic Ice Factory. He has been a resident of Charleroi since 1902, since which time he has accumulated considerable wealth and has become one of the best known and most successful business men of the city. He was born January 1, 1878, at Charleston, W. Va., and is a son of John and Jennie (Burns) Moody, the former a well known and successful merchant of Charleston.

George W. Moody was reared and obtained his educational training in Charleston, W. Va., and when a young man came to Vesta, Washington County, Pa., where he worked in the mines for two years. He then began learning the butcher's trade, and since 1902 has been successfully engaged in conducting a market at No. 901 Crest avenue, Charleroi. He is the owner of the Arctic Ice factory, where artificial ice is manufactured, and he disposes of the same at Charleroi and Monessen. Both the market and factory are located near Mr. Moody's residence, so that he is enabled to give his entire time and attention to his interests. He has acquired considerable real estate in Charleroi, owning several dwellings and business blocks, and is a successful man in every sense of the word. The excellent results with which Mr. Moody has met in so comparatively a short time has been due to his own persistent efforts, much hard work and great executive ability.

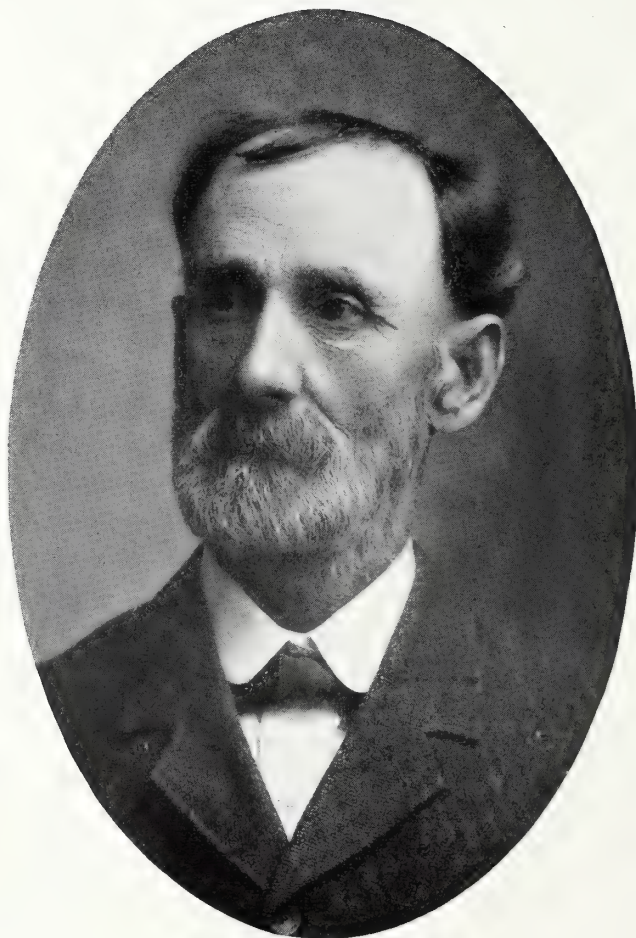
Mr. Moody was joined in marriage with Margaret Jacquelin, who is a daughter of Desire Jacquelin. He is a member of the order of Moose.

JOHN FINLEY KENNEDY,\* one of the prominent and influential business citizens of Courtney, Pa., where he has been closely associated with affairs of a business and financial nature for many years, was born November 10, 1846, in Union Township, Washington County, Pa., and is a son of Thomas and Hannah E. (Roberts) Kennedy.

John and Martha (Young) Kennedy, the paternal great-grandparents of John F. Kennedy, were natives of County Antrim, Ireland, whence the former came when twenty-one years of age, while the latter was still a child when she arrived in the United States, and was but thirteen and one-half years old at the time of her marriage to Mr. Kennedy. They first lived at Fort Pitt, now located in the south side of Pittsburg, but subse-







J. R. McNARY

quently moved to Mingo, Washington County, where both died, John Kennedy in 1842, when eighty-two years old, and his wife in 1847, at the age of seventy-six years. Of their twelve children, ten reached advanced years.

Samuel Kennedy, the grandfather of John F., was the eldest of his parents' children, and grew to manhood on the home farm. He married Elizabeth McVey, and both died on the old Kennedy homestead. Their eight children were as follows: Thomas, Hannah A., John, Martha, James K., Joseph M., Mary and Samuel.

Thomas Kennedy was born March 16, 1826, and was reared on his father's farm, but later became a cooper and conducted a shop on the home place. Subsequently learning the carpenter's trade, he worked at that occupation for many years, but the latter part of his life was spent on the homestead in Union Township, where his death occurred in August, 1865. His wife, Hannah E. (Roberts) Kennedy, was a daughter of William and Nancy (Ausborn) Roberts, of Carroll Township. She died in 1903, at the age of seventy-six years. Three children were born to this couple, all on the home farm in Union Township—John Finley, William A., and Samuel D., the last mentioned of whom died in 1876.

The early life of John F. Kennedy was spent on the old farm in Union Township, which he left at the age of eighteen years to go to Pittsburg, being there graduated from Duff's Business College. He then became book-keeper for his cousin, S. B. Kennedy, who was engaged in the coal business, and later John F. was admitted into partnership in the concern. When this business was sold to Miller & Co., the cousins went to the Tidoute oil fields, in Warren County, where they carried on a business for two years, and in 1873 John F. Kennedy came to Courtney. A short time later he took charge of the Courtney Coal Co., in which concern he was a partner until 1891, when the business was sold to Corey & Co. For a long period Mr. Kennedy has been closely identified with real estate interests in this section. He helped lay out the original town, built the first house here, sold every house originally in the town, and was one of the organizers of the old brick works. He is president of the Courtney Ferry, of which Joseph Lytle is secretary and treasurer, and is director in the First National Bank at Monongahela, of which he was an organizer. In addition to his many business interests Mr. Kennedy has found time to give a good deal of attention to the raising of Jersey and Guernsey cattle, and to the breeding of fast road and track horses.

On June 3, 1872, Mr. Kennedy was united in marriage with Sarah E. Gault, daughter of Andrew Gault. Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy are consistent members of the Presbyterian Church at Monongahela City. His political views are those of the Republican party, and he has served as justice of the peace for five years, and as

county coroner for four years, being first appointed by Governor Beaver, and later, in 1887, elected to that office.

J. R. McNARY, of Burgettstown, Pa., a retired farmer of Smith Township, is a worthy representative of one of the most numerous and influential of the pioneer families of Pennsylvania, some of whom were located within the boundaries of Washington County, prior to its organization as a county of the Commonwealth.

James McNary, the ancestor or founder of the McNary family of Pennsylvania, is the most remote ancestor of whom accurate knowledge is obtainable. He was born in Scotland (probably) about the year 1711 A. D. He was a man of medium size, spoke with a broad Scotch brogue, and was a shoemaker by trade. Tradition says that he resided in Ireland for some years prior to emigrating to America, whence he was accompanied by his four sons and one daughter.

As to the origin of the family name and whether of the Irish, or of Scotch race or lineage, there is some doubt. We learn, upon the authority of an old Celtic scholar, that:

"The name McNary, as it now stands, signifies 'son of the King.' In old Celtic language, Mac-son, Na—of the, Ry—king. In Celtic it is written rig (pronounced re); French—roi; Spanish—rey; Italian—re; Latin—rex, regis. The original form was McEnarig (pronounced McEnáry) which meant 'King's son or crowned prince.' The name has been Anglicized into McNary, McNairy, McEnary, McHenery and McNair. The family is Irish in its origin, and is descended directly from one of the sons of King Brian Boru, who was killed at the battle of Clontarf, when the Danish invaders were finally driven out of the island."

Regardless of the authenticity of the foregoing explanation, it matters little to the thorough American whether he be descended from Irish king or Scottish lord. The evidence is clear, however, that the McNary ancestry resided many generations in Scotland before removing to Ireland or emigrating to America; that the original name was "MacNary" and that the family is of veritable Scotch-Irish descent.

James McNary, previously mentioned, emigrated from the north of Ireland with his family to his new home, over the seas, some years prior to A. D. 1760; the precise date of coming to America is not known, but in 1760 the records show, James McNary purchased from Samuel Esson, a farm in Lower Chanceford Township, York County, Pa., for three pounds, ten shillings, upon which he made his home until after the American Revolution. He and his eldest son, John McNary, were elected elders of the Associate Presbyterian Church at Guinston, Pa., May 15, 1769. The four sons of James



McNary—John, James, Thomas and David—were all participants in the Revolutionary struggle for national independence. John and David were members of their brother, Capt. Thomas McNary's Company, Sixth Battalion, York County Militia, William Ross, colonel, and took part in the campaigns of Washington's Army at the battles of Monmouth, Trenton and Brandywine. At the close of the Revolutionary War, this aged emigrant, with his son David, removed from Chanceford, York County, to a farm in Hanover Township, Washington County. This was in A. D. 1783—the location being near the Virginia State line (near the present village of Paris). After enduring many hardships and privations, and facing grave dangers from the murderous incursions of the hostile Indians upon the unprotected settlers of the frontier, this aged patriarch was, in the year 1796, gathered to his fathers, and his remains are interred (probably) in the "Tent" burying grounds in West Virginia, adjacent to the village of Eldersville, in Jefferson Township, Washington County, Pa.

John McNary, the eldest son of James McNary, the Scotch-Irish emigrant, continued to reside at Chanceford on the old McNary homestead, where he died in March, 1802, and his remains lie in the burying grounds at Guinston Church; but all the members of his family, together with the three other McNary brothers, with their families, removed to Washington County in the last quarter of the eighteenth century.

James McNary, eldest son of John McNary, of Chanceford Township, and grandson of the original James, was the grandfather of the subject proper of this sketch. He was born in York County, Pa., November 11, 1769. On October 22, 1797, he was united in marriage to Margaret Reed, of Chanceford, York County, Pa., who was born October 8, 1772, a daughter of Col. Joseph Reed, of the Revolutionary Army, member of the legislature in 1780, who introduced the measure leading to the emancipation of the slaves of Pennsylvania; also a member of the Continental Congress, 1787-88.

Early in the spring of 1798, James McNary and his wife Margaret (Reed) McNary, crossed the Allegheny Mountains and located in Cross Creek Township, Washington County, upon a part of the tract of land, received as compensation by his father-in-law, Col. Reed, from Col. James Marshall, for the transportation of Rev. Joseph Smith and family over the mountains to become the first pastor of the Cross Creek Presbyterian Church—the said Rev. Smith being the "worthy" in honor of whom Smith Township was named, at the date of the organization of the county. After a brief wedded life of eleven years James McNary died, July 12, 1809, aged forty years. His devoted widow survived her husband fifty-seven years, dying at the home of her son, Joseph

McNary, in Smith Township, May 25, 1866, aged ninety-four years. They were the parents of six children, three sons and three daughters, namely: John, Joseph and James; Nancy, wife of John McKee; Esther, wife of Judge Thomas McCarrell; and Janet, wife of Joseph Lyle. James and Margaret McNary were members of the Seceder (now the U. P.) Church at Hickory, Pa., and they are interred in the U. P. Cemetery at that place.

Joseph McNary, father of our subject, and second son of James and Margaret (Reed) McNary, was born on the home place in Cross Creek Township, June 16, 1802. He was reared to an agricultural life and being early orphaned, had few advantages for intellectual improvement and self culture; yet, by strict industry, economy and perseverance, he rose to occupy an honored position among his fellow citizens, and became a power for good in the community in which he resided. On the second day of March, 1826, he was wedded to Jane Rea, youngest daughter of William Rea, Esq., of Cross Creek Township, who, along with James Edgar and Aaron Lyle, composed the "trinity" of prominent and active public leaders in pioneer times. William Rea was a son of Col. Samuel Rea, of Northampton County, Pa., who was an officer in the Continental forces in the time of the Revolution. A sister of William Rea, Ann Rea, a daughter of Col. Samuel Rea, was the grandmother of the wife of the late ex-President Benjamin Harrison. After a brief residence in Cross Creek Township, Joseph and Jane (Rea) McNary removed in the year 1827, to Smith Township, locating upon the premises now owned and occupied by the Jones Brothers, for the operating of the "Francis Mines" of the Pittsburg-Buffalo Coal Company, on the Panhandle Railroad, one mile west of Burgettstown, Pa. Here they continued to reside to the end of their days. Joseph McNary was a successful and progressive farmer and filled many local positions of trust with fidelity and honor. He was long a ruling elder in the U. P. Church at Burgettstown, Pa. He reared a family of ten children who lived to maturity—two sons: Joseph R. McNary, (subject proper) and W. James McNary, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere, and eight daughters. The mother of this family died in 1866; the father in 1874. Both are interred in the Fairview Cemetery at Burgettstown, Pa.

Joseph Rea McNary, eldest son of Joseph and Jane (Rea) McNary, was born on the old McNary homestead, in Smith Township, one mile west of Burgettstown (on the line of the P., C. & St. L. R. R.) July 19, 1847, where he was reared to manhood, receiving the benefit of a public school education, supplemented by a course of instruction in the grammar school of Prof. S. F. Patterson, who later became Speaker of the Pennsyl-

**James McNary**  
1711-1796  
(Born in Scotland)  
York Co., Pa.

Col. Joseph Reed  
1733-1804

Janet Brotherton  
1745-1838

Col. Joseph Reed  
1733-1804

Janet Brotherton  
1745-1838

Alexander Rea  
1700-

(Born in Ireland)  
Northampton Co.,  
Pa.

Col. Saml. Rea  
1734-1813

Ann McCracken

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Thomas Mason

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Thomas Mason

1

2

1

2

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John Stevenson  
Marv \_\_\_\_\_

John Stevenson  
Marv \_\_\_\_\_

**William Vance**  
1718-1788  
(Born in Scotland)  
Winchester, Va.

vania House of Representatives. In connection with his brother, W. James McNary, J. R. McNary took charge of the home farm after the death of the father in 1874, and engaged in, farming and stock raising, breeding and exhibiting American Merino sheep and Poland China swine. Later the homestead was divided between the brothers, J. R. retaining the "mansion" property. Here the McNary brothers resided until 1903, when their two farms became the property of the Pittsburg-Buffalo Coal Company, and is the site of their extensive "Francis Mines" west of Burgettstown.

In November, 1875, J. R. McNary was united in marriage to Catherine Ghrist, daughter of the late Samuel J. Ghrist, of Burgettstown. Mrs. J. R. McNary is a granddaughter of Jane (Vance) Stevenson, wife of James Stevenson, (one of the early settlers of Smith Township, and a soldier of 1812,) and a daughter of Maj. Joseph Vance, who came from Winchester, Va., and located at and erected Vance's Fort, in Cross Creek Township, in 1773. This fort or "block house," was the city of refuge for the pioneer settlers of the northern townships of the county, in the perilous days of Indian depredations, during, and following the "Lord Dunmore" War. Maj. Vance was a leader among the pioneers of those troubled times, and he, along with many other settlers of the northern townships, accompanied the famous "Williamson Expedition" to the Moravian Settlement in Ohio, in the year 1783, that has been the subject of much comment, favorable and otherwise, for the past century and a quarter. This incident reminds us that all races of the human family possess a "streak of the wild" which may, under intense provocation, hark back to acts of primitive savagery.

To Joseph R. and Catherine G. McNary have been born six children. Bessie Jane is the wife of John M. Scott, of Chester, W. Va. They have two children—Catherine E. and Harry McNary. Ethel R. McNary is a teacher and is a graduate of the Indiana (Pa.) State Normal School. Joseph V., the eldest son, is a civil engineer, a graduate of the Pennsylvania State College, 1905, and is assistant engineer in the Bureau of Construction, Pittsburg, Pa. On October 16, 1907, he was married to Catherine Luke Hays, daughter of Rev. Dr. W. M. Hays, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Burgettstown. They have one daughter, Mary Helen. They reside in Brookline, South Side, Pittsburg; S. Georgiana McNary, a graduate of the Indiana State Normal School, Class of 1902, is the wife of William Ernest Taylor. He is a civil engineer and is president of the Monarch Coal Company of Pennington Gap, Va., general manager of mines at Wallsend, Ky., and of the Big Hill Coal Company, near Heidelberg, Ky. They have two daughters—Catherine Rosette and Georgiana.

Katherine G. McNary, the youngest daughter, is the wife of Samuel J. McCalmont, who is employed as book-keeper at the Francis Mines of the Pittsburg-Buffalo Coal Company, in Smith Township. They have one son, James Edwin. Samuel J. McNary, the youngest son, is a student at the Pennsylvania State College, in the Class of 1910, school of electrical engineering. After disposing of the farm to the Pittsburg-Buffalo Coal Company, J. R. McNary and family removed to Burgettstown in 1905, where he now lives a retired life.

Early in life, Mr. McNary developed a taste for literature; being of an inquiring bent of mind, and a diligent and persistent reader, he soon took rank as one of the well informed citizens of the township, and became a writer of some note. While upon the farm he was attached to the editorial staff of the National Stockman and Farmer, of Pittsburg, Pa., the leading agricultural paper of the East, to which publication he contributed for many years. He has served as township auditor and as school director and as a member of the Union Agricultural Association. As corresponding secretary he was largely instrumental in compiling and publishing of a complete history (in 1907) of the McNary family of Pennsylvania, giving names and address of upward of 2,000 members of the "clan." In politics, Mr. McNary is a devout believer in the pure and simple Democracy of Thomas Jefferson, and is a party man up to the supporting of unworthy candidates for office—where a halt is called. In religion, Mr. McNary and family are Presbyterians, members of the First Presbyterian Church, Burgettstown, Rev. W. M. Hays, pastor.

GEORGE MYFORD,\* who has been proprietor of the Hotel Myford at Charleroi, Pa., since October 14, 1907, was born in Allegheny County, Pa., and is a son of Francis Myford, who for many years conducted a hotel at Sunnyside, Pa.

George Myford was reared at Sunnyside, Pa., and after leaving the school began working in the mines. It was in a mine accident that he, on September 11, 1893, lost his right arm, but in spite of this he continued at this work until 1900. He has since that time been engaged in the hotel business, conducting the Commercial Hotel at Monessen, Pa., for about five years before coming to Charleroi. On October 14, 1907, Mr. Myford bought the Hotel Chaney, now known as the Hotel Myford, from W. S. McFeely, and has since successfully conducted it. The hotel is located on the corner of Sixth street and Fal-lowfield avenue.

Mr. Myford was united in marriage with Miss Sarah H. Melvey and they have had seven children, namely: Mercy Iola, Ellen Marie, John Francis, Samuel Alexander Stopher, Ruth Eldora, George Curtis Gregg, and



Jessie Irene. The last mentioned is deceased. Fraternally, Mr. Myford is a member of the B. P. O. E., the Eagles and the Knights of Pythias.

ORRIN B. STEVENSON,\* an enterprising young business man of Florence, Washington County, Pa., where he is manager of the R. P. Stevenson general store, was born at Frankfort, Beaver County, Pa., December 22, 1884, and is a son of R. P. and Nettie (Bigger) Stevenson.

R. P. Stevenson is a substantial farmer of Hanover Township, Washington County, where he owns 191 acres of valuable land. He is locally a man of importance and is secretary of the Hanover Township road commission, of which Orrin B. Stevenson is treasurer. He is the owner of the general store at Florence, which his son manages with much success, doing a large but safe business and displaying much mercantile capacity. R. P. Stevenson married Nettie Bigger, who is now deceased, and their children were: Laura B., who married Joseph D. Cooley; Richard R., and Orrin B.

Orrin B. Stevenson attended the Robert's school in Beaver County, later Frankfort Academy, and then was a student in the Washington Business College. He then went to Sheridanville with the intention of learning the carpenter's trade, but finding it not to his liking, turned his attention to dealing in real estate. His father then purchased the general store at Florence and Mr. Stevenson has managed the business at this point ever since and to great advantage. Both father and son are stanch Republicans. Mr. Stevenson was reared in the Presbyterian Church. He is a member of Lodge No. 607, Odd Fellows at Florence. He is one of the popular young men of the village.

WILLIAM G. BRENTON,\* who with his brother, Johnston P. Brenton, owns and operates the Brenton Brothers' Meat Market at West Brownsville, Pa.; has been a resident here since about 1894 and was born October 31, 1871 on a farm in East Pike Run Township, and is a son of Isaac and Jane (Johnston) Brenton.

Isaac Brenton, also a native of East Pike Run Township, was born on the farm on which his father, Joseph Brenton, a native of Virginia, settled at an early period. He married Jane Johnston, who was born in Ireland, and came to this country during her girlhood days, with her parents, Thomas Johnston and wife, and of their union were born the following children: Johnston P., who is engaged in business with our subject; James; William G.; Louisa, who married David Watkins; Henry; Emily; Elizabeth; Joseph, deceased; and Allen, deceased. The father died on the farm in East Pike Run Township when our subject was but a boy, and is still survived by his widow, who is a resident of West Brownsville, Pa.

William G. Brenton was reared on the farm, where

he continued to live until about 1894, when he came to West Brownsville, Pa., where for the past ten or twelve years he has been engaged in conducting a meat market in partnership with his brother, Johnston P. Brenton. The Brenton Brothers have established an extensive and profitable business at West Brownsville, and also own their own slaughter house in East Pike Run Township.

GEORGE N. CUMMINS,\* general farmer, residing three miles north of Canonsburg, in Cecil Township, where he owns seventy-six acres of valuable land, was born in Chartiers Township, Washington County, Pa., and is a son of J. L. Cummins, who resides at Canonsburg. He attended school in both Chartiers and Independence Townships, after which he engaged in farming on the home place until his marriage. Following that he resided for a time in Chartiers Township and then moved to Cecil Township, investing in his present property. He has done a large amount of improving here and carries on general farming and dairying, for the latter industry keeping thoroughbred cattle and shipping twenty-five gallons of milk daily to Pittsburg.

On March 3, 1882, Mr. Cummins was married to Miss Anna Crumm, a daughter of Andrew Crumm, of Canonsburg, and they have two children: Alvin L., a bright youth attending the Canonsburg Academy; and Lillian, who is a student in the home school. Mr. and Mrs. Cummins are members of the Greenside Presbyterian Church at Canonsburg. Although Mr. Cummins is interested in public matters in his own community and never fails to vote with the Republican party, it is a well known fact that he desires no political advancement for himself.

WILLIAM H. BOYLE,\* a representative business man of Roscoe, Pa., where he is engaged in the grocery line, has been a resident of this town since April, 1897. He was born at Green Oaks, Allegheny County, Pa., June 1, 1875, and is a son of Edwin R. and Mary A. (Tyson) Boyle.

The parents of Mr. Boyle moved to Allenport, Pa., in 1881, where the father has been foreman of Vesta Mine No. 1 ever since, and William H. Boyle was reared there and after attending the local schools, began to work in the mines when sixteen years of age. Later he attended the State Normal School at California, Pa., and still later took a course at Monongahela College, at Jefferson, Pa. Mr. Boyle then accepted a position in a grocery store at McKeesport, where he remained three and one-half years and then embarked in business for himself at Roscoe. Until 1900, he maintained his home at Elco and each day went back and forth, but then moved to Roscoe where he has resided ever since.

Mr. Boyle married Miss Fannie Gainer, a native of Washington County, and they have three children: Ed-

win, Grace and Dorothy. Mr. Boyle is a member of the Roscoe school board. He is identified with the Knights of the Golden Eagle.

BLANCHER DIX NORTHRUP, machinist, and owner of an iron and brass foundry at Washington, Pa., comes of one of the oldest established families in America, and is one of the leading and enterprising citizens of Washington County.

The Northrup family was established in this country by Joseph Northrup, who landed here in 1637 and settled in Connecticut, where he married Mary Norton, and according to the records of Massachusetts, Connecticut and New York, ninety-five of his male descendants bearing the paternal name, fought for American Independence in the Revolutionary War. Our subject, B. D. Northrup, is of the ninth generation of the Northrup family in America. He was eight years of age when his parents came to the oil fields of Pennsylvania, which region was then but little better than a wilderness. His education was such as could be obtained in the schools of that period and we find him in his early boyhood pumping an oil well and running a regular tour from midnight until noon for the late Jonathan Watson, of Titusville, Pa. At the age of sixteen years he apprenticed himself to J. H. Luther, of Petroleum City, Pa., who was regarded as one of the best and most expert machinists in the oil country. After leaving the employ of Mr. Luther, he drifted with the excited element from Butler County to the Bullion field in Venango County, and in 1876 when Bullion's star commenced to pale he emigrated to Bradford field, where he remained until 1880, when he went back to Butler County until 1884. He then went to Bradford field, where he worked as journeyman machinist until the shut-down movement was inaugurated, after which he came to Washington County and engaged in business for himself at Washington, his equipments being one lathe and one drill press. About this time Mr. Northrup perfected and placed upon the market his noted steam gas regulator, which met with most wonderful success, and two years after establishing the business was enabled to build his present plant to which he has since added a finely equipped iron and brass foundry. This plant lies 334 feet along the P., C., C. & St. L. R. R., is 165 feet in width and was erected in 1898, giving employment to about sixty men, all of whom are capable, many of them having been with Mr. Northrup fifteen years. The motive power of the plant is furnished by a gas engine, and the entire establishment is heated by steam, the whole plant being one of the finest and most complete in the oil region. Mr. Northrup has given his entire time to the business and has demonstrated what perseverance and ability can accomplish, when justly applied, and has become con-

spicuous as a manufacturer of oil well devices and appliances of various kinds. One of the principal products of his shops is the most reliable gas regulators in existence, 8,000 of them being in use from New York to California, the territory embraced being the oil and gas fields of New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Indian Territory, Oklahoma and Canada. Mr. Northrup is also very successful in the manufacturing of "The Either Steam-Gas Engine."

Mr. Northrup is one of the leading citizens of Washington County, enterprising, industrious and ever ready to give aid to any enterprise, which tends to develop or improve the community in which he lives.

In 1882, Mr. Northrup was joined in marriage with Emma Hollobaugh, who was born at Brady's Bend, Armstrong County, and is the youngest daughter of Squire Jacob Hollobaugh, of Armstrong County. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Northrup, namely: Mary, married F. C. Coppes, of Allegheny; Burton, a student at Cornell University; and Sarah Margaret at home.

WILLIAM T. MITCHELL,\* one of Washington's leading business men, who has been engaged in the grocery business here since 1907, was born in Center County, Pa., in 1856, where he attended the local schools and the Pennsylvania State College.

Mr. Mitchell has been connected with mercantile interests during almost his entire business life. When he left college he served as a clerk in a store at Lamont until he had gained some experience and then became manager of the stores of J. B. B. Melvin, at Frugality, Pa., and from there went to Gallitzan, Pa., as manager for Taylor-McCoy & Company. His next position was as manager of the stores for the Berwin-White Coal Mining Company and he continued there until he came to Washington, where he bought out J. B. Strable. Mr. Mitchell carries a large stock of staple and fancy groceries and his long experience in the business has enabled him to offer the best quality of goods at reasonable prices and still to maintain a reasonable amount of profit. He has found that the people of Washington are quick to recognize first-class commodities and also honorable business methods.

In 1883, Mr. Mitchell was married to Miss Annie Irvin, of Oak Hall, Center County, Pa., and they have one son, Joseph Irvin, who is a promising student at Washington Academy. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell are members of the Second Presbyterian Church. He is identified with the Masonic bodies at Washington, the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Council.

E. R. WEISE,\* manager and leaser of the Germania mine, at Finleyville, Pa., has been a resident of this



BLANCHER D. NORTHRUP





place since 1901 and is known as an energetic and reliable business man. He was born in Saxony, Germany, March 4, 1866, and before coming to America, in 1881, had attended school for nine years. He is a son of August and Henriette (Tressler) Weise.

Both parents of Mr. Weise were natives of Germany. The father's occupation was coal mining. He worked until 1881 in the mines of Saxony and then decided to emigrate with his family to the United States, hoping to find better industrial conditions. In eighteen days from the time they left their German home they reached West Newton, Pa., where the father and eldest son began work for Lattimer Bros. & Co., at the old Yock Slope mine, and as the other sons grew old enough, they also became miners. The father now lives retired at West Newton, having spent fifty years as a coal miner. Four of the children were born in Germany and four in America, the family record being: Edmon Robert; Otto, deceased; Fredia, wife of Peter Snyder; Olga, wife of John Keck; William; Walter; Clara, wife of August Petrick; and Minnie, wife of E. Haggerty.

E. R. Weise continued to work for Lattimer Bros. in the coal mines until he was married, when he and his wife settled at Snowden, Allegheny County, Pa. He became an employe of the Pittsburg & Chicago Coal Company, remaining with them for ten years, and then of the Pittsburg Coal Company at Miller's Run, working as fire boss for four months. He was fire boss at Lick Run after that for eighteen months; was mine foreman at First Pool No. 2, for four months; fire boss of the Eclipse mine for three months; mine boss of the Germania mine for one year; mine boss at Nottingham mine for three years; mine boss for the Hazel Kirke Coal Company (Hazel Kirke Mine No. 2), one year; mine boss of the Euclid mine for four months, this bringing him, with a great wealth of practical mine experience, up to 1907, when he leased the Germania mine from the Pittsburg Coal Company. Employment is given forty men and the output averages 200 tons of coal per day.

Mr. Weise was married in December, 1887, to Miss Alma George, who was born in Germany and is a daughter of Lewis and Hennie George. The mother of Mrs. Weise died in 1908. Mr. and Mrs. Weise have eight children—Frank, Minnie, Lewis, Paul, Clara, Eleanor, Carl and Ralph. Mr. Weise bought his present comfortable home in 1905. He is a Republican and is a member of the Masonic lodge at Monongahela and belongs to the Marion Game and Protective Association at Finleyville.

JACOB WILL, owner and proprietor of the Hotel Will, one of the leading hostleries of McDonald, Pa., was born in Allegheny County, Pa., October 22, 1853, and is a son of Joseph and Emerencia Will. Mr. Will lost both parents when he was very young, his mother

dying when he was six years old, while his father, with three others, was a victim in a coal mine accident, when the subject of this sketch was nine years old. By these domestic afflictions five children were left orphans, namely: Phillips, Jacob, Barbara, John and Frank. The daughter, Barbara, married Frank Weinheimer.

During his father's lifetime, Jacob Will attended the public schools and when he was left an orphan found many kind people in the mining regions to offer him protection, many of them, at one time or another, having suffered bereavement from the mines. He managed to take care of himself to the extent of being self supporting until he was old enough to learn the barber's trade and this he followed for about twenty years. He then turned his attention to hotel keeping, taking charge of the St. James Hotel, at Irwin, Pa., where he remained four years, then conducting the Hotel Will at New Kensington, for ten years, after which he built the McDonald Hotel and was proprietor of it for three years. From there he went to Monongahela City, and for four years conducted the Hotel Beatty. He then erected the handsome structure at McDonald, called the Hotel Will, equipping it with modern comforts and conveniences. He is well and widely known to the traveling public and has friends in every direction.

In 1874 Mr. Will was married to Miss Anna Belle Collins, and they have had the following children: John E., Emma Gertrude, Guy C., C. L., Sallie Belle, and Anna May, the last named dying when nineteen years of age. Emma Gertrude is the wife of H. H. Beatty. Mr. Will and family attend the Baptist Church. He is a staunch Republican and takes a good citizen's interest in public matters. He is a member of the order of Heptasophs, at New Kensington, and of the Royal Arcanum, at West Newton, Pa.

CHARLES F. ALRUTZ,\* who, through his various industries is known all over Washington County, resides on his valuable farm of 218 acres, which is situated in Mt. Pleasant Township, four miles south of Hickory, Pa. He was born in Germany, February 17, 1849, and is a son of Christopher and Malissa (Kinnemond) Alrutz.

The father of Mr. Alrutz was born in Hanover, Germany, February 22, 1812, and died on the present farm, his burial being in Buffalo Cemetery, March 4, 1897. When he came first to Washington County he settled on the line of Hopewell and Canton Townships, and worked by the day for farmers and later bought land in Hopewell Township. In 1880, in association with his son, Charles F., he purchased the present farm and spent his subsequent life here. He was a member of the Lutheran Church at Washington, and in politics he was a Democrat. His widow did not survive him long,

her death taking place January 18, 1898, and her burial was in the same cemetery. They had three children, Charles F., Fred and Louisa.

Charles F. Alrutz went to school in both Hopewell and Canton Townships, after which he spent seven years as a teamster hauling coal into Washington. In 1867 Mr. Alrutz went to farming and also entered into the threshing business and operated a sawmill. For forty years he has been engaged in threshing, missing but five days in the season, and those were spent in procuring repairs for his machinery. He undoubtedly enjoys the distinction of having been the longest engaged in continuous work in this line of anyone in Washington County. During late years he has operated each fall only through Mt. Pleasant, Cross Creek, Canton and Hopewell Townships, but formerly his territory covered a large part of the county, extending as far as McDonald, Burgettstown and Claysville. During the period of his first marriage he lived with his father, but after his second marriage he took charge of the farm and has continued to operate it. All of the land is tillable and productive, with the exception of fifteen acres yet in woodland.

On May 1, 1872, Mr. Alrutz was married to Miss Mary Uller, a daughter of George Uller, of North Strabane Township. Two children were born to that marriage: Charles C., who married a daughter of David Briggs; and Nancy, who married H. C. Razzel, of South Strabane Township. Mr. Alrutz married for his second wife, April 6, 1898, Miss Mary M. Dugan, a daughter of Peter Dugan, of Allegheny County, and they have two children, Edna and Mary May. Mr. Alrutz and wife are members of the Lutheran Church. He always casts his vote with the Democratic party, exercising his right as a citizen, but has never desired any public office.

GEORGE C. BRICELAND,\* a well known citizen of Canonsburg, belongs to a family that has been identified with this section for more than 100 years. He was born at Canonsburg, Pa., November 22, 1862, and is a son of John and Emily J. (Zimmerman) Briceland.

Thomas Briceland, who was the great-grandfather of George C. Briceland, was born in North Ireland and when he came first to Washington County, at a very early day, he was accompanied by his brother, James Briceland. They settled at a point which became known as Briceland Cross Roads, the present site of Florence, and there they kept a hotel. Later Thomas Briceland moved to Canonsburg, where he seems to have been a man of consequence, as he was elected a member of the first village council, in 1802.

John Briceland, son of Thomas and grandfather of George C., was a resident of Canonsburg, where he died

when aged seventy-two years. He was married three times, his second wife bearing the name of Ross and his third that of Proudfoot. His first wife, whose name has not been preserved, was the grandmother of George C. Briceland.

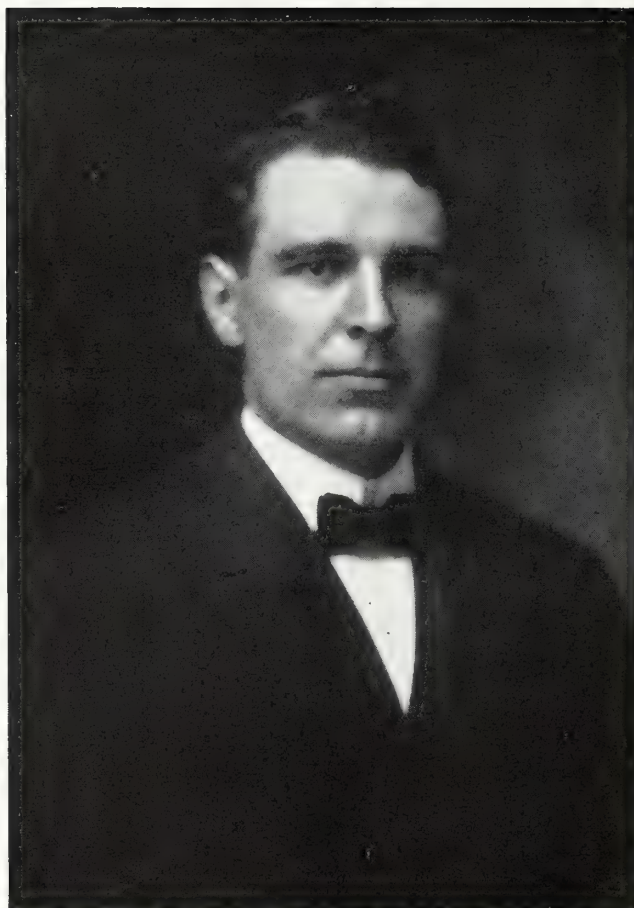
John Briceland (2), son of John and father of George C., was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, March 9, 1832. In young manhood he spent some years in the West and later became the proprietor of the Briceland Hotel at Canonsburg, which he was conducting at the time of his death, in 1900. He married Emily Jane Zimmerman, who was born at Canonsburg and still resides in this borough. One of her ancestors was a Donaldson. Her parents died in Washington County. Her mother was married (second) to Henry McAfee. Mrs. Briceland has one brother, William Zimmerman, who is a resident of Brier Hill, and two sisters: Mary Ellen and Margaret. The former married Josiah Chambers, and the latter married James Layburn, of Canonsburg. The children born to John and Emily Briceland were the following: William Newton, residing on College street, Canonsburg, a carpenter by trade; John H., who also follows the carpenter trade at Canonsburg; George C.; Julia, who is the wife of Joseph McMillan, of South Canonsburg; Emily, who is the wife of W. J. Balentine, of Cecil Township; Artis, who resides at Crofton, and is a painter by trade; Walter, who married Miss Tessa Vance; Mary, who married Albert Vance, of South Canonsburg; Harriet, who is the wife of Mark Morrison, and resides on Greenside avenue, Canonsburg; Wade Hampton, who resides at home, is a painter by trade; and Ida, who also lives at home.

George C. Briceland obtained his education in the schools of Canonsburg and remained at home until he was twenty years of age. He then went to Pittsburg and learned stair-building and was employed there for twelve years, after which he was engaged in the grocery and produce business with the firm of W. R. Bell & Company, and then purchased an interest from Thomas Jackson, shoe merchant at Canonsburg. After Mr. Jackson's death, Mr. Briceland conducted the business alone for about nine years. During the past five years he has been working at his trade, in which he is an expert, and does some contracting in Pittsburg.

Mr. Briceland was married in 1885 to Miss Lila Jackson, a daughter of Joseph and Fannie Jackson, of Canonsburg, and they have three children: Frances Emma, who is a bookkeeper for the Citizens Trust Company; Thomas Earle, who is employed in the purchasing department of the Fort Pitt Bridge Works, at Canonsburg; and George Franklin, who is still a student in the public schools. In his political sentiments, Mr. Briceland has been a staunch adherent of the Democratic party, as was







JAMES A. BUBBETT

his father, but he has had no ambition to serve in office. He belongs to the beneficiary order of the Royal Arcanum.

JAMES A. BUBBETT, attorney-at-law, with offices at No. 80 South Main street, Washington, Pa., is numbered with the rising young men of Washington County, apparently entering upon a successful career both in his profession and in politics. He was born in Hanover Township, Washington County, Pa., in 1882, and is a son of Willis C. and Kate E. (Burns) Bubbett.

Willis C. Bubbett, who died in the infancy of his son, James A., was born also in Hanover Township and was a son of James Bubbett, who was one of the early settlers in this section. His occupation was farming. The mother of Mr. Bubbett survives and resides on the old homestead in Hanover Township. The maternal grandfather was John B. Burns, a well-known citizen.

James A. Bubbett was reared in Hanover Township and was educated in the public schools and Ingleside Academy, at Burgettstown, after its removal from McDonald, and later took a business course at Washington. He studied law with the firm of Duncan, Chalfant & Warne, and was admitted to the senior class in the law department of the University of Pittsburg, attending that institution one year. He immediately entered into the practice of law at Washington. From early manhood he has been active in local politics and has recently been elected to the responsible office of chairman of the Democratic County Committee, this testifying to the confidential relations existing between him and the party leaders of the State. He is identified with the Masonic fraternity and he was reared in the United Presbyterian Church.

JOHN H. JEWELL,\* one of the best known and most highly esteemed citizens of West Finley, Pa., where he conducts the popular Jewell House, belongs to a family that is well and favorably known in this part of Pennsylvania. Mr. Jewell was born in 1845, in Waynesburg, Greene County, Pennsylvania, a son of Samuel and Eliza Ann (Johnson) Jewell.

Samuel Jewell, who spent all of his life in Green County, was a cabinet maker and undertaker by occupation, conducting an establishment at Waynesburg for thirty-five years. Later he purchased the old hotel in that vicinity and the farm surrounding it, and conducted it from 1865 until 1879, or until the time of his death. He held many township offices, and served on numerous juries, including the one which cleared the famous VanAtti of a murder charge in Greene County. He and his wife were the parents of children as follows: Phoebe, deceased, who was the wife of Daniel Condit; Marguerite, deceased, who was the wife of Jacob Zollard;

George M., who resides at Washington, Pa.; Zerine, who met his death at Hagerstown, Md., during the Civil War; Charity, deceased, who was the wife of John Ackley; Mary Jane, who married W. T. Hayes, of Waynesburg; John H.; Samuel M., who resides at Wheeling, W. Va.; and Annie Eliza, deceased, who married James Carter.

The education of John H. Jewell was secured in the common schools and Waynesburg College, and after leaving the latter institution at the age of twenty-one years, he began assisting his father in the hotel. Later he learned the trade of carpenter and stair-builder, becoming a contractor in Wheeling, and doing considerable work all over western Pennsylvania and West Virginia. In 1897 Mr. Jewell purchased a small hotel and farm at West Finley, and later bought his present establishment, a popular hostelry known as the Jewell House. He is a Democrat in politics and, although living in a district that is strongly Republican, is serving his second term as justice of the peace, having received more than two-thirds of the total votes cast during the last election and being practically forced to accept the office, although he was out of the county at the time of his nomination. With his family he attends the Presbyterian Church at Charleroi.

In 1868 Mr. Jewell was married to Melvina Murrey, of Fayette County, who died one and one-half years later, leaving two children: Louise Bertha, the wife of Samuel Martin, of Amwell Township; and Ida Melvina, wife of James Gunkins, of Sand Hill, W. Va. Seven years later Mr. Jewell was married to Emma Evans, daughter of Caleb Evans, of Amwell Township, and she lived about three and one-half years, dying without issue. In 1887 Mr. Jewell was married to Mary Margaret Dodd, daughter of Dr. Thaddeus Dodd, of Amity, Amwell Township, and two children were born to this union: Lois Clare, who died in infancy; and John, a student at the Washington high school, who was born in 1891. Mrs. Jewell was the first woman in Charleroi after the establishment of the village, and her daughter Lois Clare, now deceased, was the first child born there.

CASSIUS A. DORSEY,\* who resides on the old Dorsey homestead, situated in East Pike Run Township, Washington County, Pennsylvania, on the National turnpike road, about two miles west of Brownsville, is one of the most substantial and enterprising agriculturists and stock men of this section. Mr. Dorsey was born on this farm, March 29, 1864, and is a son of George and Martha (Phillips) Dorsey.

George Dorsey was born on the old river farm of his father, James Dorsey, in East Bethlehem Township, Washington County, Pennsylvania. James Dorsey was born at Elliott Mills, Md., where his father, Joseph Dorsey, resided until 1780, when he came to Washington



County and settled in East Bethlehem Township, where he built the stone house which still stands. He acquired 1,500 acres of land in this section of Washington County. In 1849, James Dorsey, grandfather of Cassius A. Dorsey, moved on the farm in East Pike Run Township and erected a fine brick house. Later it was destroyed by fire, but in 1888 the present handsome residence was built on the same site. James Dorsey died in 1852.

George Dorsey was sixteen years old when his parents came to the farm which is now owned by his two sons, Cassius A., and Charles I. Dorsey, and he engaged in farming and stock raising during the whole of his active life. In 1852 he was married to Martha Phillips, who was born in East Pike Run Township, a daughter of Solomon Phillips. Of their nine children there are only three survivors: Mrs. Elizabeth Grimes, Cassius A. and Charles I. The mother died in January, 1908, and was survived but a few months by the father, his death occurring in May, 1908.

Cassius A. and Charles I. Dorsey, who are in partnership in the ownership of a number of farms and in the profitable industries carried on on their various properties, including general agriculture, stock raising, dairying and dealing in horses and mules, both obtained their schooling in the township in which they were born and afterward helped their father. The home farm on which they live contains 315 acres, thirty-two acres lying in East Pike Run Township and the remainder in Centerville Borough. They own also the Joseph Williams farm of sixty acres, in Centerville Borough, and the Leonard Sword place, which contains seven acres, improved with twelve tenant houses, situated also in Centerville. The brothers have joined their interests and are numbered with the most progressive and successful business men of this part of Washington County.

Cassius A. Dorsey married Miss Henrietta Watkins, a daughter of John and Margery (Britton) Watkins, and they have had six children: Nellie, George, Collie, Ruth, Elma and Rebecca, two of these being deceased, Nellie and Collie. Mr. Dorsey served twelve years as a school director in East Pike Run Township, for two terms being secretary of the board, and one term its president. He belongs to the Grange.

Charles I. Dorsey was born January 25, 1867. He married Miss Annie Watkins, a daughter of John and Margery (Britton) Watkins, and they have had four children: Margery, Helen, Roscoe C. and Grace, Helen being now deceased. Charles I. Dorsey is a member of the school board of Centerville Borough.

CHARLES S. CALDWELL,\* manager of the A. B. Caldwell Company, the leading department store of Washington, and one of the most important mercantile con-

cerns of the county, was born at Washington, Pa., in 1869, and is a son of the late A. B. Caldwell, merchant, financier and capitalist. Mr. Caldwell is the only surviving son of his parents and with his sisters compose the present membership of the Caldwell Company.

Charles S. Caldwell was educated at Washington, and has been identified with his present business since he was sixteen years of age. The business block in which the A. B. Caldwell Company is installed is situated at Nos. 26-28 South Main street, Washington, and was erected by the founder of the business, the late A. B. Caldwell. The three stories and basement occupied give about 30,000 square feet of selling space. The first floor is devoted to dress goods, trimmings, notions, men's furnishings and clothing; the second floor to feminine belongings, including corsets, ladies' underwear, ready made garments and millinery; and the third floor to carpets, wall paper, merchant tailoring and pictures, while the basement is given up to curtains, upholstery, trunks and bags. The stock is reliable and modern in every particular; and the house finds its customers from all over the county. Employment is given to from sixty-five to seventy-five people, to whom ample wages are paid, and throughout the whole house modern ideas prevail.

Charles S. Caldwell was married in 1900 to Miss Eleanor Baird, who is a member of one of the old county families. They have a beautiful home at No. 54 West Maiden street, Washington.

JOHN ADOLPH SMITH,\* a member of the select Council of the First Ward, at Monongahela City, and engaged in business as a coal merchant, is one of the representative and enterprising business men of this place. He was born at Essen, Germany, February 28, 1856, son of Gerhard and Lena (Schmidt) Smith. The father was a merchant in Germany, and his other children were, Joseph, residing in California; and Anna and Mary, both of whom are deceased. John Adolph and his younger brother, Joseph Smith, were the only members of the family who came to America.

John Adolph Smith attended school in his native land until he was eighteen years of age, and then, according to the military law of his country, became a soldier. In 1876 he entered the German Army as a private and later gained promotion, first being commissioned corporal and later sergeant in Company 12, 42nd Regiment Infantry, and was honorably discharged in November, 1880, his service having been on the French frontier. In June, 1881, he left his native land for the United States, taking passage on a vessel of the Red Star line, and fourteen days later landed in the city of New York. Two weeks later he reached Richville, Pa., where he worked for two weeks as a miner. On August 6, 1881,

he came to Monongahela and became a coal miner here, and after being in the employ of James Jones for five years, was promoted to be mine foreman. He worked in that position for two years at Galliten, then Rankin, across the river, after which he started a country mine at Monongahela, and has prospered in the coal business.

In September, 1882, Mr. Smith was married to Miss Henrietta Walger, a daughter of John and Henrietta Walger, all of whom came from Germany, and the parents died in America. To Mr. and Mrs. Smith the following children were born: Amelia, who married T. A. Schmidt, and has one daughter, Margaret Schmidt; and John G., Leonora, Ida, Clara, Pauline, Mary, Emma, Elizabeth, Alfred and Arthur. Mr. Smith and family belong to the German Catholic Church. Mr. Smith is an active and interested citizen. He votes with the Republican party, and he is now serving in his second year in the select Council, proving himself a valuable advisor of that body. He is identified with the Order of the Moose, No. 125, at Monongahela, and with the North American Turnerbund, at Charleroi, Pa.

LEWIS BROTHERS,\* a firm of representative business men at McDonald Pa., oil operators, ice dealers and teaming contractors, have led in these lines of activity at this place since 1899. The firm is made up of Thomas and Benjamin Lewis, sons of Thomas F. and Mary (Jones) Lewis.

The parents of the Lewis brothers are both deceased and their remains rest in the Robeson Run Cemetery. The father was a coal miner during his earlier life, but in later years engaged in teaming at McDonald. He was a staunch Republican and never failed to perform all duties resting on him as a good citizen. His children were the following: Margaret, who married George Grimes; Mary, who married Alexander Plance; Maggie, who married Edward Hershel; Lydia, who married Albert Riffley; Ida, who married Oliver Bish; Elizabeth, who married John O'Neal; and Henry, Thomas and Benjamin.

Thomas Lewis, of the firm of Lewis Brothers, was born in Mercer County, Pa., March 4, 1876. His education was obtained in the public schools and as soon as old enough he became associated with his father in the teaming business and continued after the father's death. He then entered into partnership with his brother, Benjamin Lewis and in 1899 the firm went into the oil business and also started their other industries and being capable business men have wonderfully prospered.

In May, 1896, Thomas Lewis was married to Miss Emma Behling, a daughter of August and Minnie Behling, and they have five children: Terza, Ola, Thomas, Mildred and Edward. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis are members

of the United Presbyterian Church at McDonald. Like his father, Mr. Lewis is a staunch Republican.

Benjamin Lewis, the partner of Thomas Lewis, was born in Mercer County, Pa., in 1872. He married Miss Minnie Behling, a daughter of August and Minnie Behling, and they have five children: Thomas, Ida, Benjamin, Elletta and Harry.

U. G. BOAK,\* who conducts a jewelry business at Venice, Pa., has been a resident of this borough for seventeen years. He was born at Rochester, N. Y., March 8, 1862, and is a son of R. J. and Annie (Kittredge) Boak. The mother of Mr. Boak died at Venice in 1905.

Mr. Boak was small when his parents moved to McKean County, Pa., where his father was connected with the oil industry, and there he attended school through boyhood, and later took a business course in a commercial college at Elmira, N. Y. He then came to Washington County and lived one year at McDonald, being connected with the Standard Oil Company at that time as an engineer. After his marriage he lived one year at Willow Grove and then located at Venice, where he embarked in the jewelry business. He has continued with the Standard Oil people and is their gauger at this point. He is a careful, reliable business man and one of the borough's active citizens, serving on the school board and acting as its secretary. He was married February 14, 1892, to Miss Lottie Tour, a daughter of Benjamin Tour, and they have four children: Rodger, Earl, Clyde, and Grant. In politics, Mr. Boak is a Republican. He is a Mason of high standing, having reached the thirty-second degree in the fraternity.

JOHN BOYD MCCLURE,\* a well known and successful merchant of Wyland Station, is also engaged in dairying and the stock business. He was born in 1853 in North Strabane Township and is a son of David and Nancy (Thomas) McClure. Mr. McClure was reared on his father's farm and obtained a common school education, after which he embarked in business as a huckster, shipping produce to Pittsburg, for about nineteen years. In 1894 he purchased from the William Kerr estate, his present storeroom and mercantile business at Wyland Station, which he has since conducted. Mr. McClure is also engaged in the dairy business, shipping milk extensively to Pittsburg, and is interested in buying and selling live stock.

In 1877 he was joined in marriage with Jennie Dunn, a daughter of Robert Dunn, of North Strabane Township, and they have one son, Robert David, who is in partnership with his father in the mercantile and dairy business, and is also assistant postmaster at Wyland, the office being kept in the McClure store. In politics, Mr.



McClure is identified with the Democratic party, but has never cared to hold office. The family are members of the Pigeon Creek Presbyterian Church.

W. B. PFLEGHARDT, a representative business man of Charleroi, Washington, County, Pa., who is the proprietor of the leading furniture store of the place, was born at Fayette, Fayette County, Pa., and is a son of John and Charlotte Pfelehardt, who spent their entire lives in Fayette County. John Pfelehardt was a prosperous shoe merchant at Fayette. He was very active in the Masonic fraternity, missing but one meeting in a membership of forty-two years in that order.

W. B. Pfelehardt attended the Fayette schools and later took a course at Eastman's Business College, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., after which he entered the employ of T. J. Wood, at Wood's Run, in Washington County, and continued with him for twenty years, having charge of the store and also acting as bookkeeper. He has been located at Charleroi for nine years and for seven of these has been in business at Nos. 530-532 Fallowfield avenue, but on April 1, 1910, expects to take possession of a four-story brick building which he is erecting at Nos. 416-418 Fallowfield avenue. This will be the finest business structure in Charleroi and Mr. Pfelehardt intends to occupy the whole building and to put in a complete line of furniture and carpets. Since coming to this place he has built up a large trade, not only in Charleroi but throughout the Monongahela Valley, and he has earned the reputation of being both a shrewd and honest business man and a public-spirited citizen. Mr. Pfelehardt is identified with the Masons and the Elks. He has never married.

ELGY CHAMBERLAIN,\* who deals extensively in hay, feed, grain, poultry, meats, eggs, etc., at West Brownsville, Pa., is one of the most enterprising and progressive business men of that borough, and was born October 22, 1854, on a farm near Bentleyville, Pa., a son of Cephas and Mary Ann (Slusher) Chamberlain, who were farmers of Washington County.

Elgy Chamberlain was reared on the farm and at the age of eighteen became a traveling salesman at which he continued for a short time. He spent several years operating a photograph gallery on the road, and then two years on the farm near Bentleyville with his grandmother Slusher. He came to Brownsville and engaged in milling for twenty years, and two years after his mill was destroyed by fire removed to West Brownsville, where in 1899 he erected an ice plant, which he operated in partnership with S. H. Piersol under the firm name of Piersol and Chamberlain for three years. He then purchased his partner's interest in the business, which was afterward known as the Brownsville Storage and Ice

Company, and of which our subject was president, and his son, C. D. Chamberlain was secretary. Since 1906 he has dealt extensively in grain, feed, hay, poultry, meats, eggs, etc.

Mr. Chamberlain was joined in marriage with Catherine McCary and to them have been born three children: Estella (Mrs. Lewis), Harry C. and Paul. Mr. Chamberlain is identified with the Masonic order.

WILLIAM J. BURNS, M.D.,\* one of the leading physicians of Washington, Pa., who has been identified with the medical profession of this city since 1900, was born in 1868 in West Middletown, Washington County, Pa.

William J. Burns was about five years old when his parents removed to a farm near Claysville, and after obtaining an education in the common schools of that locality and the Edinborough State Normal, he taught five terms in the Washington schools. He then entered and graduated from the medical department of the Western University of Pennsylvania, after which he located at Salem, Ohio, for three years, at the end of that time came to Washington, where he has since been located and has been highly successful in practice. He is a member of the State and county medical societies, is a member of the medical staff of the City Hospital, and is a stockholder of the Union Block and also of the Real Estate Trust Company. He holds membership with the Third Presbyterian Church, and is a Knight Templar Mason.

December 21, 1898, Dr. Burns was united in marriage with Bridgetta Stilwagon, of Claysville, and they have five children: William J., Jr.; Johanna J.; Emma E.; Charles C.; and Alexander.

THOMAS JEFFERSON FAWCETT,\* one of Union Township's substantial farmers and well known citizens, owns 200 acres of valuable land, residing on one tract of ninety acres situated on the Houston Run road, and also cultivating the second tract, of 110 acres, lying near Gastonville. He was born in Peters Township, Washington County, Pa., February 28, 1843, and is a son of Jonas and Nancy (McLoney) Fawcett.

Jonas Fawcett was born in the Fawcett settlement, near Fawcett Church, in Washington County, where for many years he was in business as a saddler and harness-maker. He married Nancy McLoney, who was a daughter of John McLoney, who died at Monongahela City, a grandson of an old pioneer, who entered government land in Peters Township. She lived to be seventy-nine years old but Jonas Fawcett died at the age of thirty-eight years. They had six children: Jane, now deceased, who was the wife of C. E. Patton; John, who lives in Kansas; James, who was a member of Co. D, 155th Pa. Vol. Inf., and was killed in the battle of the Wilderness,



during the Civil War; Thomas J.; William, who resides in Peters Township; and Caroline, who is the widow of John Foster.

Thomas J. Fawcett was only eight years old when his father died. He went to school until he was twelve years old and then began the industrial battle, going out to work on farms until old enough to learn the carpenter's trade. He worked as a carpenter for a number of years before he turned his attention entirely to farming, settling then in Peters Township. In 1883 he purchased the farm on which he lives, from Larmer Gilmore and later, in partnership with the late Dr. Gambel, bought his other farm from the John Finley estate. In 1906 he secured the Gambel interest. Thus quietly and persistently Mr. Fawcett has made advances and has great reason to take satisfaction in the progress he has made, knowing that all he owns has been honestly earned by his own industry and good judgment, his efforts having been supplemented by the housewifely frugality and careful home management of his estimable wife.

On December 27, 1864, Mr. Fawcett was married to Miss Margaret Rue, a daughter of Archibald and Mary Jane (Herron) Rue. She was born at Webster, Pa., where her father was a shoemaker. To Mr. and Mrs. Fawcett the following children have been born: James, who married Nancy Dow, and has five children—Lewis, Walter, Mayme, Charles, Anna Jane; Nancy Jane, who married Lewis Gillingham, and has two children, Margaret and Olive; Mary; Martha; Archibald, who was accidentally drowned at the age of twelve years; John, who married Bella Lynn; William, who married Maude Kayle, has three children—Phyllis, Irene and Harold W.; Harry, who married Nora Smith, has two children—Lois Viola and Anna Margaret; Frank; Olive; and Howard, who died at the age of seventeen years. Mr. Fawcett casts his vote with the Democratic party.

LEWIS LEHLEY,\* a highly respected retired citizen of McDonald, Pa., where he has resided for a number of years, is one of the experienced oil operators of this section who was identified with the practical part of oil production at a time when all the oil shooting in Washington County had to be done at night. He was born at Rochester, N. Y., December 12, 1858, and is a son of John and Anna (Kiser) Lehley.

The parents of Mr. Lehley died in the State of New York. They had the following children: John, who is deceased; George; Lewis; Julius; Jacob; William; Mary, who married Edward Reid; Matilda, who married George Shipley; Emma, who married Herman Kloten; Jennie, who married Fred Sager; and Annie, who married Fred Aulbers.

Lewis Lehley attended the schools of Angola, N. Y., in his boyhood, after which he worked on a farm and

later on the railroad. He came to the Bradford oil fields when work there was most profitable, and continued interested in the oil industry as long as he remained an active business man. He has been a leading citizen of McDonald, serving on the board of health and also for several terms in the office of street commissioner. He is a Democrat.

In November, 1881, Mr. Lehley was married to Miss Nettie Pair, a daughter of Thomas and Helen (Newton) Pair, residents of Erie County, N. Y. The Pair family included the following children: Clark, Rozell, Orrin, Leroy, Nettie and Clara, the last named being the wife of August Zieman. Mr. and Mrs. Lehley have one daughter, Mabel, who resides with her parents. Mr. Lehley and family are members of the First Presbyterian Church at McDonald. He is identified with the Elks at Carnegie and the Odd Fellows at McDonald.

THOMAS MILLER,\* who is a member of an old and respected family of Mt. Pleasant Township, Washington County, Pennsylvania, resides on a valuable farm of 214 acres, which is situated three and one-half miles south of Hickory. He was born on this farm, April 7, 1859, son of Andrew and Sarah (Stewart) Miller.

Andrew Miller was born also on this farm and died here in 1900. He erected all the buildings now standing on the place and developed the land into a very productive state. He was a valued citizen, being a man of integrity and excellent judgment, and at times he served in local offices. In politics he was a Democrat and in religious connection a faithful member of the United Presbyterian Church. On March 11, 1852, he married Sarah Stewart, a daughter of Archibald and Rebecca (Reed) Stewart, and they had the following children: Thomas, James B., A. S., John, Reed, William, Alvin, David and Jennie. Three sons of those above mentioned are deceased—John, William and David—and all three were physicians.

Thomas Miller attended the Mt. Pleasant Township schools with his brothers and sister, and has always resided on the home place, of which he is joint owner with his two brothers, James B. and Alvin, and his one sister, Jennie. A large part of the farm is under cultivation but some forty acres is in valuable timber. The coal has been sold to the Pittsburg Coal Company. He raises cattle and sheep, keeping about 160 head of the latter. In politics, Mr. Miller is a Republican, and at different times he has served acceptably in township offices. He is a member of the United Presbyterian Cross Roads Church. Mr. Miller has never married.

O. G. LEWIS, M. D.,\* who has been successfully engaged in the practice of medicine at Washington, Pa., since 1906, was born in Morris Township, Washington

County, Pennsylvania, in 1877, and is a son of Horner E. and Elizabeth (Jordan) Lewis.

Horner E. Lewis, who has been engaged in the grocery trade at Washington for the past thirteen yaers, was born also in Morris Township, in 1852, and is a son of William Lewis, who was the founder of the Lewis family in Pennsylvania. He was one of the first school teachers in Morris Township. The father of Dr. Lewis was engaged in farming and stock raising in Morris Township until middle life and then removed to Washington. He married Miss Elizabeth Jordan and they have had five children born to them, as follows: Frank C., who is in the drug business at Washington; Margaret, who is a student at the Conservatory of Music at Cincinnati; S. Lorena, who is the wife of I. Newton Sprows, principal of the Wylie Avenue School, and residing at No. 27 Hull avenue, Washington; Howard Earl, who is connected with the Washington Brick Company; and O. G., who is the second born member of the family.

Dr. O. G. Lewis received his early educational training in the public schools of Morris Township and then spent three years at Waynesburg College. Previous to entering the medical department of the Western University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in 1904, Dr. Lewis spent two years teaching school at Morris. After completing his medical course, he located at Amity, Pa., and two years later came to Washington. He is a member of the surgical staff of the Washington Hospital, and is identified with a number of medical organizations, including the Washington County and the Pennsylvania State Medical Societies.

Dr. Lewis was married in 1905, to Miss Olive May Fulton, of Dunn's Station, Washington County, and they have one little daughter, Annie Elizabeth. Dr. and Mrs. Lewis are members of Concord Presbyterian Church of Washington County.

JOHN H. MYERS,\* who owns ninety-eight acres of excellent farm land in Union Township, Washington County, Pennsylvania, situated on the Ridge road, about two and one-half miles east of Finleyville, Pa., is a well known citizen and successful farmer. He was born in Somerset Township, Washington County near Kammerer, January 16, 1859, and is a son of Samuel and Catherine (Wright) Myers. The grandfather, Jacob Myers, was an early settler in Somerset Township, where he died.

Samuel Myers was born on the old farm there and was a farmer all his days. After he was married he sold his interest in the homestead in Somerset Township and bought the farm on which his widow and his son John H. still reside. He paid the sum of \$8,000 in cash for this land, to its former owner, G. F. Kammerer. Samuel Myers died on this farm in 1909, aged eighty-four years.

He married Catherine Wright, who was born in Somerset Township, April 17, 1829. Her father, Josiah Wright, was a prominent citizen of that township. Three children were born to Samuel and Catherine Myers—Anderson, who died aged fifty-four years; Anna Belle, who died aged fifty-three years; and John Henry, who is the only survivor and was appointed administrator of his father's estate.

John H. Myers attended school and worked hard at his books until he secured a teacher's certificate. This he never made use of, however, having always devoted himself to agricultural pursuits. On September 13, 1883, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Wurley, a daughter of Thomas A. Wurley, of Union Township. Mrs. Myers died August 8, 1903. They had four children: Bessie Viola, born June 14, 1887, died June 21, 1903; Anna Pearl, born June 21, 1889, married W. Gadd, who is manager of a company store at Hackett, Pa.; Olive May, born March 6, 1893, married Samuel Hullenour, who is a farmer; Garnet Catherine, was born January 22, 1897. Mr. Myers takes no very active interest in politics beyond casting his vote in support of candidates who will carry out the laws. He is a Republican.

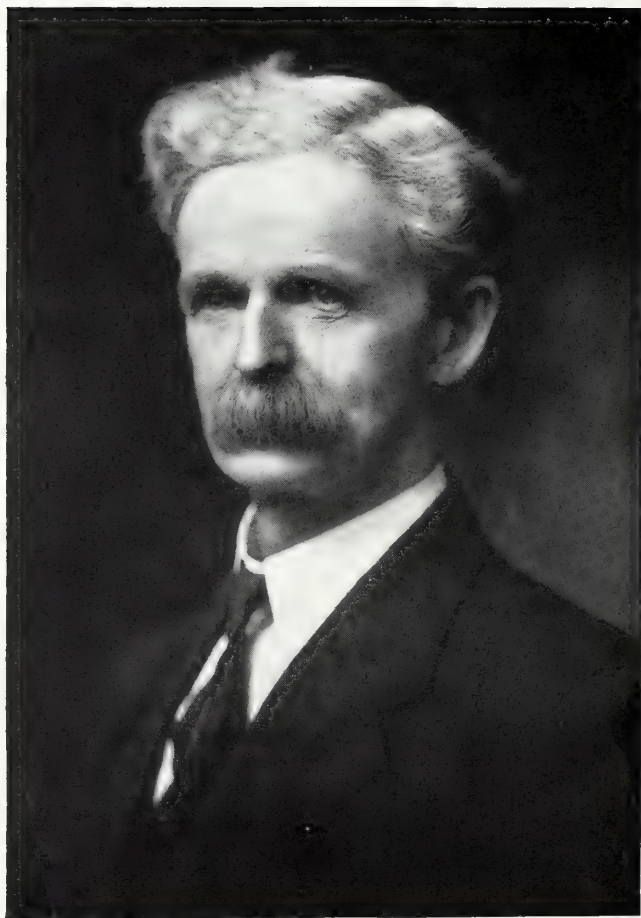
JOHN M. HARBISON,\* general farmer and sheep raiser in Mt. Pleasant Township, owns 102 acres and a half interest in 160, and also in ninety-five acres of land, all of which is situated in this township. He was born in Chartiers Township, Washington County, Pa., March 22, 1850, and is a son of Adam and Nancy (Morrison) Harbison. The father of Mr. Harbison died June 5, 1904, and the mother, in 1903. They were good people, worthy members of the Covenanter Church at Miller's Run, and they were buried in the cemetery there.

John M. Harbison obtained his education in the Miller district school in Mt. Pleasant Township, after which he assisted his father, and has devoted his entire life since then to agricultural pursuits. All the substantial buildings now standing, Mr. Harbison built and, although he has never married, with his brother Samuel, who is associated with him in farming, he maintains a comfortable home, his brother also being unmarried. Formerly Mr. Harbison kept as many as 300 sheep over winter but he now has only about 100. The coal on the land was sold by his father and at present there are neither gas nor oil wells producing. The land is mainly given to the growing of grain. Mr. Harbison is a stockholder in the Hickory National Bank, and in 1906 he was one of its board of directors. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of the Covenanter Church at Miller's Run.

SAMUEL S. SIDLE,\* proprietor of the Big Store at Bentleyville, Pa., the leading clothing and dry goods store in the borough, has been identified with the business in-







CAMPBELL L. REED

terests of Bentleyville since August, 1906. He was born March 7, 1883, in Baltimore, Md., and is a son of Abraham and Fannie Sidle, both residents of Baltimore, the former a retired clothing merchant of that city.

Samuel S. Sidle was reared in Baltimore, where he attended the local schools until eighteen years of age, when he went to Pittsburg, and engaged as a clerk with A. S. Goldstein & McDonald for two and a half years. After his marriage in January, 1905, with Sarah Baer of Pittsburg he removed to Washington, Pa., where he opened a store, which he operated successfully for some months, when the entire stock, amounting to \$6,000, on which he carried but \$2,000 insurance, was destroyed by fire. Mr. Sidle then was a traveling salesman for the Reline Shirt Company, of Baltimore, until August, 1906, when he came to Bentleyville, and established his present business in the building adjoining the one he now occupies. The erection of his present building—a fine pressed brick structure—was begun December 7, 1908, and completed June 8, 1909, the contractors being the Charleroi Lumber Company. Mr. Sidle carries a full line of clothing, dry goods, notions, shoes, gents' furnishings, etc., and the prompt and courteous treatment accorded his patrons has resulted in the establishment of an extensive trade. Mr. Sidle is a member of the Eagles, and the I. O. O. F.

CAMPBELL L. REED, a representative citizen of Washington County and one of Houston's substantial and progressive men, has been in the lumber and builders' supply business for some nineteen years and is the senior member of the firm of Reed & Short, of Houston, Pa. Mr. Reed was born on his father's farm in Cecil Township, Washington County, Pa., near the village of Venice, June 29, 1853, and is a son of Joseph and Martha (Anderson) Reed.

Joseph Reed was born on the same farm as mentioned above, April 30, 1796, and died on the same farm, October 4, 1885, in his ninetieth year. His father, David Reed, was a pioneer in Washington County, and it was at his pioneer home that Gen. Washington was entertained when the latter inspected his estates in this section. David Reed died on the farm which has been held by his descendants ever since and is now the property of Joseph Reed, brother of Campbell L. Reed. The mother of Mr. Reed, Martha Anderson Reed, was born October 2, 1816, and died October 2, 1882. She was the third wife of Joseph Reed, his first marriage having been to a Miss McClain, and his second to a Miss Alexander. Joseph Reed was the father of the following children: Elizabeth, Margaret, Mary Jane Ann, David, Matthew Anderson, John H., Thomas A., Joseph, George M., Julia and Campbell L. Of these: Elizabeth is the widow of David White and resides at Canonsburg. Mar-

garet married Robert Henderson and both are deceased. Mary (deceased) was the wife of John Nesbit. Jane Ann married John B. May and lives at Venice, Pa. David, who died in Iowa, was a physician and surgeon; served in the Civil War and later practiced medicine at Hickory, Pa. Matthew Anderson, who lives in California, formerly resided in Washington and Allegheny Counties and has a son and two daughters living in Pittsburg. John H., who died in Indiana, had just completed his theological education and had been licensed to preach. Thomas A. for the past twenty years has resided at Pasadena, Cal., is now retired. His wife died at Houston, Pa., while on a visit. Joseph owns and lives on the old homestead in Cecil Township. He married Ella Cabbage and they have one son and two daughters. George M., who has had charge of the United Presbyterian Church at Newville, Cumberland County, Pa., for the past twenty-five years, received the degree of D. D. Julia is the widow of A. F. Hemphill, formerly recorder of Washington County, and she resides at Houston. The parents of these children were members of the Chartiers United Presbyterian Church in which the father was a ruling elder.

Campbell L. Reed attended the schools of Cecil Township and for a number of years engaged in farming and resided on the line between Washington and Allegheny Counties. About 1890 he moved to Cecil Township and there conducted a lumber yard for the firm of Short & Wade and later purchased the business and continued there until 1900, when he sold out all his interests and then came to Houston, where he embarked in the same business. Four years later he admitted Charles M. Short to partnership under the firm name of Reed & Short. This firm does a very large business in lumber and builders' supplies and stands high in commercial rating.

Mr. Reed was married (first) in 1880, to Annie D. Cowden, who was born November 18, 1858, and died April 8, 1887. She was a daughter of Joseph Cowden, of Cecil Township. Three children were born to this marriage: Ralph Rockwood, who died in infancy; Margaret Alberta, who is the wife of Dr. Albert E. Clark, of East End, Pittsburg; and Martha Maud, who resides with her mother's people. Mr. Reed was married (second) November 29, 1889, to Jennie M. Patterson, a daughter of James Patterson, of Mt. Pleasant Township. They had the following children: Catherine Pauline, a student in Westminster College; Clair Campbell; Glenn Patterson, both at school, and Elva Edith, died at the age of eleven months.

Mr. Reed has been identified with the Republican party ever since he reached manhood and has always been an earnest and law-abiding citizen, but never desirous of office. His fellow citizens, however, elected him



burgess of Houston and he served out his term with a careful attention to the duties of the office. He is a member of the United Presbyterian Church. The family has always been rigid in the observance of its religious duties and it is a matter of family history that this was so well known in the days of the grandfather, that when General Washington had business to consider with David Reed he knew better than to attempt to discuss it on the Sabbath and spent that day in Canonsburg and visited at Mr. Reed's farm on Monday.

WILLIAM M. JOHNSON,\* burgess of Bentleyville, and one of the representative business men of the place, being the leading druggist, is a native of England, born in the British Isles, April 9, 1866, and is a son of William and Mary A. (Pearson) Johnson.

In 1870, the parents of Mr. Johnson came to America with their children and settled first at Monongahela City, Pa.; from there they moved in 1883, to Venetia, where the father entered into the grocery business in which he continued until his death, July 5, 1894. His widow still survives.

William M. Johnson attended school until old enough to be of assistance to his father in the store. He studied pharmacy and in 1880 entered into the drug business at Venetia, conducting a store there until he established his present one at Bentleyville, August 26, 1906. It required but three years for the citizens of Bentleyville to decide the quality of Mr. Johnson as a citizen, and in 1909 they elected him to their highest office.

Mr. Johnson was married to Miss Jennie E. Crouch, a daughter of Nathan W. Crouch, whose family farmed near Bentleyville. They have two children: Oscar W. and Bessie. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he is one of the stewards. Fraternally he is identified with Monongahela Lodge, No. 337, F. and A. M.; and Peters Creek Lodge, No. 248, Odd Fellows.

JONATHAN EALY,\* a respected and well known citizen and successful farmer of East Finley Township, where he has spent an industrious life, was born July 3, 1844, and is a son of Henry and Hannah (Barney) Ealy.

Henry Ealy was born also in East Finley Township, in 1807, and was a son of George Ealy. Henry Ealy remained on his father's farm until aged twenty-one years and then started out for himself, with a cash capital of twenty-five cents. If he had little money, it is evident that he possessed industry, energy and the proper ideas of thrift, as he accumulated in the course of his average span of years, 1,200 acres of rich farming land. He married Hannah Barney, who was born in Greene County, Pa. She died in 1873 but he survived her until 1882.

They had the following children: Jeremiah, residing in East Finley Township; George, deceased; Philip, residing in Greene County; Jonathan; and Delilah, deceased.

Since the end of his school days, Jonathan Ealy has been engaged continuously in farming and has prospered in this industry. Soon after his marriage he settled on what was known as the old home farm situated two miles from East Finley, on which he resided for fifteen years and then moved to his present place on Gordon's Fork of Wheeling Creek, one mile below the old home place.

On September 12, 1869, Mr. Ealy was married to Miss Nancy Jane Sampson, of East Finley Township, a daughter of David Sampson. Mrs. Ealy died in 1890. Of their seven children, five died young, the two survivors being: Libeus W., who was born in 1871, and Fannie E., who was born in 1874. The latter has charge of the household, making home comfortable for her father since her mother's death. Mr. Ealy attends the United Brethren Church at Fairmount. He is a Democrat in politics and is not ambitious to hold office, but has served as election judge.

JACOB M. STEWART, a representative and substantial citizen of Washington County, Pa., formerly an extensive farmer and stock raiser in Chartiers Township, has been a resident of Hickory, Pa., for some sixteen years. He was born in Chartiers Township, September 28, 1835, and is a son of James R. and Elizabeth (Miller) Stewart, and a descendant of one of the pioneer families of Washington County.

James R. Stewart was born in Chartiers Township, Washington County, in 1812. His parents were Archibald and Rebecca (Reed) Stewart, the former of whom was born in Ireland and came to America in early manhood. Archibald Stewart married Rebecca Reed in Pennsylvania and they settled in Chartiers Township where he followed farming and blacksmithing. They had the following children: James R.; Mary, who married Samuel Griffith, of Mt. Pleasant Township; Jane, who died in 1883 (was the wife of William S. White, of Canonsburg); Joseph, who married in Illinois, and is deceased; William, who died in Iowa; Margaret, who died in 1872 (was the wife of David Miller); Sarah, who married Andrew Miller, of Mt. Pleasant Township; John, who resided in Donegal Township and died in 1886; and Archibald, deceased.

James R. Stewart had few educational advantages. He remained on the home farm and learned the blacksmith's trade with his father and carried on business as the latter had done. On May 23, 1839, he married Elizabeth Miller, a daughter of Jacob and Jane (Filston) Miller. The Millers came from eastern Pennsylvania to Washington County soon after marriage and settled near McConnell's mills, in Chartiers Township. Some years later



they moved to the Col. Robert Miller farm and spent the remainder of their lives there.

The children born to Jacob and Jane Miller were as follows: Rachel, who married Thomas Sproat, of South Strabane Township; Mary, whose second marriage was to Samuel McNary; Nancy, who married John Boon; Jane, who married Richard Sproat, and lived in Ohio; Samuel, who carried on a wagon making business at Hickory, Pa.; Catherine, who married James McDowell, of Mt. Pleasant Township; Jacob, who married and moved to Ohio; Margaret, who married John McDowell, of Mt. Pleasant Township; Sophia; Robert W., who died in 1891; Elizabeth, who married James R. Stewart; and Sarah, who never married.

James R. and Elizabeth Stewart had two children: Rebecca and Jacob M. The former married William H. Thompson, who was born at Canonsburg, May 17, 1837, the eldest son of Joseph and Emily (Gabby) Thompson. Mr. Thompson died in 1871. They had five children: James Stewart Thompson, Joseph Stewart, Elizabeth Emma, Millie R. and one that died in infancy. James R. Stewart died May 22, 1880, survived by his widow and both children. He was a Republican in his political views and had been a life-long member of the United Presbyterian Church.

Jacob M. Stewart attended school in District No. 3 and afterward assisted his father on the farm and continued an agricultural life until 1894, when he retired to Hickory and has been usefully identified with borough affairs ever since. For thirty-five years he has been a member of the Hickory United Presbyterian Church, in which he is an elder. Mr. Stewart owns 243 acres of land, 133 of which he received from his father's estate.

On May 28, 1861, Mr. Stewart was married to Miss Rebecca J. Todd, a daughter of Rev. John Todd, a minister of the United Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Stewart died March 9, 1879, survived by five children, namely: Blanche L., who married J. R. Jamison, and is a resident of Kansas City; Frank T.; Grace, who is the wife of William Ross and resides on the old Henderson home place near Cross Roads Church, in Chartiers Township; Edith, who is the wife of Harry Quivey, of Nottingham Township; and Myrtle, who is the wife of Ralph Bedillion, of South Strabane Township.

Frank T. Stewart was born September 29, 1870, and was educated in the public schools. After leaving school he engaged in farming and stock raising together with dairying and resides on his father's farm. The residence there was built in 1857 but the barn was put up and other improvements made in 1893. Mr. Stewart breeds registered Guernsey cattle and owns one cow that has a butter record of eighteen pounds a week. Mr. Stewart makes a success of all of his undertakings and during 1909 he put up 100 acres of hay and grain. Like his father and

as was his grandfather, he is a Republican, and he belongs to the Cross Roads United Presbyterian Church. He was married in November, 1899, to Miss Mary Marquis, a daughter of John Marquis, of Burgettstown, Pa. They have five children: Carl, Etta, Mabel, Wilda and Glenn Ross.

Jacob M. Stewart married for his second wife, Lizzie J. Grounds, daughter of John and Jemima (Buchanan) Grounds, natives and old and substantial people of Washington County. The father of Mrs. Stewart was one of the most venerable residents at the time of his death, being then ninety years of age.

JOHN NOLDER,\* oil producer, with an interest in over 100 wells located in Ohio, West Virginia and Pennsylvania, is a member of the S. M. Adams Post, No. 330, Grand Army of the Republic, at McDonald, Pa., being a veteran of the Civil War, and at present quartermaster of his post. He was born in Armstrong County, Pa., February 12, 1843, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Nelson) Nolder.

The father of Mr. Nolder never saw his son, dying shortly before the babe was born. Later, Mrs. Nolder married Isaac Gray and to this second marriage seven children were born: William, James, Samuel, Martha, Mary, Lucetta and Priscilla.

John Nolder's educational opportunities were confined to attendance at the district school. He worked for one year as a farmer and for three years in a grist mill. He then found employment in the salt works, and later in the coal mines and after that tried a season on a canal boat, at all times keeping busy but not being able to save much money. In 1861 he enlisted in Co. G, 11th Pa. Vol. Inf., and subsequently veteranized and remained in the service until he was honorably discharged at Pittsburgh, Pa., May 22, 1865. His military record reflects credit on him and has made him eligible to almost all the official positions in the Grand Army Post, to which he has belonged for a number of years. Following his army service he was engaged in different kinds of work until 1871, when he entered the oil business and has met with much success in this line.

Mr. Nolder was married in April, 1867, to Barbara Eachler, who was born in Germany and died at McDonald, September 3, 1905. She was the mother of the following children: Mary, who married R. D. White; Emma, who married Robert Johnston; Carrie, who married Parks Schrengost; and William P. Mr. Nolder married secondly Juliet Pierce, who died June 9, 1908. Mr. Nolder and family attend the Presbyterian Church. In politics he is a Republican.

J. C. LUYTEN,\* postmaster at Westland, Pa., and manager of the Federal Supply store at this point, was

born in Belgium, January 12, 1882. His father, Amiel Luyten, died in 1898, and was interred in the Catholic Cemetery at McDonald. The mother resides at Cecil, Pa., and all five of the children live in the United States.

J. C. Luyten was ten years old when he accompanied his parents to America and was only sixteen when his father died. He is to a large degree a self-made man, having had but few of the early advantages that he hopes to secure for his own children. He attended the district school at Moon Run and later took a course with the Scranton Correspondence School and has been engaged in business continuously ever since. After his marriage he became manager of a store at Bethel, where he was also postmaster. He came from there August 14, 1907, to Westland and took charge of the Federal Supply Company store, being appointed postmaster here. In politics he is a Republican and is now serving in his first term as a school director. Fraternally he is an Elk and belongs to the lodge of Moose at Carnegie.

Mr. Luyten was married December 26, 1903, to Miss Rachel Briss, and they have two daughters, Blanche and Helen. Mr. Luyten and wife are Catholics and attend the churches at McDonald and Cecil. Although Mr. Luyten has an affection for his native land, the larger part of his life has been spent in America and he has absorbed American ideas and identified himself with American interests. He is an able business man and a representative citizen.

JOHN Y. McCLAIN, who is engaged in general contracting, has been a resident of Washington, Pennsylvania for the past 23 years, and was born in Duncansville, Washington County, Pa., in 1859. He is a son of William and Hannah (Yant) McClain, the former a native of Ireland, who emigrated to this country when a boy with his parents, who located for a time at Philadelphia. He was a shoemaker by trade, and when about fifteen years of age came to Washington County, where for many years he worked at his trade, but spent his later years on a farm, where he died in 1907, aged eighty-five years. In politics he was an old line Whig and later a Republican. He married Hannah Yant, who died when our subject was a baby, and was a daughter of Abraham Yant, who was one of the pioneers of Washington County.

John Y. McClain was reared in Nottingham Township and educated in the schools there, early in life learning the carpenter trade, at which he has worked continuously since that time, carrying on general contracting for the past five years.

In 1886, Mr. McClain married Flora M. Barr, who died August 30, 1909, and was buried in Washington Cemetery, September 1, 1909. She was reared in Somerset Township, and was a daughter of Robert and Mar-

garet Barr, old settlers of Washington County. Mr. and Mrs. McClain had three children: Olive M., Ellen M. and Boyd L. The family are members of the First United Presbyterian Church of Washington. Mr. McClain has always taken an active interest in politics and has held various offices in the borough. He is a member of the Carpenters' Union and in 1902 was a delegate to the National Convention held at Atlanta, Ga., and is also affiliated with the I. O. O. F. lodge and Encampment, and the Heptasophs, in all of which he has held office.

JAMES ALVIN RABE,\* who is proprietor of an undertaking and furniture establishment at Donora, Pa., was born March 25, 1874, on a farm near Donora, a son of Hiram and Catherine (Frederick) Rabe.

Hiram Rabe was born in Washington County, Pa., where he spent his entire active career engaged in agriculture. His marriage with Catherine Frederick, resulted in the birth of the following children: Elma, who married Stephen Tucker, both being now deceased; Anna, who is the wife of William Blackenbuhler; William; David; James; Alvin, our subject; and Virginia, who died in infancy. Mrs. Rabe died about 1876, and he formed a second union with Melinda Tegarden, after which he removed to Monongahela City, where he died in 1899. His second wife died about 1895.

James Alvin Rabe attended the school in Carroll Township, and assisted in the work on the parental farm. In 1902 he came to Donora, where he entered the employ of Earnest Sturgess, an undertaker and furniture dealer, with whom he remained two years. On May 1, 1905, after receiving a diploma from the Pennsylvania School of Embalming, he purchased his present establishment from Mr. Sturgess. Mr. Rabe is a man of public spirit and enterprise and is recognized as one of the leading business men of Donora. His residence and place of business are both located on the corner of Sixth and Thompson streets. He belongs fraternally to the Odd Fellows, the Jr. O. U. A. M.; and the Loyal Order of Moose. In 1903 he was united in marriage with Dora Coulter, who is a daughter of Robert Coulter.

LESLIE CAMPBELL,\* senior member of the Leslie Campbell Clothing Company of Charleroi, Pa., has been engaged in the clothing business at his present location at various times since 1901, the business having previously been carried on under the firm name of Campbell & Atkins. He was born December 26, 1860, at West Columbia, now known as Donora, Pa., and is a son of Robert and Sarah J. (Baldwin) Campbell, well known farmers of Carroll Township, the former of whom was a native of eastern Pennsylvania, and the latter of Washington County.



Leslie Campbell was reared and received a common school education at West Columbia, and when a young man worked as a fireman on the Pennsylvania R. R. until injured in a wreck, which incapacitated him from work for a period of eight months. Upon recovering from his injuries, he clerked in William McGregor's store at Monongahela City for ten years, then went to Pittsburg for a short time, after which he returned to West Columbia, where he opened a clothing store and served as postmaster, the office being known as Westcoe. In 1897 he came to Charleroi and clerked for the Sandefeld Clothing Company for several years. He then established his present business, the firm having been previously known as Campbell & Atkins, but now as the Leslie Campbell Clothing Company; it commands an extensive and lucrative patronage throughout this locality.

Mr. Campbell was united in marriage with Martha J. Brawdy, a daughter of Aaron Brawdy, and they have one daughter, Sarah Dorothy Campbell. Mr. Campbell is fraternally connected with the Elks.

SAMUEL D. JONES,\* a highly esteemed resident of Mt. Pleasant Township, Washington County, where he is engaged in cultivating a fine farm of 112 acres, was born at Midway, Pa., April 11, 1861, and is a son of Samuel and Nancy (Aiken) Jones, who were farming people of Washington County. Samuel Jones and his wife were members of the United Presbyterian Church, and both are now deceased, being buried at Midway. They had two children, Samuel D. and Frank W., the latter of whom is deceased.

Samuel D. Jones attended the common schools of the vicinity of Midway, and at the age of seventeen years, when his father died, he was compelled to leave school to take charge of the home farm, which he continued to operate until 1893, at which time he located in McDonald and engaged in the hardware business. He continued in that line until June 16, 1909, when he resumed farming and has been carrying on agricultural operations to the present time. In addition to his excellent farming property, he owns considerable real estate in McDonald, where he was prominent in Democratic politics, serving three terms in the town Council. He and his wife are members of the First United Presbyterian Church at McDonald.

In 1889 Mr. Jones married Miss Belle Smith, a daughter of William Smith. She died in 1893, leaving three children, Howard, Lula and Frank. In 1897 Mr. Jones married Ella Adams, daughter of Thomas and Susan Adams, and they have had one daughter, Ethel.

R. C. MOUNTSER,\* an extensive dealer in grain, hay, feed and builders' supplies, whose warehouses are located at No. 300-318 McKean avenue, Charleroi, was

born July 2, 1879, in Belle Vernon, Fayette County, Pa., and is a son of Augustine and Althea (Demain) Mountser.

Augustine Mountser was born in England and when a lad of ten years came to this country with an uncle, who located on a farm in Westmoreland County, Pa., and by whom he was reared to maturity. He was married to Althea Demain, who was born and reared in Belle Vernon, Fayette County, after which he located at Gibsonton for a time. He subsequently moved to Lock 4, now North Charleroi, where he conducted a brick yard for three years. In 1892 he came to Charleroi and established the feed and grain business which is now under the management of his son, the subject of this sketch. Mr. and Mrs. Mountser are still residents of Charleroi.

R. C. Mountser was about ten years of age when his parents removed to Lock 4, Washington County, from Belle Vernon, and three years later came to Charleroi, where he was reared and has since continued to reside. Mr. Mountser first engaged in the grain and feed business in 1892 with his father, after the retirement of whom, he formed a partnership with H. L. Piersol, with whom he was associated until 1904, since which time he has been sole owner of the business. Mr. Mountser employs six men in his warehouses, and in connection with grain, feed and builders' supplies, carries on, in partnership with W. E. Porter, a wholesale flour department, jobbing the Golden Crescent and Seal brands, manufactured in Minnesota.

Mr. Mountser was united in marriage with Elizabeth Miller, a daughter of Peter Miller, and they have one daughter, Virginia Mountser. Mr. Mountser is affiliated with the Masonic order of Charleroi.

ROBERT COWDEN, SR.,\* a retired farmer, owning 400 acres of fine land situated partly in Mt. Pleasant and partly in Chartiers townships, resides about three miles southeast of Canonsburg, Pa. He is a member of one of the old pioneer families of Washington County and was born on his present farm, November 10, 1835. His father was John and his grandfather was also a John Cowden.

Grandfather John Cowden, who was born near Carlisle, Pa., married a Miss Sloan. He died after coming to Washington County with his wife, their trip over the Alleghany Mountains being made by following a blazed trail.

John Cowden, father of Robert, was born in Mt. Pleasant Township, Washington County. He married Mary Kelso, a daughter of Mark Kelso, and they had eight children, namely: Elizabeth, who died in 1842; Joseph, who died in 1908; Mark; Margaret Ann, who is deceased; Jane and John, both of whom are deceased; Robert; and Mary, deceased, who was the wife of Robert Welch. John



Cowden died in 1855, at that time owning 260 acres of land; his wife survived but a few years. They were well known people in their neighborhood and were among the faithful members of the Seceder Church. Their burial was in the cemetery at Hickory. In politics John Cowden was a Whig.

Robert Cowden attended the district schools in Mt. Pleasant Township when his services could be spared from the home farm, which estate he later inherited. He acquired other property and now pays taxes on 400 acres. He is a stockholder in the Houstonville National Bank. While always a good citizen and interested in all that concerns the development and good name of his township, Mr. Cowden has never been willing to accept any office except that of school director. In politics he is a Republican.

Mr. Cowden was first married to Miss Margaret Allison, a daughter of Samuel and Mary Allison, and five children were born to this union, namely: John D., who is now deceased; Elizabeth, who married Robert Smith, and lives at Washington, Pa.; Margaret, who resides at home; Robert, who married Viola Hickman, and resides in Harrison County, Ohio; and Joseph. Mr. Cowden married secondly Miss Margaret McDonald, a daughter of John and Margaret McDonald, of Beaver County, and they have one son, Donald M. They are members of the United Presbyterian Church.

D. F. CONNER, owner and proprietor of a large grocery business at McDonald, Pa., is one of the borough's enterprising citizens and has been identified with business interests here since 1901. He was born at Corry, Pa., December 24, 1874, and is a son of Daniel and Margaret (Madigan) Conner. The parents of Mr. Conner were of Irish descent. They both died at Corry, Pa., where the father was engaged in a contracting business. The family contained four children: Jerry, D. F., John and Catherine Mary.

D. F. Conner attended the public schools of Corry until he was sixteen years of age, after which he learned the butchering business and followed it for eleven years, owning his own shop. After selling out at Corry, in 1901, he came to McDonald, where he conducted a grocery store for three years and then bought the Bastian Hotel, changing the name to the Commercial Hotel and admitting Ben Frankle as a partner. They continued together for six years. In the spring of 1909, Mr. Conner sold his hotel interest to his partner and resumed merchandising. He has recently completed a substantial two-story brick block, the two lower commodious rooms being for store purposes and the second floor utilized as an opera house. This structure is a credit to the borough, adding greatly to the business appearance of the busiest section of the place.

On October 11, 1907, Mr. Conner was married to Mrs. Mary McNerney, whose maiden name was Mary McDonald. She has two brothers and two sisters, namely: John; Wyne, who is the wife of Patrick Lyden; Frank; and Bee, who is the wife of Joseph Maloney. By her first marriage with James McNerney, she had two children, Freda and James McNerney. Mr. and Mrs. Conner are members of the Catholic Church at McDonald. He is a Republican.

KERFOOT W. DALY,\* cashier of the Bank of Charleroi, with which he has been identified since January 24, 1898, is one of the rising men of the younger generation, who will doubtless attain considerable prominence in the banking business of Pennsylvania. He was born April 24, 1874, at Gibsonton, Westmoreland County, Pa., and is the youngest son of Thomas L. and Carrie W. (Wilson) Daly.

Kerfoot W. Daly was reared at Gibsonton, and after a preliminary education received from a governess, pursued a course of studies at Trinity Hall, Washington, Pa. He has been a resident of Charleroi since 1898, when he accepted a position as assistant cashier of the Bank of Charleroi, which was opened for business January 24, 1898. Since 1900 he has been cashier of the bank, of which his father, Thomas L. Daly, is president; and John C. McKean, vice president.

Mr. Daly was united in marriage with Mary Elizabeth Thompson, a daughter of John Thompson, of Finleyville, Pa., and they have one daughter, Mary Violet. Mr. Daly is a director in the Monongahela Trust Company of Monongahela City, and is treasurer of the West Side Street Railway Company at Charleroi. He is treasurer of the Charleroi Lodge No. 615, F. & A. M., past exalted ruler of Charleroi Lodge No. 497, B. P. O. E., and is a member and vestryman of the St. Mary's Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM S. THOMPSON,\* for many years a highly respected citizen and successful farmer of Mt. Pleasant Township, was born in this township February 22, 1851, a member of a family that was established here in 1812 by his grandfather, Allen Thompson. His parents were Allen and Mary Jane (Griffith) Thompson.

William S. Thompson was educated in the McNary district school in Chartiers Township, and afterward devoted his life to agricultural pursuits. After his marriage, in 1878, he lived in Chartiers Township until 1880, when he bought eighty-two acres of land in Mt. Pleasant Township, which he greatly improved with new buildings. His father died in 1853 in Cecil Township, leaving three children: Nancy M., wife of James Kerr, of Chartiers Township; William S.; and Martha Elizabeth, wife of Hamilton Crawford, of North Strabane Town-





THOMAS F. PICKETT



ship. The mother then returned to Chartiers Township, where she had been born in June, 1827, a daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Boone) Griffith, and there she subsequently married William Hays, and died in April, 1881. The parents were members of the Miller's Run Presbyterian Church.

In 1878 William S. Thompson married Miss Mattie Henry, a native of Cecil Township, Washington County, and a daughter of Samuel and Martha (McConnell) Henry. Mrs. Thompson died in 1883, survived by two children, Lizzie M. and Mattie Henry. In 1885, Mr. Thompson was again married to Miss Belle Barnett, a daughter of Ephraim Barnett, the latter of whom died in Chartiers Township in 1876. Two sons were born to this union, Boyd B. and George Allen, the former of whom took charge of the farm following the death of his father, which occurred December 29, 1898. He was an elder in the Miller's Run Presbyterian Church. His life was one of uprightness and he was valued by all who knew him for his sterling qualities. He was identified with the Republican party, but never sought public office.

THOMAS F. PICKETT, superintendent of the Hazel-Atlas Glass Company, one of Washington's important business concerns, with which he has been identified for twenty-two years, was born at Washington, Pa., in July, 1861, and is a son of John and Lenora (O'Leary) Pickett.

John Pickett was born in County Clare, Ireland, and in 1852 he emigrated and came to Washington, Pa. He secured work by the day with what is now the B. & O. Railroad and soon proved his value to his employers. Through his kindness of heart, however, he lost his position, the facts being that when the first engine used on the construction work here was left in his charge when it was run on a side track, he was ordered to harbor no tramps within its warm interior. This was during the panic of 1877, when many people were forced out of employment and many also were but poorly provided to withstand the rigors of the winter. When these people, on their way to other sections, came upon Mr. Pickett's engine, they had little difficulty in persuading him to give a night's shelter. This was creditable to him as a man, but was clearly against orders and when the company found it out, he was discharged. Nevertheless he prospered, later was elected and served for some years as street commissioner, and after retiring from that office, engaged in contracting. At Washington he met and married Miss Lenora O'Leary, who was also a native of County Clare, Ireland. She died April 12, 1897, and his death occurred July 5, 1904, and both were interred in the Catholic Cemetery at Washington. They had a large and vigorous family, all of whom sur-

vive, namely: Thomas F.; William, who is a contractor at Washington; Peter and John, both of whom are in the employ of the United States Express Company, the former as a driver and the latter as agent; Michael, who is with the Hazel-Atlas Glass Company; Mary, who is cashier for the United States Express Company at Washington; Julia, who is a teacher in the Third Ward school at Washington; Kate and Margaret, both of whom are at home; Anna, who is a clerk in the Real Estate and Trust Company; and Nellie, who is a teacher in the Washington High School. John Pickett was a staunch Democrat. He was a first cousin of the famous Daniel O'Connor.

Thomas F. Pickett was reared and educated at Washington. His first work was done with the Hayes and Wilson Carriage Company at Washington, after which he was with the firm of Zahniser Bros., at Washington, where he learned the blacksmith trade and in 1887 entered the employ of the Hazel Atlas Glass Company in that capacity. His promotion has been gradual, and step by step he has been advanced until he is now the superintendent of the No. 1 Factory, a very responsible position, but one for which Mr. Pickett's long experience has thoroughly qualified him. In addition he is interested in other prospering enterprises. He has always been more or less active in the public life of the city, many times proving his civic usefulness, and has served as a member of the city Council.

On April 25, 1900, Mr. Pickett was married to Miss Johanna Braden, a member of one of the old families of Washington County, and they have two sons: Thomas F., Jr., and Robert Braden. Mr. Pickett was reared in the Catholic faith. He is a member of the order of Elks and belongs also to the Improved Order of Heptasophs.

CHARLES N. YOHE,\* senior member of the well known firm of Charles N. Yohe & Sons, builders and contractors, of Monongahela City, has been a lifelong resident of this city, where he was born April 15, 1858, son of Michael and Phoebe (McConnel) Yohe. He was reared in Monongahela City, where he attended the common schools, and early in life learned the carpenter's trade with William Coulter, a contractor of this locality, who built the old wooden bridge here. After remaining in Mr. Coulter's employ for several years, he became superintendent of the Yohe Brothers Lumber Company of Monongahela City, which position he held for fifteen years. Then he was for five years superintendent of the River Combine.

In 1902 he formed a partnership with his two sons, Frank and Coulter, and established a general contracting and building business, Frank, having entire charge of the office and architectural work, and our subject and

Coulter having charge of the construction work. The firm also deals extensively in real estate, building houses to sell.

Mr. Yohe was married about 1875 to Ella M. Robinson, a daughter of Joseph and Rebecca (Stewart) Robinson, now deceased, both of whom were residents of Allegheny City, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Yohe became the parents of eleven children, three of whom died in infancy. Those reared to maturity are as follows: Frank, who served in the Spanish-American War with Co. A, 10th Pa. Reg., married Mary Gettings and has three children—Charles, Donald and Paul. Jennie married Howard Stonewood, of Youngstown, Ohio, and has one child, Helen. Charles died aged twenty years. Coulter married Pearl Carlson and has one son, Carlson G. Gerald married Nora Cramer, has one daughter, Emma. The others are George, Gertrude and Della. Mr. Yohe is a member and trustee of the Lutheran Church and is fraternally affiliated with the Knights of Malta.

AARON VAN NESS,\* who has been identified with the oil industry of Pennsylvania for many years, is lease foreman of the Manufacturers Light & Heat Company of Washington, having charge of the Washington, Bellevue and Canonsburg districts. He was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, in 1833, and when eight years of age came with his parents to Mercer County, Pa., where he was reared and educated, after which he began working in the oil fields of Clarion County, Pa. Since that time, with the exception of eight years spent in the mercantile business at Stoneboro, Pa., he has been prominently identified with the development of oil in Pennsylvania. About the year 1889 he came to Washington, became associated with the Manufacturers Light and Heat Company, and for the past nine years has been lease foreman in charge of the Washington, Bellevue and Canonsburg districts.

Mr. Van Ness was united in marriage with Olive Gibson, of Armstrong County, Pa., and of their union have been born the following children: R. Esther, Fred, Tillie and Merle, all living at home. Mr. Van Ness is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is treasurer and a member of the Board of Stewards. In politics he is an adherent of the Prohibitionist party.

E. W. HASTINGS,\* assistant secretary and treasurer of the Charleroi Savings and Trust Company, with which he has been identified since its organization July 1, 1901, was born January 17, 1870, in Brookville, Jefferson County, Pa., and is a son of Barton Thomas and Mary A. (McCrea) Hastings. The father of our subject was a prominent business man of Brookville, where his death occurred January 17, 1900, at the age of seventy-eight

years, during the first year of his retirement from business activities. His wife died August 22, 1899, after fifty-four years of wedded life, and they reared a family of ten children, all of whom are still living.

E. W. Hastings was the youngest of the children born to his parents, and was reared in Brookville, where he attended the common schools, and graduated from the high school with the Class of 1888. On May 1, 1899, he entered the service of the Allegheny Railroad at Oil City, Pa., as clerk of the Maintenance of Way Department; after a period of three months, the works were removed to Verona, Pa., where he continued in the same capacity for some time, and was finally promoted to the office of chief clerk of the same department, a position he resigned July 1, 1901, to accept his present one as assistant secretary and treasurer of the Charleroi Savings and Trust Company.

Mr. Hastings is affiliated with the Elks of Charleroi and the Knights of Pythias of Verona. His religious connection is with the First Presbyterian Church of Charleroi.

BOYD B. THOMPSON,\* one of Mt. Pleasant Township's enterprising and successful young farmers, carries on a mixed line of agriculture on the homestead estate, consisting of eighty-two acres of valuable land, situated three miles southeast of Hickory. He was born on this farm October 21, 1887 and is a son of William S. and Arbella (Barnett) Thompson.

The father of Mr. Thompson died December 29, 1898. He was a highly respected resident of this section for many years and of Washington County, his entire life. On January 8, 1885, he married Arbella Barnett, who is a daughter of Ephraim and Sarah (Williard) Barnett. Two sons were born to them, Boyd B. and George Allen.

After completing the high school course in Mt. Pleasant Township, Boyd B. Thompson assumed the management of the farm, having been very helpful to his mother ever since the death of his father. The substantial barn on the place the father had completed before he was taken sick, but the repairing of the house and other improving was done by Mr. Thompson and his mother. The coal has all been sold to the Pittsburgh Coal Company and tests have also been made for oil and gas. Mr. Thompson is thorough in his methods and believes in constant improvement. He keeps about thirty sheep over the winter. In politics he is a Republican. With his mother he attends the Presbyterian Church at McDonald.

MINOR H. DAY, M. D.,\* who has been engaged in the practice of medicine at Donora, Pa., since December, 1902, was born on his father's farm in Morris Township,



this county, February 28, 1876. He is a son of LeRoy W. and Miranda B. Day and a grandson of Ford Day, who was a native of Washington County, Pa.

LeRoy W. Day, who was born in Washington County, spent his entire active career engaged in agriculture on a farm in Morris Township, and is now living in retirement in the borough of Washington. His wife, Miranda B. Day, who died October 19, 1907, came of one of the old and highly esteemed families of this county. The following children were born to them: Charles, Ellsworth, Edward S., Lemuel C., Howard, Hilliard D., Minor Harold (our subject), and one that died in infancy.

Minor H. Day spent his early boyhood days on his father's farm in Morris Township, attending the district schools until sixteen years of age. He then came with his parents to Washington, where he took a preparatory course at the Washington-Jefferson College, after which he spent two years at the University of Nebraska. He then farmed and taught school for two years. In 1898 he entered the medical department of the Northwestern University at Chicago, from which he graduated with the Class of 1902. After spending one year in the hospital at McKeesport, Pa., in December, 1902, he located in his present offices in the First National Bank building at Donora, where he has since been successfully engaged in the practice of medicine. Dr. Day is a member of the Washington County Medical Society, the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, the American Medical Association and of the B. P. O. E. at Monessen, Pa.

On June 3, 1903, Dr. Day was united in marriage with Laura Gene Mechling, a daughter of Albert Mechling, of West Sunbury, Pa. Dr. and Mrs. Day reside in a commodious home on Thompson avenue.

AARON THEODORE LINN,\* senior member of the firm of A. T. Linn & Sons, who operate on an extensive scale, a floral establishment and green houses at Allenwood, a suburb of Charleroi, resides on a tract of six acres, and also owns a farm of 150 acres in Peters Township, Washington County, Pa. He was born October 12, 1850, on a farm in Peters Township, a son of Lewis and Margaret Jane (Sheets) Linn.

Lewis Linn was born on a farm in Union Township, Washington County, where his father, Aaron Linn, a native of New Jersey, settled when a young man. The latter died at the age of seventy-five years on his farm near Mingo Church. Lewis Linn always followed farming throughout his active career, and after his marriage moved to a farm in Peters Township, where he resided until late in life, when he located at Finleyville, where he died at the age of sixty-eight years. He is survived by his widow, who lives with her son, the subject of this sketch, and is now in her eighty-third year. She was

in maiden life Margaret Jane Sheets, a native of Washington County, and a daughter of James Sheets.

Aaron T. Linn was practically reared on the farm in Peters Township, although nine years of his boyhood were spent on the present site of the Fair Grounds at Canonsburg, Pa. After his marriage he rented and located on a farm in Union Township, where he followed farming three years, then bought and located on his farm of 150 acres in Peters Township, which is now being farmed by his son, L. C. Linn. He spent one year with the Washington Floral Company at Washington, Pa., and in June, 1906, went to Finleyville, where he built the green houses of the Finleyville Floral Company, of which he was the organizer, and of which he is still secretary and treasurer. December 15, 1908, he came to Allenwood and purchased from T. E. Allen his present tract of six acres and built his green houses, which are all heated by steam, and contain 21,000 square feet of glass. Here in partnership with his two sons, Robert E. and John F., he carries on a wholesale and retail business, and caters to funeral work extensively, carrying over \$1,000 worth of stock for set floral pieces. Mr. Linn is a Democrat in politics and was the Democratic candidate for sheriff at the time Parker ran for President, and although defeated, polled more votes in Washington County than Parker did. He served six years as a member of the Peters Township school board, and was for three years president of that body, and three years secretary. He is fraternally a member of the Patrons of Husbandry and is Overseer of the Pomona Grange of Washington County.

Mr. Linn was united in marriage with Louisa Sophia Mollenhauer, a daughter of Ernest Mollenhauer, and they reared a family of eleven children: Minnie Jane (Mrs. Sickmann); Henrietta Belle (Mrs. Fawcett); Maggie May (Mrs. Phamman); Mary Louise, and Lewis Ernest, twins; Henry Cleveland; Nancie, who teaches in the schools of Somerset Township; Robert M.; Pearl C.; John Frederick; and Helen Linn.

HON. JOHN F. BUDKE,\* a leading manufacturer of Canonsburg and ex-State Senator of Washington County, Pa., was born in Ohio County, W. Va., November 22, 1852, and is a son of William A. and Sophia Budke. The family is of German extraction.

The history of a successful man is always more or less interesting and it is particularly so, when, as in the case of Mr. Budke, success has come through his own efforts. He had but few early advantages. Leaving school when fourteen years of age, with but a rudimentary education, he was put to manufacturing powder kegs, and as he acquired a little capital, he continued in this line up to 1885, by which time he had become the manager of the Budke Stamping Company. This com-



pany sold out to the Canonsburg Iron and Steel Company, of which he then became general manager. In 1900 this latter company sold its interests to the American Tin Plate Company, and in 1902, with his associates, Mr. Budke organized the Parkersburg Iron and Steel Company, building a plant at Parkersburg, W. Va. He was vice president and general manager of this company for one year. In 1904 he organized the Canonsburg Steel and Iron Company, with works at Canonsburg and has been president of this organization ever since and is vice president and a director of the Parkersburg Steel and Iron Company, besides having other interests. He was a pioneer in the Washington County gas fields. The Canonsburg Steel and Iron Company put down the first gas well in August, 1905, on the mill property; the second well was drilled on the farm of W. S. White, one-quarter mile north of the mill and it had a very heavy pressure. Mr. Budke is manager of the Canonsburg Light and Fuel Company, which supplies Canonsburg and Morgantown with gas. The other officers of this company are: Charles Myer, president; H. S. Duncan, vice president; and Lewis Myer, of Pittsburg, treasurer.

For a quarter of a century Mr. Budke has been active in both county and State politics. He is a staunch Republican and cast his first presidential vote for Hon. James A. Garfield. From 1900 to 1903 he was a member of the Pennsylvania State Senate, representing the district made up of Washington, Lawrence and Beaver Counties, proving a well qualified statesman and making a record at Harrisburg that reflects honor on both himself and his constituents.

Senator Budke is one of Washington County's foremost citizens. His business life has been mainly given to the manufacture of sheet iron. He has been a resident of Canonsburg for some twenty-six years and in 1896 he erected his handsome residence, one of the most attractive in the city. He was reared in the Lutheran faith. He is identified with numerous organizations as every public man must be, but is particularly active in Masonry, belonging to Chartiers Lodge, F. & A. M., at Canonsburg and Chartiers Commandery and Washington Chapter.

In 1879 Senator Budke was married to Miss Mary H. Harrison, a daughter of Joseph Harrison, of Pittsburg, and they have had six children, namely: Frank W., who has charge of the Budke Stamping Works; Bernice B., who is the wife of Dr. John R. McCurdy, of Pittsburg, and has one son, John R.; Shirley, who is at school in Pittsburg; John F., Jr., a student at Canonsburg; and two who died in infancy.

GEORGE R. AITKEN, superintendent of factories Nos. 2 and 3, of the Highland Glass Company's plant, at

Washington, Pa., was born in England, January 17, 1857, and is not only a practical and experienced glass worker but is also an expert, and thus very thoroughly qualified for the important position he fills.

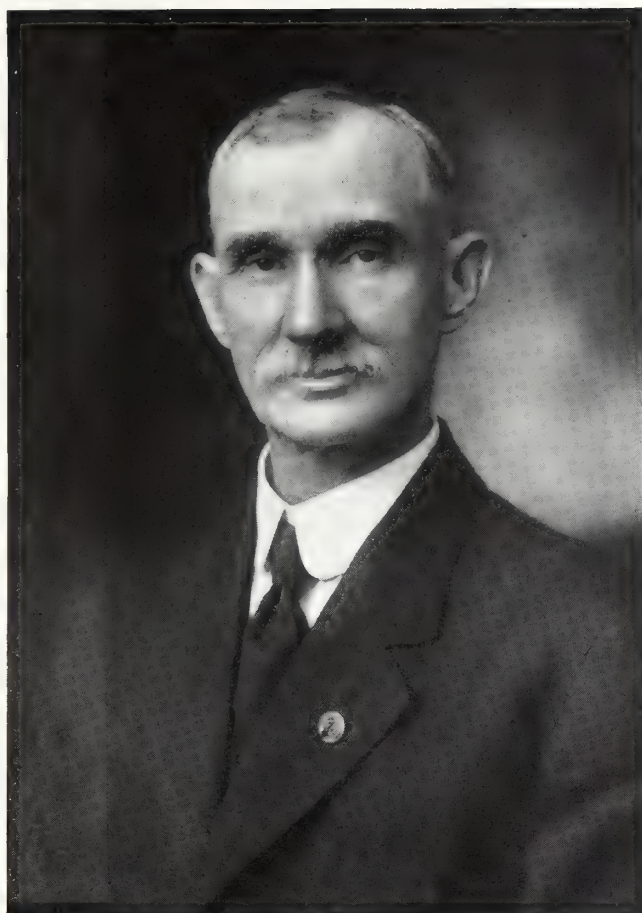
Mr. Aitken was fourteen years and a half old when he came to America and in a surprisingly short period of time was at work as a water boy in a glass factory at La Salle, Ill. He continued there until 1876, when he went to Ottawa, still connected with the glass business and worked in the glass factory there until 1882. In 1883 he accepted a position with the Land and Improvement Company of Wyoming, but in the following year returned to Ottawa and became superintendent of the United Glass Company, at Streeter, where he remained until he entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Plate Glass Company at Irwin, Pa. Three years later he went to Latrobe, Pa., where he was identified with the Davis Glass Company for two and a half years and then became expert for H. L. Dixon, for three years, after which he was engaged as developer of pressed prism plate glass at Morgantown, W. Va., under the Wadsworth patents, and remained there for two years. From that company he came to Washington as manager of the Highland factories.

On June 28, 1880, Mr. Aitken was married to Miss Margaret Farrell, of Ottawa, Ill., a member of an important pioneer family of that section. They have four children, namely: Mabel Ann, who is the wife of John Schlicht, of Johnstown, Pa.; and Margaret, Loretta R. and George A., all residing at home. Mr. Aitken and family are members of the Catholic Church. He is identified with the fraternal order of Elks.

HARRY W. DENNY,\* assistant cashier of the Farmers National Bank of Hickory, Pa., was born in Cecil Township, Washington County, Pa., July 22, 1868, and is a son of Wilson T. and Margaret (Tidball) Denny.

Wilson T. Denny was born in Cecil Township, Washington County, September 11, 1843, and was a son of Josiah and a grandson of William and Elizabeth Denny. The grandparents came in 1790 from Eastern Pennsylvania to Washington County, where both died. William Denny was a soldier in the Revolutionary War.

Josiah Denny, grandfather of Harry W., was born June 16, 1798, in Washington County, and died in Cecil Township April 1, 1856. He married Jane Simcox, who was also a native of Washington County. She was born in 1798 and died in 1868. Their children were as follows: William W., who was a physician at Pittsburg, and died in March, 1868; Joseph, who lives in Noble County, Ohio; Mary, who died in 1883 at Cumberland, Ohio, and was the wife of William H. McClay; Martha Jane, who is the wife of Hugh Liggitt, of Maskingum County, Ohio; John A., who resides at Canonsburg, Pa.; and



GEORGE R. AITKEN





Wilson T. Josiah Denny and wife were members of the Presbyterian Church at Miller's Run.

Wilson T. Denny, father of Harry W., attended the district schools near his father's farm in boyhood, and then gave his attention to the cultivation of the home farm in Cecil Township until the fall of 1871. After his marriage he erected a substantial residence and a barn. On the latter being burned, he erected a new one. His farm contained seventy-five acres of well cultivated land. In 1871 he embarked in the mercantile business at Burgettstown, which he continued until 1876, when he returned to the farm, where his long and useful life closed October 21, 1908. Politically a Republican, he accepted no public office except that of school director, in which he served two terms. He was a stockholder in the Citizens Trust Company of Canonsburg. He was married February 27, 1866, to Margaret Tidball, born December 24, 1845, a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Nicholson) Tidball, of Robinson Township. William Tidball survived until May 12, 1884, but his wife passed away November 10, 1849. Mrs. Denny resides at Hickory. Both she and her husband were members of the United Presbyterian Church at Venice. They had four children—Harry W., William W., Eva Jane and Laura M.

Harry W. Denny was educated in the public schools of Cecil Township, Jefferson Academy at Canonsburg and the McDonald Academy. Impaired health caused him to return to the out-door life on the farm, which proved the medicine he required and he remained in Cecil Township until his marriage, when he settled at Hickory and in April, 1906, became assistant cashier of the Farmers National Bank. He has other financial interests besides being a stockholder in this bank, also owning stock in the Citizens' Trust Company of Canonsburg. He is a staunch Republican and has been more or less active in public matters and served ten years as auditor of Cecil Township.

On November 21, 1907, Mr. Denny was married to Miss Ida E. Dinsmore, a daughter of J. R. Dinsmore, and they have one son, Jay McClay. Mr. and Mrs. Denny belong to the United Presbyterian Church at Hickory.

JOHN A. HUNTER,\* a venerable citizen of McDonald, where for forty years he has been engaged in carpentering and contracting, was born January 19, 1836, in Cecil Township, Washington County, Pa., and is a son of John and Nancy (Gear) Hunter, and grandson of Robert and Elizabeth Hunter.

John Hunter, the father, followed agricultural pursuits all of his life in Cecil Township, where both he and his wife are buried. They were members of the Covenant Church, and in political matters he was a Democrat. John and Nancy Hunter had these children: Elizabeth, Robert and George, who are deceased, (the

latter from disease contracted while serving in the Federal army during the Civil War); John A.; Mary, deceased, who was the wife of W. L. Smith; Joseph, who also died from the effects of army life; and James, Nancy Jane and William.

John A. Hunter attended the common schools of Cecil Township until he reached the age of fourteen years and then engaged in farming with his father, an occupation which he followed until reaching his twenty-fifth year, when he learned the carpenter's trade. In 1870 he came to McDonald, and since that time has been actively engaged in working at his trade, but during the last year has been retired somewhat from business activity. He has erected some of the largest and most substantial structures in McDonald, including the fine brick First United Presbyterian Church building, of which church he and his wife are members, and he is well known and highly esteemed throughout this part of the county. In his political views he is a Republican, but he has never sought nor cared for public office. He is the owner of considerable valuable McDonald real estate.

On July 4, 1861, Mr. Hunter was married to Martha Ann Harper, the eldest daughter of William and Mary Ann (Lindsay) Harper, whose other children were: David, who is deceased; Mary, widow of Robert Hood; Tamer, deceased; Wilson; and Joseph and Malissa, deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Hunter have had two children: Ada C., deceased, who was the wife of E. B. McNary; and W. J., who married Margaret Sturgeon, by whom he has had one son, William John Sturgeon, born November 7, 1902.

BARTLEY McMANUS,\* proprietor of Hotel Indiana at Donora, Pa., who has been a resident here since April 1, 1901, was born June 15, 1863, in Scotland and is a son of Bartley and Alice (Hollowood) McManus, both natives of Ireland.

Bartley McManus, Sr., was reared in Ireland and when a young man went to Scotland, where he engaged in mining. He there married Alice Hollowood, who also left Ireland at an early age. They were the parents of eight children, all of whom were born in Scotland—John; James, deceased; Alice, deceased; Bartley, subject of this sketch; Patrick; Sarah, who is the wife of Thomas Woods; Peter and Thomas. Bartley McManus later in life came to America, locating at Webster, Pa., where he worked in the mines until the time of his death in February, 1885. His wife died in 1907.

Bartley McManus, Jr., came to this country at the age of sixteen years, his parents and family coming over later. He first located along the Monongahela River, where he followed coal mining. In 1901 he came to Donora and opened the Hotel McManus, located on the corner of Fourth and Thompson streets, which he con-

duced successfully for three years, when he sold to Daniel Shoemaker, who is the present proprietor. The following year he purchased from Cunningham and Reidenour, the Indiana House, which contains forty bedrooms and is located on the corner of Sixth and Meldon streets.

March 10, 1885, Mr. McManus married Sally Ledbeater, of Coal Center, who is a daughter of Abe Ledbeater, who served in the Civil War. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. McManus: Bartley, who married Nora Schocknem; Elizabeth, who married Clarence Foster; Thomas; Alice, who married M. O'Heare; Abe; Patrick; Emmett; Joseph; Setta and Margaret. Mr. McManus is fraternally a B. P. O. E., F. O. E. and an A. O. H. He is a Republican, politically, and holds membership with the Catholic Church.

W. J. COULSON,\* one of the substantial citizens of Washington County and for the past two years of Washington, residing at No. 247 North avenue, was born on his father's farm in Buffalo Township, Washington County, Pa., four miles west of Washington, in 1859, and is a son of Elijah E. and Charlotte (Warrick) Coulson.

Coulson is a good old English name and from England came the great-grandfather, with his two brothers, they being among the first permanent settlers in Washington County. Elijah E. Coulson was born in Buffalo Township, in 1814, a son of John Coulson, and his entire life was passed on the same farm, where he died in 1889. His interests were all of an agricultural nature and for many years he cultivated his lands successfully and raised much stock, making a specialty of sheep. He married Charlotte Warrick, a member of another old county family, and they had two sons born to them: W. J. and E. G., the latter of whom continues to live on the old homestead.

The old Coulson homestead was the chosen home of W. J. Coulson until he was thirty years of age, when he moved to his farm in Amwell Township, where he engaged in farming and stock raising until 1907, when he came to Washington, where he is connected officially with the Washington County Fire Insurance Company. He retains the ownership of a valuable farm of 142 acres, in Amwell Township and is interested financially in other enterprises.

In 1889 Mr. Coulson was married to Miss Margaret Carothers, a daughter of W. B. Carothers, who was born near Taylorstown and is a member of an old and prominent family. Mr. and Mrs. Coulson have three children: William E., Harry M. and Emeline, all of them bright students in the Washington schools. Mr. Coulson and wife are members of the First United Presbyterian Church, of which he is one of the trustees.

THOMAS J. UNDERWOOD,\* cashier of the Peoples Bank of California, Pa., who is also extensively engaged in the real estate and insurance business, is one of the most prominent business men of California. He was born June 20, 1867, at New Eagle, Pa., a son of Joseph and Ellen Underwood. His parents are both natives of England, and the father, who was for some years engaged in the coal business at California, is widely known in the banking circles of Washington County.

Thomas J. Underwood was seven years old when his parents came to California, where he attended the common schools, and at the tender age of eleven years became a laborer in the mines; he continued but a short time, when he accepted a position as a clerk in the "Little Alps" general store, which was operated by Underwood & Coatsworth, and was located on the corner of Water and Union streets, at that time the busiest section of California. There were no railroads here then and the commercial activity of the town was centered around the boat landing at the foot of Union street, and the Little Alps store, where our subject was employed, carried on an extensive and lucrative business. Mr. Underwood remained in the employ of Underwood & Coatsworth for four years, then went to Roscoe, Pa., where he clerked in the Alps store for some time, during his connection with this concern he acquired a knowledge of telegraphy under the preceptorship of Isaac Dawson. When 21 years of age he became a night operator for the Pittsburg & Charleston Railroad at Thompson, which was at that time the only station on the road with night operator services. He was later appointed freight and passenger agent at Charleroi, and remained in the employ of this company eight years, serving in various positions until 1898, when he resigned to accept a position with the California Coal Company as superintendent of the Crescent mine, in which capacity he served until August, 1899. He resigned his position, the company having disposed of their interests to the Monongahela Consolidated Coal & Coke Company. Mr. Underwood has been engaged in the real estate business at California since 1901, when he located in his present commodious office above the Peoples Bank of California, and has been instrumental in closing many of the large real estate deals which have been consummated in California, being especially active in bringing about the Jones and Laughlin purchases on Water street, where he held options on a greater portion of the property which then changed hands. He is a Notary Public, attesting deeds and commercial papers of every description, and is also extensively engaged in the insurance business, representing the best and most reliable companies and covering the entire field of life, fire, casualty, marine and plate glass insurance. Mr. Underwood became cashier of the Peoples Bank of California in De-







ALFRED L. G. DIEVART

cember, 1907, and has been a stockholder and director since its organization April 23, 1900. In fraternal circles Mr. Underwood is a member of the Masonic order, in which he has attained the thirty-second degree.

Mr. Underwood was united in marriage with Etta Qualk, who was reared in Coal Center, and is a daughter of Jacob Qualk, and they have two daughters, Hila M. and Mildred E. The Underwood residence, which is one of the finest in the Monongahela Valley, is beautifully furnished throughout and is located on Wood street, near Fifth, and commands a splendid view of Coal Center, the business portion of California, and the distant bluffs, which tower majestically above the quiet waters of the Monongahela River. The house, which is a two-story building with all modern conveniences, has a frontage of sixty feet, including verandas, and a depth of over sixty-four feet, and the verandas, which are nine feet in depth, extend around three sides of the house, and are approached from the street by stone pavements on an easy grade with short flights of steps. The grounds surrounding the house, cover about four acres of land, are beatifully terraced, the walks are lined with shrubbery and blooming plants, and the shade trees are placed artistically throughout the grounds, the whole presenting a picture that is seldom equaled outside of the larger cities.

ALFRED L. G. DIEVART, proprietor of the Hotel Main, a three-story, buff brick structure containing forty-nine rooms and situated on East Main street, Monongahela City, Pa., is one of the borough's representative business men and most active citizens. He was born at Lodelinsard, Belgium, April 14, 1872, and is a son of Francis and Alice (Schmidt) Dievart.

The paternal grandparents of Mr. Dievart were Francis and Celina Dievart, natives of France, their home being at Abscon in one of the northern provinces. They had the following children: Francis, Henry, Eugenia, Clementine, Edmund and Alfred. For generations the men of this family were painters and decorators, skilled artisans.

Francis Dievart, father of Alfred L. G., was born in France and now resides with his wife, retired, at Monongahela City. A glass-blower by trade, he came alone to the United States in 1880, his wife and children following in 1882. He married Alice Schmidt, who was born in Belgium. One of her grandfathers was Maj. Henry Lambilliot, of the Belgium Army. Her parents were Louis and Onorine Schmidt and the other members of the family beside Mrs. Dievart were: Francis, Emile, Henry, (Melchior), (Zenaid), Arthur, Irma and Ernest. Her father was a famous glass-blower and was imported from Germany to follow that trade in a Belgian factory.

At the time of his death he was the oldest glass-blower in Belgium.

Alfred L. G. Dievart was an infant when his parents took him to France and the family home was at Marpent pres de Monbeuche. He was eleven years old when he accompanied his mother to America and for three years the family lived at Kent, Ohio, and then went on a reservation in South Dakota. Four years later removal was made to Findlay, Ohio, and there Mr. Dievart learned the window glass business, which he followed for eleven years. In the meanwhile he had become proficient in the English language and naturally was equally skilled in the use of his mother tongue, therefore when a cousin, Joseph Fievet, sent for him to assist, in the capacity of interpreter, in a large business contract, he was competent to fill the requirements. Joseph Fievet, a highly skilled architect in the employ of the Goppe et Pagnoule Company, Belgium, was sent to Monongahela City to build a Belgian window glass tank and later was retained to operate the plant and as Mr. Dievart was a glass worker, he entered the employ of this enterprising firm, the Thomas Whiteman Window Glass Company, and continued with them from July 12, 1894, until they installed machines that took the place of hand work. For some time longer Mr. Dievart continued to work in the glass business and before he retired from it he had reached one of the high stations, being a blower of big window glass. He then went to work for the Independent Brewing Company of Pittsburg, where he remained for three years, after which, in April, 1907, he took charge of his present hostelry, which was formerly the McBride Hotel. He is a very popular host and enjoys a large amount of first-class patronage.

Mr. Dievart is one of the following children born to his parents: Louis and Louisa, both of whom died in infancy; Alfred L. G.; Alice, who is now deceased, (was the wife of Jules Collins, also deceased, who was a glass-blower); Laura, who is the wife of John Fenstermaker; Leah, who is the wife of Hector Desgain, a city official at Caney, Kas.; Irma, who is the wife of Aril Pivont, proprietor of a hotel at Hartford City, Ind.; and Clara, who is clerk in a shoe store at Monongahela City. On July 1, 1896, Mr. Dievart was married to Miss Catherine Burke, a daughter of James and Mary Burke. Mrs. Dievart's parents are deceased and their burial was in the Catholic Cemetery at Monongahela City. Her father was a master shearer in a window glass factory. Her brothers and sisters are: William; Julia, who is the wife of Joseph Boyle; Arthur; and Alice, who is the wife of Albert Baker. Mr. and Mrs. Dievart have two children, Mary Gertrude and Francis Joseph. They are members of the Catholic Church and for four years Mr.



Dievart was a member of the committee that had charge of the erection of the present fine church edifice. He is a member in good standing in a number of organizations fraternal in character, belonging to Lodge No. 455, Elks; Lodge No. 532, F. O. E., and T. V. E., all of Monongahela City. He belongs also to the Holy Name Society; to the Pennsylvania State Hotel Men's Association; and is honorary vice president of the Société de Secours Mutuels L'Espoir. This French organization was founded at Charleroi (Pa.) on June 14, 1909, and of its rules precludes all but French-speaking people from membership. Mr. Dievart is identified with the Republican party.

WILLIAM PHENNICIE, ex-deputy sheriff of Washington County, Pa., and proprietor of Hotel Duquesne at Donora, Pa., was born October 7, 1861, at Scalp Level, Cambria County, Pa. He is a son of Eli and Emma (Myers) Phennicie, and comes of a family long established in Western Pennsylvania.

Eli Phennicie was born in Westmoreland County, Pa., as were also his father and grandfather, Stephen and Elijah Phennicie. Eli was a shoemaker for some twenty-four years, then went to work in the coal mines and was killed by falling slate in the fall of 1888, when fifty-two years of age. He served in the Civil War, first enlisting for three months. On March 1, 1862, he re-enlisted and at the time of his discharge at the end of his term, was a member of Co. H, 54th Reg. Pa. Vol., under Capt. McDermott. He married Emma Myers, who was born in Cambria County, Pa., and died in 1903, aged fifty-two years. Of their union were born the following children: William, our subject; Frank; Nettie, who married Gilbert Harvey; John Howard; Robert; Catherine, who died aged sixteen years; Alice, who is the wife of William Murrey; Emma, who married John Watt; Charles, and Nellie, who married William Gipe.

William Phennicie was about eight years of age when his parents moved from Scalp Level to Garret, Somerset County, Pa., and when about twelve years old he entered the mines there. He was subsequently made foreman of the Castleman Coal Company, with which concern he was identified for ten years. In the spring of 1893 he went to Roscoe, Washington County, Pa., and worked in the mines there for a short time. He served as a member of the police force at Roscoe for a time, after which he went to Washington, Pa., where for three years he served as deputy sheriff under Sheriff Cruthers, during which time he also had charge of the jail. He subsequently ran the Stockdale Hotel at Stockdale, Pa., for two years, then was proprietor of the McCormick Hotel at Bentleyville for one year, and in May, 1907, came to Donora and purchased from Ellis Moss the Hotel Duquesne, which contains twenty-two rooms and

is located on First street between McKean and Thompson streets.

Mr. Phennicie was married August 11, 1880, to Anna B. Sheets, who is a daughter of Joseph Sheets, of Somerset County, Pa. Their children are: Joseph F., who was married October 22, 1906, to Laura Reese, and has one child, Joseph F.; Roy, who was married October, 1909, to Bessie Duff; Lula, who married O. M. Fry, and has one son, William; Maud, William and George.

Mr. Phennicie is a member of the Sons of Veterans and is also fraternally affiliated with the I. O. O. F. of Roscoe, the Jr. O. U. A. M. of Roscoe and the order of the Moose at Pittsburg. In politics he is a Republican.

O'DELL ALLISON,\* an enterprising young business man of McDonald, Pa., who is serving as agent for the Tri-State Gas Company, a branch of the Manufacturers Light and Heat Company, was born July 14, 1884, at East Liverpool, Ohio, and is a son of James F. and Rosa R. (Beal) Allison. The parents of O'Dell Allison, who are residents of McDonald, have four children: Harry V.; O'Dell; Clyde, and Grace, who is the wife of Herbert W. Singleton.

O'Dell Allison attended the common schools until he was eighteen years of age, at which time he entered the employ of the Tri-State Gas Company, and he has continued in this firm's employ to the present time, having been promoted from time to time, until he now holds his present responsible position. He has been an active citizen and has been identified with Republican politics, for some years holding civic offices, serving for three years as auditor of McDonald and now being clerk of the borough Council. He and his wife attend the Presbyterian Church.

In July, 1906, Mr. Allison was married to Elizabeth Tait, daughter of George F. and Missouri (Fouts) Tait, residents of Burgettstown, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Tait have three children: Jessie, the wife of Herman Lorenz; Elizabeth (Mrs. Allison) and Hazel. One child, Hope Elizabeth, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Allison December 20, 1908.

WALTER SIMINGTON,\* who successfully carries on agricultural operations on his valuable farm of 225 acres, located in Mt. Pleasant Township, was born on this farm July 17, 1878, a son of Allan Harper and Ellen (McIlvaine) Simington.

His paternal great-grandfather, Peter Simington, was a native of Northampton County, Pa., and about the year 1795 married Margaret McFarren, also a native of that county. In 1810 he and his wife removed to Cherry Valley, Washington County, where in September of the following year he bought 344 acres of the original Cherry tract, on which they subsequently resided. They were



members of the Raccoon Presbyterian Church, Peter Simington being a Whig in politics. Their children were Jennie, John and Isabella. Jennie, born in 1800, became the wife of Samuel Farrar, and died in September, 1882. Her children were John, Robert S., William, Aaron, Samuel L., Julia A., who married John McElroy; and Simanton (Simington).

John Simington, born in 1802, in Northampton County, Pa., accompanied his parents to Cherry Valley in 1810, and was reared and educated in Mt. Pleasant Township. He married a Miss Ramsey and settled on the old home farm in Mt. Pleasant Township, where three daughters were born to him—Margaret, wife of William Campbell, of Midway, Pa.; Isabelle (Mrs. Robert Patterson, of Bolivar, Westmoreland County, Pa.), and Martha Jane, who died young. The mother of these children died soon after the birth of her youngest child, and John Simington subsequently married Eliza Allen, who was born in 1806 in Greene County, Pa., and came to Washington County in childhood with her parents. Of this second marriage was born Allen Harper, the father of the subject of this sketch. Mr. and Mrs. John Simington were members of the Presbyterian Church at Candor, this county, in which he was also a ruling elder for many years. He died in 1871; his wife in 1884.

Allen Harper Simington was born March 16, 1843, in Mt. Pleasant Township. In his boyhood he attended the district schools and assisted in the work on the farm. He was for many years one of the representative men of the township, as well as one of its most prosperous citizens. His ample fortune consisted of farm lands and stock in the Midway National Bank at Midway, Pa. He was a Republican politically and was frequently called upon to serve in local office. He was a member of the school board for two terms and was twice elected judge of elections.

On November 19, 1868, he was united in marriage with Ellen McIlvaine, who was a daughter of Guyan McIlvaine. Her father was born in Somerset Township, this county, in 1792 and passed his early life on the farm. He married Jane Ferguson, of Somerset Township and their children were: Lydia, who married John Phillips, whom she survived; William Greer, who died in 1882 at Memphis, Tenn.; Robert F., residing in Rochester, Beaver County, Pa., and John M., a resident of Mt. Pleasant Township.

The mother of the above mentioned children died in 1823 and in 1839 Guyan McIlvaine married Jane Bratton, a native of Lancaster County, Pa. In 1835 he settled in Mt. Pleasant Township. Of his second marriage were born the following children: Harvey, who removed to Kansas; Anna Eliza, who married William M. Campbell, of Cross Creek Township; Joseph Lawrence, editor

of the "Advocate" of New Philadelphia, Ohio; Boyd, who resides in South Dakota; Belle Jane, a resident of Mt. Pleasant Township; James A. and Martha Ellen (Mrs. A. Harper Simington), and Mary Esther. Mr. and Mrs. McIlvaine were both members of the Presbyterian Church at Mt. Prospect. He died in 1869, having survived his wife nine years. Politically he was first a Whig, later a Knownothing and finally a Republican.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. A. Harper Simington resided on the home farm in Mt. Pleasant Township, where he devoted his time to agriculture. He died February 16, 1907, and was buried in the Raccoon Cemetery. Their family consisted of four children—Maud, Maggie Belle, Walter and Jennie. On his death the property was divided among the four heirs.

Walter Simington was educated in Mt. Pleasant Township, attending the district school and the Hickory High School. Being the only surviving son, he became his father's assistant, in which position he proved very competent. He conducts his agricultural operations along modern lines and has a good equipment of up-to-date farm machinery. He keeps enough cows to ship thirty-five gallons of milk to Pittsburg. Some of these are of ordinary stock, but he has a fine herd of sleek Holsteins. About 150 acres of his land is under the plow, and his wooden tracts show clean, sound timber. He is identified with the Republican party, and with his sisters attends the Presbyterian Church. The family is one which stands very high in this section.

DAVID R. DUVALL,\* one of the leading hardware merchants of Charleroi, whose store is located at No. 518 Fallowfield avenue, was for ten years identified with the Pittsburg Plate Glass Works of Charleroi, and has been a resident here since 1894. He was born January 26, 1873, at California, Pa., is a son of Alexander and Josephine (Pester) Duvall, and a grandson of David Duvall, who was one of the early settlers of East Pike Run Township. The father of our subject always engaged in farming in East Pike Run Township, where he was born and reared, and died there on the home farm, May 10, 1875. The mother of our subject, Josephine (Pester) Duvall, was a daughter of Moses Pester, and was a native of East Pike Run Township. Her death occurred August 7, 1907.

David R. Duvall was reared on the farm in East Pike Run Township, where he remained until 1894, when he came to Charleroi, where he spent ten years working in the Pittsburg Plate Glass Works. On April 1, 1906, he and his brother, Chauncy S. Duvall, established the present hardware store on Fallowfield avenue, and conducted the business under the firm name of Duvall Brothers for

one year, when the latter disposed of his interest in the business to William M. Gault, and has since dealt extensively in real estate at Monessen, Pa. One year later Mr. D. R. Duvall purchased Mr. Gault's interest in the business and has since been successfully engaged in carrying on the business alone.

Mr. Duvall married Cora E. Carson, who was born and reared in Fallowfield Township, Washington County, Pa., and is a daughter of Henry J. Carson. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Duvall; Thelma J. and Howard Carson Duvall. In fraternal circles, Mr. Duvall is identified with the Masonic order.

ANGELO SESSI, who conducts a meat market at Finleyville, Pa., is one of the directors of the First National Bank of that borough, and has been a resident of Washington County, Pa., since October, 1896. He was born April 9, 1876, in Italy, and is a son of Zacharias and Philimina Sessi, natives of Northern Italy, who came to America about 1871 and located in Westmoreland County, Pa. His father became a citizen of the United States, and obtained his first naturalization papers, which he lost, in Westmoreland County, but later took out others at Washington, Pa. Zacharias Sessi located for a time at Gastonville, Pa., where he conducted a meat market, but removed to Finleyville, where his death occurred in January, 1903, when aged forty-nine years. He is still survived by his widow. They had three children: Angelo; Eldena, who is the wife of Eldry Getty, of Gastonville, Pa.; and Alfred, a resident of Finleyville, Pa.

Angelo Sessi was a lad of eleven years when his parents came to this country and located at Bridgeville, Pa., and at the age of twelve years began working in the mines at 51 cents per day, and continued working in the mines for seven years, when he returned to his native country. He remained in Italy for three years, and when he came to the United States again he located at Gastonville, Pa., and was in time to cast a vote for William B. McKinley for President. For two years he assisted his father in operating a meat market, and after his marriage, embarked in the business for himself at Gastonville, where he dressed his own meat, and also ran a wagon along the river. In the fall of 1906, Mr. Sessi came to Finleyville and erected his present market, which is the finest in Washington County, and is located on Extension avenue opposite the bank, and that same year also built his large brick residence. Mr. Sessi owns considerable real estate at Gastonville, and in February, 1909, became a stockholder and director of the First National Bank of Finleyville, having purchased his stock from C. Fritchman. He is a Re-

publican in politics, and is a member of the I. O. O. F. of Gastonville.

In January, 1899, Mr. Sessi was married to Sarah Phillips, a daughter of John Phillips, who was a native of England, and to them have been born six children: Harry, Ethel, Rose, Dorothy, Angelo and Mabel.

WILLIAM V. McCaffrey,\* brick contractor at Washington, has built up a most satisfying business in his line in the past nine years, and enjoys a reputation for thoroughly reliable work and punctual completion of contracts. He was born in 1873, at Steubenville, Ohio, and came to Washington in boyhood.

Mr. McCaffrey attended school through early boyhood and then learned the bricklayer's trade, becoming a thoroughly skilled workman. He has been a resident of Washington for about twenty years and during almost ten has been in business for himself. His work may be viewed on many of the most substantial buildings of recent erection at Washington.

Mr. McCaffrey has a pleasant home at No. 149 West Hallam avenue. He married Miss Stanislaus Gannon, of McKeesport, Pa., and they have had eight children—Catherine, William V., Francis and Joseph (twins), Genevieve, Paul, Gertrude and Elizabeth. Joseph died in infancy. With his family Mr. McCaffrey is a member of the Catholic Church and he belongs to the order of the Knights of Columbus.

S. N. McPEAK,\* who owns fifteen acres of land in Mt. Pleasant Township, which is exceedingly valuable as it lies in the town of Hickory, is a dealer in lumber at this place and also carries on business as a contracting carpenter. He was born in Cecil Township, Washington County, Pa., May 30, 1850, and is a son of Vincent and Margaret (Davidon) McPeak.

S. M. McPeak was educated in the Hickory schools and then learned the carpenter's trade here under a skilled workman. His home has always been in Washington County and with his two brothers and one sister, he resides on the land above mentioned, a part of the old homestead. His business interests are large, but are carefully looked after. For a number of years he has been a contracting carpenter and owns his own lumber yards. He is a stockholder in the Farmers' National Bank at Hickory, and also in the Guardian Trust Company of Pittsburg.

Mr. McPeak was reared in the United Presbyterian Church and belongs to that body at Hickory. He is a staunch Republican, but has never been willing to accept any public office. He is widely known and universally trusted and respected.





ANGELO SESSI





ANDREW A. GEDEON,\* a well-known resident of McDonald, Pa., where he has been engaged in a newspaper and stationery business since February 1907, was born February 2, 1864, at Cleveland, Ohio, and is a son of Andrew and Catherine (Prestle) Gedeon, the former of whom, a mill worker, died in 1897. Mrs. Catherine Gedeon resides at Pittsburg, Pa. The parents of Andrew A. Gedeon had children as follows: A daughter who died in infancy; Andrew A.; Matthew; Mary, who is the wife of Adolph Ivans; Louis, who is serving in the United States Army, being stationed at Fort Snelling, Minn.; and Lena, who is the wife of Michael Orient.

Andrew A. Gedeon attended the common schools of Cleveland and Pittsburg, after leaving which he entered glass works in the latter city and, learning the trade of glass blowing, followed that as an occupation for fifteen years. The following five years he spent in the newspaper business in Pittsburg, after which he continued in the same line at Wilkinsburg for one year. He then became a solicitor for different companies in Pittsburg until engaging in a restaurant business at Allegheny. After one and one-half years in the latter business, he located in McDonald, in February, 1907, and here he has built up an excellent trade in the line of newspapers and stationery, and carries a full stock of high-class periodicals and standard stationery articles. Mr. Gedeon is a Democrat, and he and his family attend the United Presbyterian Church at McDonald.

In 1887 Mr. Gedeon was married to Amelia Schmotzer, daughter of George and Mary Schmotzer. Her father is deceased, but her mother is still living in Germany. Mrs. Gedeon has two sisters, Mary and Anna, and one brother, Anthony. To Mr. and Mrs. Gedeon there have been born seven children: Lena, Mary, Amelia, George, Catherine, Peter and John.

THEODORE J. ECKBRETH,\* who is the genial proprietor of the Monongahela House at Monongahela City, Pa., was born February 15, 1867, on a farm in Baldwin Township, Allegheny County, Pa., and is a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Miller) Eckbreth.

Henry Eckbreth was born in Germany and at the age of ten years came to America alone and located near Pittsburg, where at an early age he began working in the mines. He later engaged in farming in Baldwin Township, Allegheny County, and was united in marriage with Elizabeth Miller, who was born in that township and who died at the age of sixty-five years. Henry Eckbreth, who lives with our subject, is seventy-seven years of age and is the father of twelve children, namely: Henry, deceased; Mary, wife of Otto Wolfe; Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Sveney; William C.; Theodore J., subject of this sketch; Melinda, who married George Eck-

man; Hallie, wife of W. H. Myers; Anna; John; Sadie, wife of John Lutz; Julia and Walter.

Theodore J. Eckbreth was reared on his father's farm in Allegheny County and attended the district schools of Baldwin Township, after which he worked some time in the mines, and in 1899 went to Belle Vernon, where he opened the Central Hotel, containing twenty-five rooms, for which he was granted license five times. In 1905 he came to Monongahela City and purchased from J. P. Mulvihill the Monongahela House, which is located on Second street and contains thirty rooms.

On May 6, 1895, Mr. Eckbreth was united in marriage with Mayme Tunney, a native of England, and a daughter of J. W. and Mary (Patterson) Tunney. They have one son, Walter M.

Mr. Eckbreth holds membership with the B. P. O. E. of Charleroi and the I. O. O. F. and Knights of Pythias of Hope Church. In politics he is identified with the Republican party.

HARRY J. REPMAN, M. D.,\* of Charleroi, Pa., whose offices are located in the building of the Bank of Charleroi, has been identified with the medical profession of this city since September, 1901. He was born October 6, 1870, at Wampum, Lawrence County, Pa., and is a son of Levi and Elizabeth (McCollum) Repman, the latter of whom passed out of this life in 1873.

Dr. Harry J. Repman was reared at Wampum, where he attended the common schools, then entered Geneva College at Beaver Falls, Pa. After his graduation in 1893, he taught two years in the high school at Wampum, Pa. In 1896 he entered the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, from which he graduated May 15, 1900, and the following year was spent as resident physician of the McKeesport Hospital at McKeesport, Pa. Since September, 1901, he has been successfully engaged in the practice of his profession at Charleroi, where he has made many professional and personal friends.

Dr. Repman was united in marriage with Eleanor McNaughton. He is a member of the county and State medical societies, and is prominently identified with the Masonic order, holding membership with Charleroi Lodge No. 615, F. & A. M.; the Monongahela Chapter No. 249, R. A. M.; the McKean Commandery No. 80, K. T.; the Pittsburg Consistory, A. A. S. R., and Syria Temple of Pittsburg.

WILLIAM H. HANNA,\* a resident of Washington of ten years' standing, belongs to the younger order of business men of this city and has made a success of his work in the oil industry. He was born in Greene County, Ohio, in 1881, and is a son of the late Edgar Hanna, formerly a farmer in Washington County, Pa.

The parents of Mr. Hanna moved to Washington Coun-

ty in his infancy and settled on a farm near Van Buren, on which he grew to manhood. After his school attendance was over he assisted his father and then went into the oil fields as tool dresser and has been identified with the oil industry ever since.

Mr. Hanna was married in March, 1903, to Miss Sarah Belle Roach, who was born in West Bethlehem Township, Washington County, and is a daughter of Marion Roach, a substantial farmer there. Mr. and Mrs. Hanna have had two children, James Everett and Thelma Violet. The daughter died when seven months old. They are members of the Central Presbyterian Church. He is identified with the fraternal order of Eagles.

GEORGE WIES,\* owner of one of the leading meat markets of Monongahela City, Pa., was born in Germany, a son of John and Margarita (Schmidt) Wies, and has been a resident of this city since 1892. His parents were both born in Germany, where for many years they were engaged in agricultural pursuits. Their two children were born in Germany, namely: George, the subject of this sketch; and Margaret, who married Jacob Kyle. In 1883 the family came to America, locating for a short time at Pittsburg, Pa., and later removing to McKeesport, where our subject and Jacob Kyle, his brother-in-law, for three years conducted a meat market with much success. Mr. Wies then disposed of his interest in the business to Mr. Kyle, after which he came to Monongahela City, and in partnership with Jacob Snyder, opened a shop across the river. They shortly afterwards dissolved partnership and Mr. Wies rented a small shop, where his business rapidly increased. In 1893 he erected his present shop, which is located at No. 145 East Main street on the island, and he also purchased his residence property. Here Mr. Wies has established an extensive and lucrative patronage, and also runs two wagons through the country.

October 8, 1890, Mr. Wies was joined in the bonds of wedlock with Josephine Cain, a daughter of Robert and Catherine Cain, and of their union have been born two children, Anna, and William. Mr. Wies is fraternally affiliated with the Maccabees of Monongahela City, the F. O. E. of this city, and his religious connection is with the Lutheran Church. In politics he is identified with the Republican party.

HENRY H. PLANCE,\* a prominent citizen of McDonald, who has served for twelve years as a member of the borough Council, was born on the top of Cove Hill, in West Virginia, December 16, 1847. He is a son of George and Ellen (Rolston) Plance, and a grandson of Joseph and Betsey Plance, and of Joseph and Grace Rolston.

Henry H. Plance was young when his parents came to

Washington County, Pa., and he was the second born in the following family of children: Andrew, who is deceased; Mary, deceased, who was the wife of David Jones, a veteran of the Civil War; Margaret, deceased, who was the wife of William Baxter; Nannie, deceased; and George B., who is living. The father of Mr. Plance died January 22, 1859, and after some years of widowhood, Mrs. Plance married John Smith, and they had three children: Calvin, Elizabeth, wife of George Fulton; and Hettie, wife of William Ross. Mrs. Smith died in 1903.

Until he was about twelve years of age, Henry H. Plance was permitted to attend school, but after that had hard work to perform on the home farm. His father had been a miller but he had no opportunity to go to work at that trade, had he been so inclined, and so as soon as old enough he went to work on the railroad. While performing his duties as brakeman he met with an accident that caused the loss of an arm and this necessitated a long period of rest. When able to resume work he was given the position of pumper for the railroad company by which he had been employed, and he has held this place for the last twenty-two years, being a faithful and efficient employee. He has taken an active part in public matters in Robinson Township, served three years as school director and has been a very useful member of the borough Council, as mentioned above. In politics he is a Democrat.

On October 14, 1874, Mr. Plance was married to Miss Margaret Mehaffey, a daughter of Alexander and Jane (Couch) Mehaffey, well known people in Allegheny County. Mrs. Plance has an older sister, Anna, who is the wife of Benjamin Heslen, and a younger brother, Lorenzo. After her mother died, her father married Sarah Roll, of Westmoreland County, and to that marriage the following children were born: Mollie, deceased, who was the wife of Robert Conway; John, William, Robert, Henry, Lilly, widow of John Taylor, and Joseph.

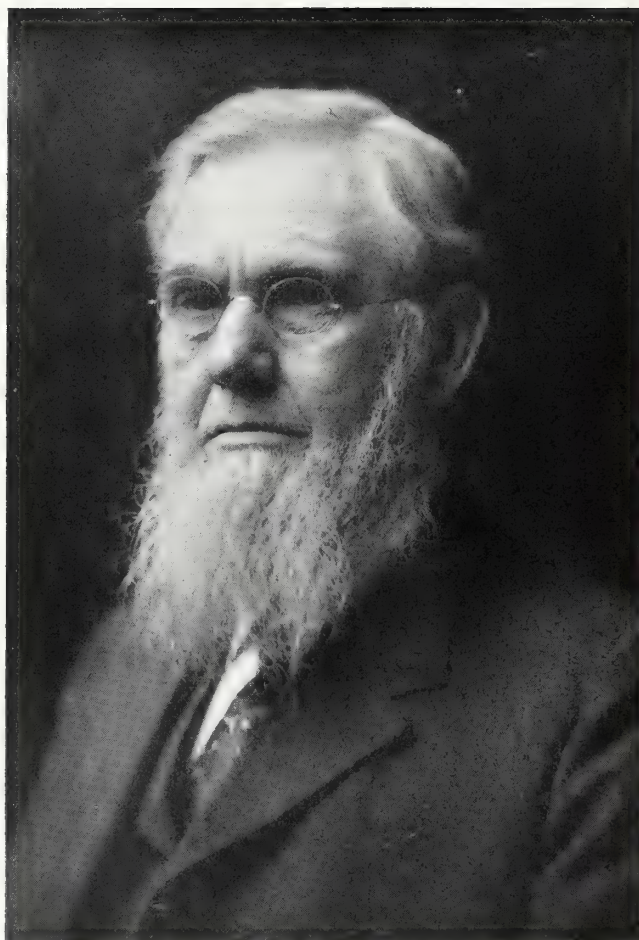
To Mr. and Mrs. Plance the following children have been born: Margaret, who married Charles Rowen, and has a daughter, Mildred; George; Mary Elvira, who married James Watson, and has a son and daughter—John and Margaret; Della, who married John Talbot, and has one son, George Henry; Leonard Car, who is deceased; and Edna, Leonard Alexander, and Charles Wade. Mr. Plance and family are members of the First Presbyterian Church at McDonald.

JOSEPH P. MORRIS,\* who is a well known business man at Hickory, Washington County, Pa., where he conducts a blacksmith and general repair shop, was born at Hickory, June 19, 1838, and is a son of John and Linda (Brown) Morris.

The father of Mr. Morris was born in England, April 26, 1789. When he came to America he settled near







RICHARD FORREST

Hickory, Pa., as a farmer, and lived there until his death, March 1, 1865, his burial being in the Hickory Cemetery. He was a member of the Episcopal Church. In 1834 he married Linda Brown, who survived her husband for twenty years, dying July 11, 1885. They had the following children: Hannah K., born March 31, 1836; Joseph P.; Mary Ann, born November 4, 1839; William, born April 25, 1841, who married Susan Mitchell and died August 20, 1898; John B., born March 28, 1844, who is in partnership with Joseph P.; Rachel Jane, born April 16, 1846, who died September 23, 1857; Myra Louise, born August 20, 1848, who died February 2, 1849; and Nancy, who was born April 19, 1850, and died December 19, 1884.

With his brothers and sisters, Mr. Morris attended the public schools at Hickory. He was about sixteen years of age when he learned the blacksmith's trade and has worked at it ever since, in point of years being one of the oldest active business men in the place. During his long and busy life he has witnessed many changes in Hickory, seeing it develop from a village into a prosperous business center, and there has never been a time when he was not employed or when he has not been able to attend to his bellows and forge. Many noted horsemen have brought their valuable animals to him for attention.

In politics, Mr. Morris is a Republican, as was his father prior to his death, having been a Democrat before the Civil War. Mr. Morris has served as auditor of Mt. Pleasant Township. He is a member of the United Presbyterian Church.

RICHARD FORREST, who operates one of the largest and finest florist plants in Washington, Pa., was for many years one of the leading building contractors of this locality. He is a veteran of the Civil War and was born in 1844, in Allegheny County, Pa., coming with his parents to Washington County when quite young. They first located in Canonsburg, where they remained but a short time, then came to Washington, where our subject was reared and educated. He attended the Union schools and afterwards took charge of a news department in an old frame building near where the First National Bank is now located. He subsequently learned carriage building with S. B. and C. Hays, of Washington, remaining in their employ four years, after which he spent one year in the wagon shops of John Hallam, who was located on East Wheeling street, and in 1864 enlisted in Co. F, Pa. Heavy Art., under Col. Gallup. He served until the close of the war, his first battle being in the Shenandoah Valley, going then on to Fairfax Hill, where the company wintered, and from there to the battlefield of Bull Run, and back again to Vienna, and was mustered out in July, 1865. Upon his return home he re-entered the wagon shops of John

Hallam and worked on the first stage coach that was built west of the mountains. He and his brother shortly afterwards established the House Coach Factory, which they conducted with much success for two years, during which time the building on East Wheeling street was erected. His next work was that of building fifty-two wind-mills for the cleaning of all kinds of grain; then built for Hays & Wilson, fifty machine wagons; and upon the completion of this work, he and his brother Robert Forrest, erected what is now known as the Forrest Building on North Main street, our subject, being the contractor in charge of same, after which he was for many years engaged in contract building, erecting many of the fine residences in Washington. He then bought his present property, consisting of eleven and a half acres, upon which he has established one of the finest florist plants in Washington, having about 40,000 square feet of glass. Here he raises for the general market all kinds of cut flowers, budding plants and garden truck.

Mr. Forrest was married in 1873 to Theresa Mills, who was born in Monongahela City, Pa., and is a sister of James Mills, who was for thirty-five years editor of the Pittsburg Post. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Forrest, all of whom died in infancy. They have one adopted daughter, Alice Mills Forrest, who married Lloyd Swarthout, and resides in Grand Rapids, Mich. Mr. Forrest was previously married to Mary Buckley, who died of consumption.

Mr. Forrest has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since he was eighteen years of age, and is at present a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Washington. For a time he was identified with the Methodist Protestant Church. He belongs to the Masonic order.

GEORGE T. WILKINSON, secretary and treasurer of the California Provision Company, which was established at California, Pa., in the fall of 1908, was born May 7, 1865, in what is now Glassport, Allegheny County, Pa., and is the son of John Wilkinson, who was a coal mine superintendent.

George T. Wilkinson was reared in Allegheny County, Pa., where he learned the butcher's trade, and in the fall of 1897 went to Seattle, Wash., with the intention of sailing for the gold fields of Alaska. Upon reaching that city he was informed that it was a waste of time to make the trip there during the winter months and returned to California, Pa., having about abandoned the idea altogether, but his uncle, Charles Phillips, and Henry B. Hays, both of Glassport, Pa., persuaded him to make the trip with them. After spending one year in Alaska he returned to California, Pa., about financially even on the trip. In 1900 in partnership with W. A. Roberts, Mr.



Wilkinson purchased the meat market conducted by Harry Mills and carried on the business under the firm name of Wilkinson & Roberts until 1908, when they joined Mr. Mills in organizing the California Provision Company; in addition to their plant at Philipsburg, Pa., this company operates three retail markets, one in California, one in Philippsburg, and one in Daisytown, the latter being located near the Jones & Laughlin Works. Mr. Mills is president of the California Provision Company, of which our subject is secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Wilkinson was first married to Hannah Aston, who died leaving one child, Gertrude, and he subsequently married Nannie South, a daughter of Enoch South of Greene County, Pa. Mr. Wilkinson is affiliated with the B. P. O. E. and the Royal Arcanum.

WILLIAM A. LOCKHART,\* who occupies the important position of division superintendent of the Pittsburg Coal Company, has been a resident of Houston, Pa., for the past ten years and he has under his supervision Midland Mines Nos. 1, 2 and 3 and also the Alison Mine, employing in all 1,000 men. Mr. Lockhart was born in Mt. Pleasant Township, at Hickory, Washington County, Pa., and is a son of Kelso and Margaret M. (Savage) Lockhart.

The parents of Mr. Lockhart, who were also both natives of Washington County, died in their home near McDonald. They had three children, two sons and one daughter. Of these William A. was the eldest. George resides at Washington, while Agnes died young.

William A. Lockhart attended the public schools until old enough to enter the coal mines and his training in this line was very thorough. He worked with Mr. Saulter for twenty-two years, at Willow Grove and Brier Hill, and became outside foreman. In 1900 he came to Houston to assume the duties of his present responsible position, an experience of forty years making him thoroughly acquainted with every department of this industry. The Midland and Alison mines of the Pittsburg Coal Company have a combined output of 6,600 tons daily and in the near future it will be increased. The vein of coal has an average thickness of five and one-half feet. The company owns 240 houses at Midland No. 2 and No. 3 and 150 houses at Midland No. 1, and also 150 at the Alison Mine, these all being for the use of the employees. The mines are equipped with all modern conveniences and safety devices and are situated in Chartiers Township, with shipping facilities on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Mr. Lockhart was married, first, to Miss Agnes Couch, of McDonald, Pa., and seven children were born to them, namely: Veronica, who is the wife of Thomas Purdy, of Washington County; Margaret Ann, who is deceased; Sarah, who is the wife of George Clark, an oil operator in West Virginia; Anna, who is the wife of William

Nolder, who is engaged in the oil business in Ohio; William, employed in the county clerk's office at Washington, who married Maud Forester; Blanche, now deceased, who was the wife of Delemont Phillips; and Mary, who resides at McDonald. Mr. Lockhart married, secondly, Miss Carrie Crawford and they have two daughters, Caroline and Violet, both of whom live at home. Mr. Lockhart is a Republican. He is prominent in Masonry, belonging to the Blue Lodge at McDonald and to the higher branches at Pittsburg.

J. M. FLEMING,\* who conducts a plumbing, gas fitting and heating business at Charleroi, Washington County, Pa., has been a resident of this place since the fall of 1894. He was born near Saxonburg, Butler County, Pa., May 12, 1871, and is a son of G. S. and Mary (Moore) Fleming.

J. M. Fleming was reared to the age of eighteen years on his father's farm, which he then left in order to learn the plumbing and gas fitting trade, for which purpose he went to Allegheny and entered the employ of D. Hastings. He was so apt a pupil and learned to be so thorough in his workmanship that Mr. Hastings made him his manager at Charleroi. He served in that position for four years and in that way became well acquainted with the citizens and they came to have confidence in his skill. In 1898 he bought Mr. Hastings' business and carries on his shop on the site of the one in which Mr. Hastings began business. He understands all systems of heating and every possible problem that could come up in plumbing and gas fitting. There is a large amount of legitimate profit in this business and each year as buildings are erected on a more and more elaborate scale, there arises more and more demand for a competent, reliable and honest plumber. Mr. Fleming also conducts a branch store at Donora, Washington County.

Mr. Fleming married Miss Della McFeely, a daughter of W. S. McFeely. She was born and reared in Washington County. They have two daughters: Helen and Grace. Mr. Fleming is a member of the Elks.

LUCIAN TROY CLAYBAUGH,\* who has been a resident and postmaster of Donora, Pa., since the organization of that borough in 1900, was born February 3, 1856, in Ironton, Ohio, and is a son of Moses B. and Rebecca (Troy) Claybaugh.

Moses Claybaugh was born in western Pennsylvania, where his father, Michael Claybaugh, a native of Germany, settled at an early period. Michael was a blacksmith by trade, as were also his five sons. Moses learned the blacksmith's trade when a young man, and with the exception of a few years spent in Ohio, always lived in western Pennsylvania. He was a soldier in the Civil War, and died in 1864, while on his way home from the

war. He married Rebecca Troy, who died in 1900, and to them were born three children—Loretta, died aged ten years, in Ohio; Lucian Troy, the subject of this sketch; and Eva, who is the wife of John F. Furlong.

Lucian T. Claybaugh was seven years of age when his parents removed from Ironton, Ohio to California, Pa., where he was reared and learned the carpenter's and builder's trade. He began working at his trade when fifteen years of age, and so continued for a period of thirty years at California and vicinity. Mr. Claybaugh is a Republican in politics, and has been postmaster of Donora, since 1900, when the town was organized. He served as a member of the Council at California, Pa., and has served as a member of the Donora school board twice, having served on the first school board of that borough. He is fraternally a member of the Royal Arcanum.

Mr. Claybaugh was united in marriage in California, Pa., with Anna Coatsworth, a daughter of Joseph Coatsworth, and they have reared five children, namely: John W., a resident of Denver, Col., who married Mary Duffy; Eva, who married Fred C. Van Pelt, assistant postmaster of Donora, and has one child, Virginia; Ruth, who married John A. Byers, who is assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Donora; Lucian T., Jr., and Beryl.

ADRIEN DUSSERE,\* who is a successful farmer in Jefferson Township, Washington County, Pa., owns 144¾ acres of excellent land, about 130 acres of it being tillable. Mr. Dussere was born in France, October 13, 1853. His father's name was Jean and his parents never came to America.

Adrien Dussere went to school until he was old enough to enter the coal mines in his province, that being the occupation of many people in the region where he was reared. He worked as a coal miner in his own land until coming to America, in September, 1885. He settled in McDonald, Pa., working for seven years in the mines at that place, and for three years more at Sturgeon, and then left that dangerous work forever. Through his industry and good management he had accumulated enough capital to invest in farming land and bought his tract of almost 145 acres in Jefferson Township, on which he has resided ever since, this property formerly belonging to W. E. Steen. Mr. Dussere has made improvements and built several of the farm structures now standing. He keeps cows for butter purposes, raises stock for his own use, and devotes special attention to sheep, keeping about seventy-five head on the farm over winter. He may find his property rich in coal, oil and gas but has never tested for either nor leased his probable coal deposits. He has proved himself an excellent business man and as a neighbor is respected and esteemed..

Mr. Dussere was married in France, October 15, 1882,

to Rosine Roqueplot, who also, when she came to America, left her parents in their native land. Mr. and Mrs. Dussere have four children: Louise, who married Amiel Robert, lives at Donora, Pa., and has one son, Amiel; and Adrien M., Rosa and Louis, all of whom reside at home. The family belongs to the Roman Catholic Church at McDonald. Mr. Dussere is a citizen and casts his vote with the Republican party.

JOHN W. CARROLL,\* a druggist and one of the leading business citizens of Charleroi, Pa., who has been a resident here since 1904, was born March 17, 1872, at Boston, Mass., and is a son of James and Celia (Heron) Carroll, the former of whom was a tailor by trade.

John W. Carroll was an infant when his parents removed to Philadelphia, but was reared at Parker's Landing, Armstrong County, Pa., where they located in 1877. He subsequently went to Kane, McKean County, Pa., where he spent five years learning the bottle blowing trade, after which he spent one year at Marion, Ind., and two years at McDonald, where he was also engaged in glass blowing. In 1904 he came to Charleroi, where he has since been engaged in conducting a drug store, locating first at No. 621 Fallowfield avenue. In that year he erected a fine two story brick business block on Fallowfield avenue, and where he since has been located, having established a lucrative trade.

In 1904 Mr. Carroll was united in marriage with Mary E. Ramsey, a native of Parkers Landing, and a daughter of Harvey Ramsey, of Steubenville, Ohio. Mr. Carroll is a member of the St. Jerome Catholic Church, and of the Knights of Columbus.

GUY HART,\* oil producer, who has been a continuous resident of Washington since 1886, owns property here and takes an active interest in public matters, has been successfully engaged in oil producing for some years. Mr. Hart was born in Armstrong County, Pa., and is a son of William and Elizabeth (Robertson) Hart.

The parents of Mr. Hart were both born in Scotland. They both survive and reside with their son Guy, in Washington, having reached advanced age.

Guy Hart was reared and educated in Armstrong County and from youth has been more or less connected with the oil industry. He started first in the Butler field, and then came to the Washington oil territory and has been a heavy producer. At present, in association with his brother, Thomas Hart, he has twenty-two paying wells in Washington County. His fine residence at No. 90 Allison avenue, he built since coming to Washington, and resides there with his aged parents.

CHARLES H. SMITH,\* a well known business man of Donora, Pa., who is engaged in roofing and cornice



building, was born April 14, 1872, on his father's farm in Washington County, Pa., and is a son of Winfield and Anna (Croft) Smith.

Winfield Smith was born and reared on a farm near Beallsville, Washington County, Pa., and is a son of Henry Smith, a pioneer of Washington County, who died shortly after the close of the Civil War. Winfield Smith was one of a family of seven children born to his parents, namely: John, who died in the army; Taylor, also deceased; Winfield, our subject; Oliver; Josephine, deceased; Olive, deceased; and Mary, deceased. Winfield Smith married Anna Croft, a daughter of Henry Croft, and they now reside at Belleville, Pa. They had children as follows: Charles Henry; Ella, who is the wife of Charles Odbert; Harry; Nora, who is the wife of Gus Joker; Verne; Frank, deceased; Walter, Earnest, William, Estelle, Edna and Ray.

Charles H. Smith spent his early boyhood days on his father's farm, and when about fourteen years of age went to Washington, Pa., where he finished learning his trade as a sheet metal worker. He spent thirteen years in the employ of I. J. Dickson, after whose death he engaged in business for himself on Wheeling street, Washington, Pa., where he continued for four years, on March 5, 1903, coming to Donora, where he first rented a shop on Third street. He subsequently erected a two-story business block on McKean avenue just opposite the post-office, where his shop has since been located. Mr. Smith has established an extensive business throughout various cities of the Monongahela Valley, including Charleroi, Monongahela City, Monessen, Bentleyville, and other towns.

Mr. Smith was married in April, 1899, to Anna McGill, and they have one daughter, Edith. He is a Republican in politics, and is fraternally affiliated with the Royal Arcanum, the German Beneficial Union, the Protective Home Circle, the I. O. O. F. and the F. O. E.

DAVID L. WILLIAMS, clerk of the county court of Washington County, Pa., an efficient, popular and obliging public officer, has been a resident of Washington County since 1876, but his birth took place in Blair County, April 9, 1864. His parents were William D. and Cecelia (Jones) Williams, the former of whom died March 29, 1905. The family is of Welsh extraction.

David L. Williams was educated in the public schools of both Blair and Washington Counties. He has been engaged in several lines of business, following coal mining for a time and newspaper work for a certain period. He early identified himself with the Republican party and in 1906 was first elected to his present office and is serving in his second term. The office of county clerk is one that brings the incumbent in close touch

with people from all over the county and Mr. Williams has shown himself possessed of the ability, inclination and courtesy that makes a visit worth while and accelerates the transaction of business.

Mr. Williams married Miss Elizabeth Thompson and they have a very pleasant home which is situated at McDonald, Pa. They are members of the First Presbyterian Church. Mr. Williams is a representative citizen and is largely a self-made man.

ADDISON L. DALLY,\* agent for the Manufacturers' Light and Heat Company, at Midway, Pa., was born at Wheeling, W. Va., February 17, 1883, and is a son of Christopher Zug and Charlotte Elizabeth (Lineberger) Dally.

For twenty-two years the father of Mr. Dally has been in the employ of the Manufacturer's Light and Heat Company. He has been twice married, the first wife (mother of Addison L.) dying in 1885. Her burial was at Steubenville, Ohio. Mr. Dally was married secondly in 1892, to Sarah McGee, and five children have been born to them, namely: Rebecca, in 1894; James C., in 1895; Christopher Z., Jr., in 1897; Harold B., in 1901; and Richard, in 1905.

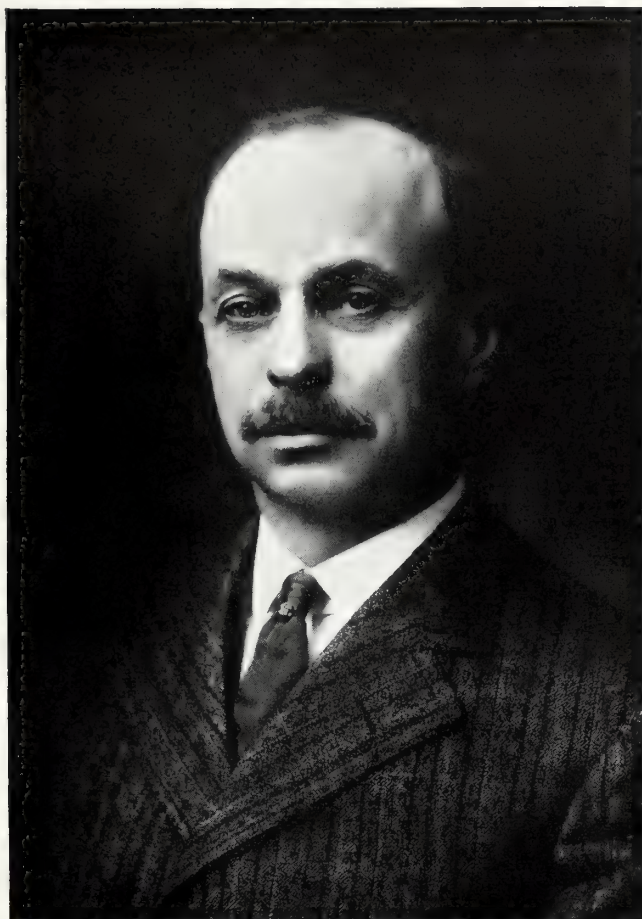
Addison L. Dally completed the high school course and a commercial course at the Wheeling Business College, and then entered the employ of the Wheeling Gas Company, continuing after it was merged with the Manufacturers' Light and Heat Company. He has been with this company just one-half as long as his father and they both are numbered with the most faithful and efficient of the great army of employees.

On August 25, 1909, Mr. Dally was married to Miss Stella B. Barbour, a daughter of T. E. and Anna (Francis) Barbour, residents of Martin's Ferry, Ohio. Mr. Barbour is a veteran of the Civil War. Mrs. Dally is a member of the following family of children: Etta; Ada; Lena, who is the wife of William Brand, and has one child, Donald; Gertrude, who is the wife of A. G. Henry, and has two children—Chester and Maud; and Stella B. and Francis. Mr. and Mrs. Dally attend the Presbyterian Church. Like his father, he is a Republican. Fraternally he is identified with Midway Lodge, No. 509, Knights of Pythias, of which he is master at arms.

R. N. EWING,\* who is owner and proprietor of a blacksmith shop at Hanlin Station, Washington County, where he is doing a thriving business, was born at Frankfort Springs, Beaver County, Pa., September 1, 1880. His parents, John S. and Mary Ann Ewing, reared a family of five sons and one daughter.

Mr. Ewing attended the public schools of Frankfort Springs until old enough to learn a self-supporting trade, when he entered the employ of William Dewitt and served





DAVID L. WILLIAMS



under him until he became a competent blacksmith and general repair man. From there he went to Pittsburg, where he worked for eleven years, then was employed by David Boyd at Crothers, Pa., with whom he remained until he established his own business at Hanlin Station, December 14, 1908.

On September 24, 1907, Mr. Ewing was married to Miss Margaret Elizabeth Haley, a daughter of Peter Haley, of Cliff Mine, Allegheny County, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Ewing are members of the Presbyterian Church at Hanlin Station. He is identified with Lodge No. 320, Knights of Pythias, at Carnegie, and the lodge of Odd Fellows at Imperial, Pa. He votes the Republican ticket.

GEORGE H. FREEBY,\* who conducts a real estate brokerage business at Canonsburg, Pa., was born March 6, 1859, in this city, and is a son of John and Sarah B. (Neill) Freeby. The grandparents were natives of Germany and they were early settlers in Washington County, where Grandfather Freeby died aged seventy-two years.

John Freeby, father of George H., was born at Washington, Pa., and died at Canonsburg in 1859, at the age of forty-seven years. He was a tailor by trade. He married Sarah B. Neill, who died at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1889, aged sixty-five years. She was a daughter of Reynolds Christopher Neill whose father came from Ireland and settled at Canonsburg in 1790, being a pioneer merchant there. He retired in 1830 and died in 1842.

George H. Freeby was the only child born to his parents. In boyhood he attended the McClelland School, in District No. 5, North Strabane Township, in the old house on the hill and later had better opportunities in the new building. He grew to the age of seventeen years on the old Neill farm south of Canonsburg, which has been known by that name since 1833. He was of a mechanical turn of mind and hence left the farm and went to Washington, where he entered the employ of Harp & Wilson to learn the trade of carriage builder, working at that and other places. In 1885 he went to Fort Wayne, Ind., where he was a clerk in the freight department of the Wabash Railroad until 1902, when he returned to Canonsburg and here entered into the real estate business. He deals especially in coal lands and limestone and sand properties and does a thriving business.

Mr. Freeby was married in 1884, to Miss Agnes L. Patterson, of near Eighty-four, Washington County, a daughter of David Patterson, the latter of whom is now engaged in farming near Barnesville, Ohio. Mrs. Freeby died in June, 1900, their one child, John G., having lived but four years. Mr. Freeby married for his second wife, Miss Ella Belle Jamison, a daughter of Obed E. Jamison, of Hoagland, Ind., the wedding ceremony taking

place there June 25, 1901. Mr. and Mrs. Freeby are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He belongs to Canonsburg Lodge, No. 204, of Canonsburg, Knights of Pythias. In politics, he votes independently. He is a well known, reliable and representative citizen of Canonsburg.

WILLIAM H. CALVERT,\* proprietor of the Charleroi Bottling Works, and manufacturer of all kinds of soft drinks, also bottles the Bowling Green and the Cambridge Springs mineral waters, and is identified with the Brownsville and the Duquesne breweries. Mr. Calvert was born October 20, 1864, in Brownsville, Fayette County, Pa., and is a son of Enoch and Martha (Roland) Calvert, the former of whom was a ship builder by trade.

William H. Calvert was reared and educated in Brownsville, Pa., where he subsequently entered the employ of Fred Robinson, with whom he remained three years. He then purchased the business from Mr. Robinson and continued as manager of same for some time before disposing of it. In 1891, Mr. Calvert came to Charleroi, where he has since been successfully engaged in operating the Charleroi Bottling Works, manufacturing soft drinks, bottling mineral waters from the springs at Bowling Green and Cambridge Springs, two or three delivery wagons being required on the route during the summer months, while but one is run during the winter. Mr. Calvert is serving his second term as a member of the Charleroi Council, and is, fraternally, a member of the Elks, and the Royal Arcanum.

Mr. Calvert was joined in marriage with Anna McKean, who is a daughter of Samuel McKean, and of their union have been born three children: Jean, Enoch Arden and Alice.

WILLIAM SCOTT,\* a retired farmer of Jefferson Township, who continues to reside on his valuable estate containing 120 acres of excellent land, was born in Jefferson Township, Washington County, Pa., March 2, 1830, and is a son of Charles and Margaret (Cassidy) Scott.

Charles Scott, father of William, was born in Ireland, and was quite young when he was brought to America by his parents, John and Fanny Scott. They settled on the farm in Jefferson Township, which is now owned by W. S. Cunningham. After their death Charles Scott bought the farm on which his son William was subsequently born, which was a valuable property containing 255 acres, in two tracts. He married Margaret Cassidy, a daughter of John and Jane Cassidy, and they had eleven children, namely: Fannie, J. F., William, Cassidy, Robert, James, Jefferson, Charles W., Jane Ann, George and David. Charles Scott and wife were members of the Methodist Protestant Church, in which he was a



ruling elder. Early in life he was a Whig but later identified himself with the Republican party.

William Scott obtained his education in the common schools of Jefferson Township, attending mostly in the winter seasons after he was old enough to be useful on the farm. Subsequently he enlisted for service in the Civil War, entering Company K, 140th Pa. Vol. Inf., and during his period of army service, which lasted two years and ten months, he escaped both capture and wounds. He returned to the old homestead and resumed farming and in 1868 was married. For one more year he lived on the home farm and then operated the White farm for three years, the Walker farm for two years, then engaged in farming for about five years in Virginia and then bought his present farm in Jefferson Township. Originally it contained forty-seven acres more, but as the latter was rich coal land he sold it and has no coal bank open at present. The place needed many repairs, and all the substantial buildings now in evidence, except the comfortable brick residence, were erected by Mr. Scott. He has taken no very active part in operating the farm since 1904, on account of rather poor health.

On March 4, 1868, Mr. Scott was married to Miss Rachel D. Headington, a daughter of John Headington. They have no children. Mr. Scott gives his political support to the Republican party.

LEWIS GILLINGHAM TOMER,\* who is the owner of the Union Pharmacy, which is located in the First National Bank building at Donora, Pa., is one of the prominent business men of this borough, and was born September 26, 1877, at Webster, Pa., son of Jacob and Harriet (Gillingham) Tomer.

Jacob Tomer was born and reared at Pittsburg, where previous to the Civil War he conducted a drug store for several years. During the war he served three years as hospital steward, and was mustered out at Gettysburg, after which he located at Webster, Pa., where he served several years as justice of the peace. He was the owner of several tracts of coal lands, and river boats, and later in partnership with Mr. McKinley established the Tomer & McKinley Coal Company. Some years later, after disposing of his interests in this business, he retired to his farm in Westmoreland County, where he resided until his death, at the age of about seventy years. His marriage with Harriet Gillingham, who died in 1906, resulted in the following issue: Amelia, who is the wife of Dr. W. H. Lewis, of Donora, Pa.; Jacob, who resides on the home farm; Lewis G., the subject of this sketch; Ella, who is the wife of H. P. Castner, of Donora; Laura V., who lives in Donora; and Mary J., also a resident of Donora.

Lewis G. Tomer was reared on the farm near Webster and after obtaining an elementary education in the com-

mon schools of that place, entered the pharmaceutical department of the Ohio Normal University at Ada, from which he was graduated in 1901. He then located at Donora, where, in partnership with J. P. Castner and J. S. Culbert, he opened a drug store in a small room on Meldon avenue. He later moved to the present location of the Indiana Hotel and while there Mr. Castner disposed of his interests to our subject and Mr. Culbert. In 1903 Mr. Tomer purchased Mr. Culbert's interest in the business, and has since been located in the First National Bank building, where he has carried on the business alone and has been highly successful. Mr. Tomer holds membership with the Masons and the B. P. O. E. He is religiously identified with the Presbyterian Church, and politically is interested in the success of the Republican party.

ROBERT ARTHUR,\* proprietor of the Arthur Boiler Works, with plant at No. 69 Washington street, near Chestnut, has an experience in his line of business covering a period of thirty-two years. He was born at Toronto, Canada, in 1866.

Mr. Arthur obtained his schooling in his native city and there started to learn his trade, completing it after he came to Pennsylvania. Mr. Arthur has been a resident of Washington for about eighteen years and for a number of years he was foreman in the Ryan Boiler Works. Recently he leased his present quarters, put them in first-class shape and does all kinds of repair work. He also owns a half interest in the Alvin Restaurant.

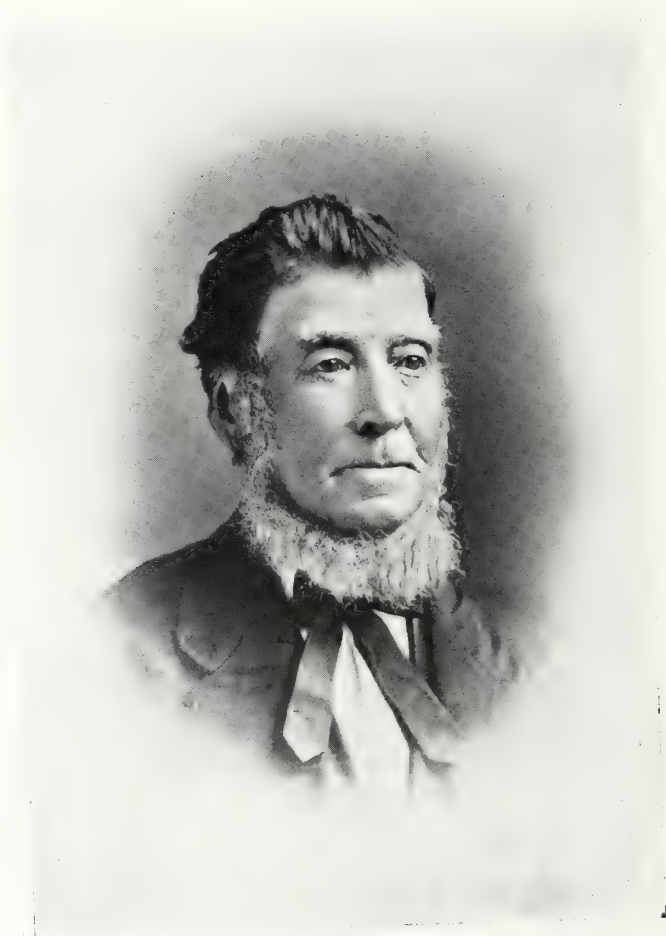
Mr. Arthur married Miss Anna Elizabeth Amslor and they have seven children. With his family he belongs to the Catholic Church. Fraternally he is identified with the Knights of Maccabees. He is a well known and respected citizen.

R. KIRK RICHARDSON,\* a representative business man of California, Pa., junior member of the real estate and insurance firm of Myers & Richardson, was born at Bentleyville, Washington County, Pa., December 26, 1873, and is a son of William Mortimer and Ella (Newkirk) Richardson.

The Richardson and Newkirk families are old and prominent ones in this section of Washington County. The father of Mr. Richardson, whose death occurred in 1905, was widely known as a hotel man. He conducted a hotel at Bentleyville from 1878 for several years; and at Coal Center from 1893 until 1896, when he came to California, and operated the Arlington Hotel for some years. His widow survives.

R. Kirk Richardson attended the local schools during his boyhood and spent one year in the California Normal School, following which he entered Mt. Union College, at Alliance, Ohio, from which he was graduated in 1893.





THOMAS FERGUS



For five years afterward he was identified with various newspapers, including the "Observer," at Washington, and the "Mirror," at Charleroi, having an interest in the latter journal. He then came to California to assist his father in the hotel business, the health of the latter beginning to fail. He soon was recognized as a man of ability and enterprise and in 1900 was elected chief burgess of the borough and served until 1903. Prior to 1905, when Mr. Myers and Mr. Richardson formed their present partnership, they had been associated in other business enterprises, and their connection is one of personal regard as well as business. The firm of Myers & Richardson succeeded that of Mitchell & Myers, Mr. Mitchell retiring in 1905. A large business is done by this firm and both men are valued citizens. They are Republicans in their political views and at present Mr. Myers is a member of the Council and Mr. Richardson is borough clerk. The latter was connected with the Pennsylvania State exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis.

Mr. Richardson was married to Miss Harriet Geho, a daughter of Samuel M. Geho, of Coal Center, Pa. She is a graduate of the California Normal School and prior to her marriage was a popular teacher at California and also at Coal Center. They have one daughter, Harriet Eleanor. They are leading members of one of the pleasant social circles of this cultured little borough.

THE FERGUS FAMILY, one of the old and honorable families of Pennsylvania, is of Scotch extraction. Samuel Fergus was born in Scotland and after reaching America, came to Adams County with his family of four children. He married Mary Paxton and they had the following children born to them: Hugh, who was married first to Martha Gilfillan, and secondly to Nancy Callmary; Mary, who married Andrew Hart, of Somerset Township, Washington County, and afterward lived at Canonsburg; Margaret, who married Thomas Maxwell, of Finley Township, Washington County; John P., who married Maria Hart, a daughter of David Hart; Martha, who died when young; Thomas, who married Elizabeth Roberts, a daughter of Dickinson Roberts, who was once county surveyor and sheriff of Washington County; and Sarah, who married Hugh Fergus.

Samuel Fergus located on a farm one mile distant from the present Fergus family farm in South Strabane Township, taking up 150 acres of land. He was a Whig in politics. He was identified with the Seceder Church. Both he and wife were buried in Oak Grove Cemetery at Canonsburg.

Thomas Fergus was born in South Strabane Township, Washington County, November 4, 1802. He received a district school education and before his marriage taught singing school. He was married to Eliz-

abeth Roberts, May 31, 1831, and they had the following children: John, born April 17, 1832, who married Nancy Jane Doak, died in 1906; Mary Ann, born September 24, 1833; Susan, born October 18, 1835, who died December 11, 1843, and was buried in the old Dutch Cemetery at Washington; Hannah, born November 18, 1837, who died May 23, 1904; Maria, who was born March 24, 1839; Isabel, born March 5, 1841, who was married January 7, 1885, to Robert G. Mowery, who died March 3, 1906, and was buried at Washington; Samuel P., born August 17, 1843, who died June 8, 1900; Addison R., born March 31, 1846, who was a clerk in a drug store at Washington; and Sarah M., who was born September 26, 1849.

Samuel P. Fergus, above mentioned, enlisted during the Civil War in Co. C, 140th Pa. Inf., was wounded at Gettysburg and taken to a hospital at Philadelphia. While in that city he attended a military school, and when he was able for service was appointed first lieutenant of Co. C, 27th Reg., U. S. C. troops, and sent to North Carolina. His regiment was the first to enter Fort Fisher when it was captured. He remained in the army until the close of the war. He was married first to Mary Patterson, who died at the same time as did their only child, Anna, and mother and babe were buried together. He afterwards married Margaret L. Weir.

Thomas Fergus operated a tannery before his marriage. In 1839 he moved to the present farm, of fifty-two acres, which then contained about eighty acres, twenty-three acres having since been sold. He engaged in general farming and sheep raising, frequently having 500 head. The coal on the land has been sold, but there are three good oil wells in operation. Mr. Fergus was a Republican for many years of his life and he was frequently called upon to serve in township offices, being auditor, supervisor and school director at different times. He was a member of the United Presbyterian Church at Pidgeon Creek and his wife belonged to the United Brethren Church. His death occurred April 16, 1894, and his burial was in the Washington Cemetery. He had survived his wife for many years, her death taking place April 28, 1851.

FLORIMON LAWRENCE DESCUTNER,\* a representative business man of McDonald Borough, who is senior member of Descutner Brothers, doing business as the McDonald Tea Company, at No. 125 East Lincoln avenue, was born in Belgium, July 11, 1875, and is a son of Pierre Joseph and Catherine Descutner.

The parents of Mr. Descutner were natives of Belgium, and on coming to this country settled in McDonald Borough, Washington County, Pa., where the mother still survives, the father having passed away in 1906. He was a director of mines in his native country, and fol-

lowed that occupation at McDonald. He and his wife were the parents of children as follows: Myria, the wife of Leandor Thibaut; Sebastian; Emma, the wife of J. B. Masquelier; Florimon Lawrence; P. E.; Zephiriene, the wife of Jules Hainaut; E. F.; J. E.; Arthemisia and Harry.

Florimon L. Descutner accompanied his parents to this country as a lad, and his education was secured in the common and high schools of McDonald. His first employment was in the mines at McDonald, where he worked for about five years, and he then began clerking at the Bazaar store. In August, 1898, he decided to go into business on his own account, and with his brothers, P. E. and E. F. Descutner, he purchased a one-room building for \$25 and moved it to the center of the town, where a business was established on a very small scale, as the McDonald Tea Company. This business has since expanded until it now includes a full line of all kinds of household supplies, and necessitates the use of six horses in making deliveries. Florimon L. Descutner is the manager of the business, and has proved himself an able business man, although all three brothers are known to possess more than average commercial ability. Their trade has extended rapidly and still continues to branch further out into the surrounding country as the quality of the firm's goods and their honest methods of doing business become more widely known.

In April, 1897, Mr. Descutner was married to Lilly Masquelier, also a native of Belgium. Mrs. Descutner has five brothers, namely: Eli, Zachariah, Julian, J. B., a contractor and shoe merchant of McDonald, and Jules. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Descutner: Eva, Raymond and Rena. In political matters Mr. Descutner is a Republican. Fraternally he is connected with the Loyal Order of Moose, Lodge No. 30, at McDonald. He and his wife are members of the United Presbyterian Church.

WILLIAM WARD INSLEY, M.D.,\* a prominent homeopathic physician of Donora, who has been engaged in the practice of medicine in this borough since August, 1901, was born March 21, 1875, at Pittsburg, Pa., and is a son of John C. and Margaret (Frederick) Inslev.

John C. Insley was born in England and when a boy came to America, locating at Pittsburg, where he found work in the glass works, later becoming a manufacturer of glass. He is now at the head of the Crescent Brewing Company of Pittsburg. He married Margaret Frederick, who was born in Pittsburg, and comes of one of the old southside families of that city. Of their union were born three children: Anna; John N.; and William Ward, the subject of this sketch.

Dr. William W. Insley was reared in Pittsburg, where he attended the public schools and also the high school,

from which he was graduated in 1894. He then entered the Hahnemann Medical College at Philadelphia, but at the end of the second term enlisted in Co. C, 10th Pa. Vol. Inf., of Uniontown, Pa. He was stationed at Manila and served until the close of the war, when he returned to Pittsburg. He then re-entered the medical college at Philadelphia, from which he was graduated in 1901. In August of that year he came to Donora and embarked in the practice of medicine on Fifth street. In 1904 he removed to the corner of Seventh and Thompson streets, where his office and residence are now both located. Dr. Insley also conducts a garage on the corner of Meldon and Seventh streets. He is a member of the Homeopathic State Medical Society, and is fraternally affiliated with the F. and A. M., No. 626, the German Beneficial Union, and the I. O. O. F. He is a member of the board of health of Donora, and takes an active interest in the affairs of the Republican party.

In March, 1900, Dr. Insley married Nayoda Raymond McClintock, a native of Indiana, who was reared in Tennessee, and of their union have been born two children, William W., Jr.; and Loretta N.

GEORGE L. SUTHERLAND,\* who devotes his 205 acres of valuable land to general farming and sheep raising, is one of the leading citizens of Jefferson Township. He was born in Independence Township, Washington County, Pa., March 9, 1864, and is a son of John W. and Ellen (Virtue) Sutherland.

The parents of Mr. Sutherland are both deceased, the mother dying in February, 1869, and her burial being at Cross Creek Cemetery. The father died in October, 1903, and was buried in Bethel Cemetery. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. John W. Sutherland voted with the Democratic party.

George L. Sutherland was reared in a quiet, well ordered home, went to school at the Miller schoolhouse in Jefferson Township as long as his father could spare him, and after that went to farming and has been engaged in agriculture ever since. In 1903 he purchased his farm in Jefferson Township, on which he has made some substantial improvements. It is excellent land, probably underveined with coal, none of which has been sold, and Mr. Sutherland has one gas well. He has given a great deal of intelligent attention to growing sheep, keeping as many as 600 head and raising from seventy-five to 100 head a year.

On February 22, 1888, Mr. Sutherland was married to Miss Diana Foster, a daughter of William and Mary (Hornbeck) Foster, and they have had eight children, namely: Myrtle, who is a popular teacher in Jefferson Township; Leolard, who is deceased; Glenn F., who is attending school at Hickory; Hazel Marie and George Roy, both of whom go to school; Esther V., at home; John William,



who is deceased; and an infant, who, at the present writing, is unnamed. Mr. Sutherland is a careful and interested father and is giving his children every advantage in his power. The family belong to Bethel Church, in which he is a trustee and steward and also superintendent of the Sunday school. It is easy to see that Mr. Sutherland believes in the power of example. He also is an advocate of strict temperance and votes with the Prohibition party. He is serving most efficiently in the office of road supervisor. For a number of years he has been a member of the grange at Avella, Pa.

JAMES M. DAVIDSON,\* a prominent citizen of Midway, where he has substantial interests, conducts a large general store and also, being a carpenter by trade, does considerable contracting. He was born in Washington County, Pa., April 23, 1863, and is a son of Samuel and Mary (Trimmer) Davidson, both of whom are deceased, their remains resting in the Center Cemetery. The parents of Mr. Davidson had the following children born to them: Mary, who married Jesse Bebout; Phoebe, who married Daniel Johnston; Martha, who married David Trimmer; Sadie, who is the widow of James Brabson; Paul, and James M.

James M. Davidson attended school until he was about seventeen years of age and then, until he was twenty-one, he worked on a farm, after that learning the carpenter's trade. He spent the larger portion of his time until 1908, working as carpenter and contractor and then built his fine storeroom and embarked in the general merchandise business. He carries a well selected stock and enjoys a quiet, safe trade, many of his patrons being families of long years of acquaintance, and others those who appreciate fair and honest dealing.

Mr. Davidson was married April 10, 1886, to Miss Lilly Gibson, a daughter of James and Martha Gibson, who came to Washington County from Canada, and whose family included Robert, James, Frank, Bert, Allie and Lilly. Mr. and Mrs. Davidson's children are: Seymour, Samuel, Mattie, Robert, Cora, Myrtle, Phebe, Lillian, Wilbert and William (twins), and Cyranus. The family belong to the Baptist Church. In his views on public questions Mr. Davidson is a Prohibitionist and feels much encouraged at the great advances made in the past few years in all sections of the country in temperance legislation and public sentiment.

S. C. CUNNINGHAM,\* one of Jefferson Township's representative men and enterprising, successful and substantial farmers and stock raisers, resides on the old Cunningham homestead in Jefferson Township, Washington County, Pa., where he was born November 24, 1862. His parents were Francis and Sarah Ann (Bird) Cunningham.

Francis Cunningham was also born and reared in Washington County, and in 1852 settled on the homestead which lies partly in Jefferson and partly in Cross Creek Townships. He cleared a portion of the land and followed a general line of agriculture during his active life. In politics he was a Democrat and was a man of enough prominence to be elected school director and also road supervisor in Cross Creek Township. He was a worthy member of the Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church. His death occurred August 27, 1895. He married Sarah Ann Bird and they had eight children, the three survivors being: Mary A., who married J. S. McClurg; David A., and S. C. Those deceased were: John, William, Sarah Jane, James B. and an unnamed babe. The mother of this family survived until September 15, 1891, and her burial was in the Bethel Cemetery.

S. C. Cunningham attended the White Oak District School in Cross Creek Township and then gave his father assistance on the farm at home, until his marriage, after which he still lived there for one year and then moved to another farm on which he resided for seven years. In the fall of 1895, after his father's death, he returned to the homestead, having a one-third interest in this farm of 110 acres and owning a farm of 273 acres. In all he operates more than 500 acres. He has done improving, repairing and building and has everything convenient about him. He gives considerable attention to his blooded stock, his Shorthorn cattle and his sheep, keeping about ninety head of the latter.

In November, 1887, Mr. Cunningham was married to Miss Rettie M. Sutherland, who died in May, 1902. Her father was John Sutherland, a well known citizen. She is survived by five children—Earl Leroy, Effie Frances, Willa Rae, Anna Viola and Stephen Claire. In March, 1906, Mr. Cunningham was married, secondly, to Miss Anna Margaret Anderson, a daughter of John and Margaret Anderson.

Mr. Cunningham is a Democrat. He has frequently been elected to important township offices, serving as road supervisor in Jefferson Township, as school director in Cross Creek Township, and at present is township supervisor. He is a director in the Union Agricultural Association of Burgettstown and he belongs to the grange, at Avella. Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham attend Bethel Church.

J. C. SUTHERLAND, a representative business man of Washington, is a leading factor in Republican politics of Washington County. He was born in West Finley Township, Washington County, Pennsylvania, in 1878, and is a son of James, a grandson of Isaac, and a great-grandson of George Sutherland, all of whom have been identified with this particular section of Pennsylvania. George Sutherland, who came to America from Scotland, settled in Washington County, Pennsylvania,



in the year 1786, and engaged in farming. His son, Isaac Sutherland, was born in West Finley Township, but early in life took up the trade of wagon making, and was married at Canonsburg, Washington County, Pennsylvania, where his son, James Sutherland, was born on August 13, 1831, and now lives retired at Washington.

During his active years he was a contracting plasterer and carried on that business for fifty years, while living on a farm. He married Mary Hutchison, who was born in East Finley Township, Washington County, Pennsylvania, April 30, 1840, and died March 9, 1897. She was a daughter of Thomas Hutchison, who was born near Claysville, Washington County, and who was a prominent farmer and stockraiser. The Hutchisons came to Washington County in 1790. To James and Mary Sutherland five children were born, namely: Annie I., who is the wife of John I. Giles, a contractor, residing at Washington; Thomas H., who is in the real estate and insurance business at Washington; Isaac A., who continues to live on the old homestead in West Finley Township; and Margaret M. and J. C., both of whom reside in Washington, this county.

J. C. Sutherland was reared in West Finley Township, being graduated creditably from the public schools. He then entered Jefferson Academy, at Canonsburg, later attended Mercer Academy, in Mercer County, and then taught six years in the public schools of Washington County. Mr. Sutherland then spent three years in the Northwest, visiting in his travels forty-one of the forty-six states of the Union. For four years he was engaged in the real estate and insurance business at Washington. From early manhood he has taken an active interest in public affairs, especially in Washington County, where he has been an active Republican. At the general election in November, 1909, he was elected to the office of Recorder of Deeds for Washington County, being the youngest man ever chosen to serve the people of the county in that capacity.

On May 23, 1906, Mr. Sutherland was married to Miss Essie L. Smith, a daughter of J. B. Smith, of West Middletown, who came to Washington County from Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Sutherland have one daughter, Ruth. The family attend the Second United Presbyterian Church at Washington.

HON. DAVID M. CAMPSEY, a representative and successful business man and financier of Claysville, Pa., who is held in high esteem by his fellow citizens, has been a resident of Washington County throughout his entire life, and has lived at Claysville since 1869. He was born in Donegal Township, October 13, 1843, and is a son of James and Susanna (McMillan) Campsey.

James Campsey, father of David M., died April 4,

1883, having spent his life in Donegal Township. His father, James Campsey, was born in Ireland and came to Donegal Township among its earliest settlers. He acquired, cleared and cultivated land and his son did likewise. The mother of David M. Campsey was born in Ireland. But two of the sons of the family survive: James D. and David M.

David M. Campsey was reared in Donegal Township and in boyhood attended the public schools and later the Excelsior Normal Institute at Carversville, in Bucks County. It was while he was a student there that he enlisted in a militia company, July 2, 1863, which became a part of the 45th Pa. Vol. Inf., and served until the following September, when he was honorably discharged. He then began to teach school and continued for twenty-two months, which brought him to September 17, 1870, when he started into a general mercantile business at Claysville. He developed exceptional business qualities and was very successful and continued as a merchant until 1881, in which year he sold out his interests, but retained the hardware store at Claysville and also a branch store at West Alexander, which he sold a few years later. The only mercantile training he had enjoyed was a short season spent with the great New York firm of Lord & Taylor. For more than forty years Mr. Campsey has been dealing in wool and since 1894, has dealt in field seeds. He has been the promoter and to some degree the financier of large business interests at Claysville. Since the organization of the First National Bank at Claysville, in 1890, he has been vice president. He served in the city Council and it was during his term that Claysville secured its system of water works and had other public utilities encouraged. On many occasions he was elected to local offices and in November, 1902, he was elected to the lower house of the Pennsylvania Legislature as a representative of Washington County. The value of his services was recognized by his constituents and he was re-elected in 1904 and during the latter part of his second term, he served as a member of the Special Session called by Governor Pennypacker. He introduced a number of valuable bills and had sufficient influence to secure the passage of a number of them which are now laws of the land. He introduced and secured the passage of the measure which made the National Pike through the State a free road and at the same time secured an appropriation of \$100,000 for the rebuilding of the bridges along its way. At the special session he had charge of the bill known as an Act regulating the building of county bridges and the letting of contracts therefor, authorizing the borrowing of money to pay for the same, and providing for the punishment of persons who combine or conspire to stifle competition in bidding.



HON. DAVID M. CAMPSEY





He has always been identified with the Republican party and his friends are men of high standing in the State.

Mr. Campsey was married to Miss Adda G. Kennedy, of West Alexander, Pa., and of their seven children, three survive, namely: George A., who is special agent for the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission; Susanna J., who resides at home; and Donald M., who is a student at Westminster College, New Wilmington, Pa. With his family Mr. Campsey belongs to the United Presbyterian Church at Claysville, in which he is an elder. He was one of the advisors and a member of the building committee which completed the erection of the new and handsome church edifice in 1883.

JAMES B. HAYWARD,\* senior member of the firm, J. B. Hayward & Son, Monongahela City, who deal extensively in flour, feed, hay, grain, etc., has been a resident of this place since 1854. He was born August 24, 1851, in England, a son of John and Sarah (Baird) Hayward.

John Hayward was born and reared at Staffordshire, Eng., where he later engaged in mining until the fall of 1854. He and his family then emigrated to the United States, and after a voyage of seven weeks and three days, during which time they were wrecked and experienced other hardships, located at Monongahela City, then known as Williamsport, Pa., where he began to work at mining, opening a mine on the old Joseph Cameron farm. He followed that occupation during the remainder of his life, his death occurring when he was seventy-six years old. He was first united in marriage in England with Sarah Baird, also a native of that country, and of their union were born the following children: Elizabeth, who was born in England, and who is the widow of John West and the mother of eighteen children; James Baird, our subject; John Southampton, who was born on the sea, and was named after the clipper "Southampton," the vessel in which the family crossed the Atlantic (he died in Williamsport at the age of six years); and four children who died in childhood. Mrs. Sarah B. Hayward died in 1858 at the age of thirty years and Mr. Hayward subsequently married Sarah Davis, of Finleyville, Pa., who is still a resident of Monongahela City. Of this union were born five children—Charles, Harry, Hannah (deceased), Effie (deceased), and one who died in infancy.

James B. Hayward was about three years old when his parents came to this country and located at Williamsport, now Monongahela City. Here he was reared and educated and has since resided. At the age of ten years he entered the mines, where he worked until 1880. He then found employment in the flour mills operated by McGrew, Parkinson & Company, who were succeeded by Archibald George & McGrew, with whom he continued until 1891,

when, in partnership with J. D. Hoon, he purchased the mill from George & McGrew. They operated it successfully until 1904, when the partnership was dissolved and the mill sold to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. That same year Mr. Hayward established his present flour, hay, grain and feed business, subsequently taking in his son, James B. Hayward, as partner.

Mr. Hayward was married October 5, 1873, to Anna Earnest, who is a daughter of Stephen L. Earnest, one of the pioneer settlers of Monongahela City. Of this marriage there has been the following issue: Stephen, who married Marcella Calvin; Julia, who died in 1909; Elizabeth, who married Alvin Day and has one daughter, Catherine; James B., married Margaret Gettings and has three children—Gladys Virginia, Dorothy, and John Baird; Laura Jane; Rachel, who died at the age of ten years; George; and Ellen. The family reside in a comfortable home on Cole street.

Mr. Hayward is affiliated with the Royal Arcanum, as are also his two sons, Stephen and James, who are also members of the B. P. O. E. and the Y. M. C. A. He is politically a Democrat, and the family hold memberships in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

E. S. McLEOD,\* senior member of the wholesale produce firm of McLeod & McCracken, at Washington, Pa., is one of the representative business men and useful citizens. He was born at Rixford, McKean County, Pa., in 1879, and was eleven years old when he came to Washington. His education was secured in the public schools and in Washington and Jefferson College.

After completing his college course, Mr. McLeod engaged in the jewelry business in Washington for some eight years. In 1908, in partnership with John H. McCracken, he embarked in the wholesale produce business, under the firm name of McLeod & McCracken, developing a very large business in this section. The firm stands well with the trade and individually its members are recognized as men of integrity and ability.

In 1899, Mr. McLeod was married to Miss Hortense L. Neuse, who was born and reared at Washington, Pa., and they have two children: H. W. and Edward S. Mr. McLeod is a member of the United Presbyterian Church. He belongs to the Improved Order of Heptasophs.

JAMES R. HILL,\* owner of the California Foundry and Machine Company at California, Pa., is a manufacturer of the Robinson Coal Crusher, mining supplies, and brass works, and also conducts a general repair shop, giving employment in his foundry to from fifteen to twenty men including high class mechanics, molders and pattern makers. He also employs three men on the road setting up machinery. Mr. Hill was born October 11, 1869, on a farm in Trumbell County, Pa., and is a son

of James R. and Esther (Smith) Hill, the former of whom was a shaft sinker, and a stone and excavating contractor.

James R. Hill was a lad of six years when his parents removed to Fayette City, Pa., where he was reared, attended the local schools and subsequently learned the machinist's trade at the Homestead Steel Company's machine shops at Homestead, Pa. He remained there a little over three years when he came to Allenport, Washington County, and for a number of years he had charge of all the machinery of the Vesta Coal Company. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War he enlisted for three years as a machinist in the United States Navy, and after the war was over made application for his discharge, and upon receiving same, returned to Pennsylvania. During his one year's service in the navy he served as chief machinist on three different gunboats, and was in service on the "Vixen" at the battle of Santiago. Upon his return to this state, he entered the employ of the Jones Laughlin Company of South Pittsburgh, and shortly afterward became a toolmaker at the Westinghouse Electric Manufacturing Company. He was later made foreman of one of the departments, and served in that capacity until he came to Charleroi, Pa., and in December, 1902, established his present foundry. He operated for a time on a small scale, employing but four men, which number has been increased with the business and he now employs from fifteen to twenty high-class mechanics.

Mr. Hill was united in marriage with Leonore Cleaver, who was reared in Centerville, Pa., and is a daughter of William H. Cleaver. They have three children: Howard; William M., and Eleanore Jane. Mr. Hill is a thirty-second degree Mason.

JOHN H. THOMPSON,\* a life-long resident of Buffalo Township, was born August 5, 1860, and is a son of John and Mary (Cleland) Thompson. The old Thompson farm has been in the family for over a century, descending from father to son, John M., of the fourth generation now owning it.

Probably James Thompson, the first American ancestor of the family, came to what is now Buffalo Township, from Ireland, penetrating into what must have been a dense wilderness at that time. Here his son, James Thompson, second, was born, lived and died, leaving the property intact to John Thompson, father of John M. In 1849 John M. Thompson took part in the great eastern exodus to California and spent several years there in mining for gold, and for several years after his return he engaged in freighting between Washington and Cumberland, driving a six-horse team, and being a pioneer in that industry in this section. He became a man well known over a wide territory and was popular with those

with whom he had business relations. He engaged successfully in farming, and raised stock and sheep. When he settled down permanently on the home farm he was elected school director in Buffalo Township and was urged by his party for the office of county commissioner. Four children of John and Mary Thompson survive, namely: Samuel J., residing at Holton, Kas.; John M., on the homestead; Mary B., wife of Robert Clark, of Buffalo Township; and Romance, wife of William Lawrence, of West Virginia.

John M. Thompson, of the present generation, attended the public schools at Taylorstown, Pa. The home farm contains 160 acres and he devotes it to general farming and stock raising and also carries on a large dairy business. As a worthy representative of one of the township's oldest families, together with his sterling character as a citizen, Mr. Thompson is highly respected and esteemed by his neighbors. He has taken no active part in politics, being satisfied with the quiet, independent life of a successful American farmer.

Mr. Thompson was married in early manhood to Miss Sarah M. Donaldson, who was born in Washington County and is a daughter of Robert Donaldson, of Mt. Pleasant Township. They are members of East Buffalo Presbyterian Church. He is identified with the order of Elks at Washington.

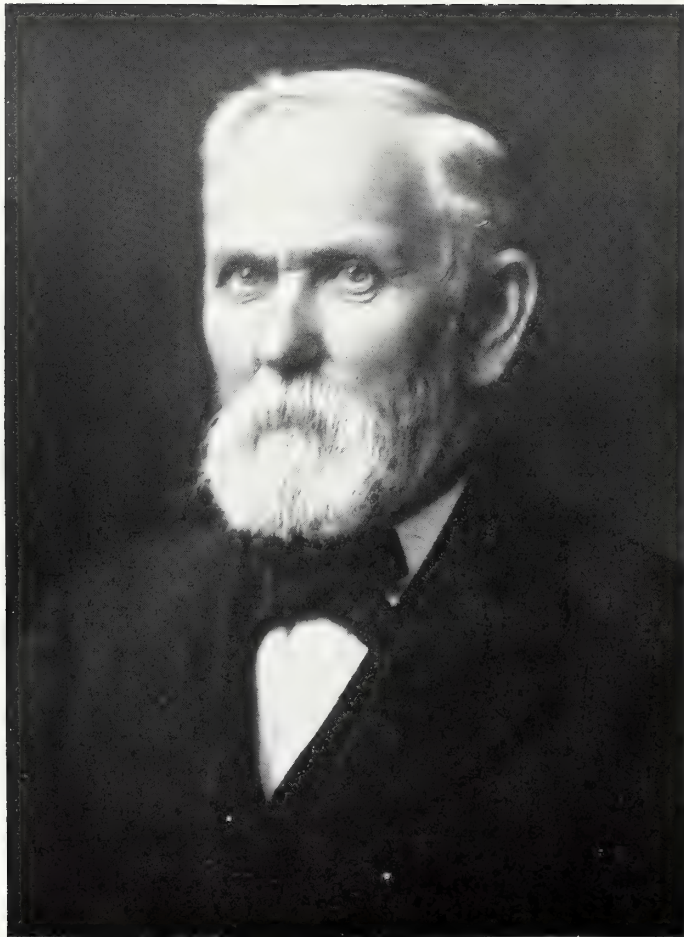
J. C. WALKER,\* a highly respected citizen of Eldersville, now living retired from active business life, still retains his 210 acres of valuable farming land in Jefferson Township, on which he was engaged in farming and stock raising for many years. He was born in Jefferson Township, Washington County, Pa., August 4, 1842, and is a son of James and a grandson of Alexander Walker.

Alexander Walker was born in Huntington County, Pa., May 10, 1773, and came to Jefferson Township, Washington County, in 1795. On October 26, 1800, he was married to Elizabeth Norris, who was born December 8, 1778, and they had the following children: Elizabeth, John, David, James, Susana, Alexander, Mary A., David S., Isabella, Drusilla and Samuel. Alexander Walker had 225 acres of land at that time, the greater portion of it being yet covered with natural growth. He was one of the founders of the Presbyterian Church in Cross Creek Township and was a strong Democrat and active and useful in the early adjustment of township affairs. He died September 8, 1854, and his widow in the following year and they were buried in the Cross Creek Cemetery.

James Walker obtained some book knowledge in the district schools, but his advantages were not very great. He helped his father clear the 225-acre farm and engaged extensively in raising cattle and sheep. He was a man of influence in his community, was a Republican in poli-







WILLIAM J. SMITH

ties, and served usefully as one of the county commissioners when elected to that office. For many years he was a member and also an elder in the Cross Creek Presbyterian Church. He married Elizabeth Graham, a daughter of John Graham, of Cross Creek Township, and they had six children: Olivia, John G., Alexander, William W., M. D., and J. C., whose name begins this article. William W. and M. D. are both deceased. After his marriage, James Walker lived on the farm which his son, J. C. Walker now owns. Here his wife died in June, 1882, and his death followed in April, 1883, and they were interred in the Cross Creek Cemetery. He was a man of ample fortune and had lived retired at Cross Creek village for fifteen years before his death.

J. C. Walker attended the country schools in Jefferson Township and then assisted his father on the home farm, which finally became his own property. He continued to reside on it until April, 1908, when he retired to Eldersville, leaving his son to manage the farm. The place is well improved, the farm house in particular being a fine building. Mr. Walker has never tested for either oil or coal and has never sold his rights.

Mr. Walker was first married in October, 1861, to Eliza Van Strand, who died October 12, 1862, leaving one daughter, Anna E., who is the wife of B. B. Stroud. On November 21, 1867, Mr. Walker married Hannah E. Caldwell, a daughter of Thomas Caldwell. She died January 26, 1875, leaving two children: Norris, born November 24, 1868; and James, born February 5, 1873. Her burial was in the Paris Cemetery. Mr. Walker was married for the third time March 22, 1878, to Bell Sutherland, of Smithfield, Ohio, who died August 23, 1907. She was buried in the Cross Creek Cemetery. Her three children all survive, namely: Mary M., born May 3, 1881, who married Jesse Dinnit; John S., born January 9, 1883, who married Lena Machett; and Bessie S., born April 19, 1884, who lives with her father. Mr. Walker is a member of the Cross Creek Presbyterian Church. He is not a politician, but deems it the duty of every citizen to cast his vote. He is a Republican.

WILLIAM J. SMITH, a member of the board of county commissioners of Washington County, Pa., has been a resident of Washington since 1904. He was born in 1845, in South Strabane Township, Washington County, Pa., and is a son of William and a grandson of William Smith.

Grandfather William Smith founded the family in Washington County prior to 1804, and in that year his son, William Smith, was born in Nottingham Township. The latter became a farmer and wool grower and also operated a mill at Smithville.

William J. Smith was reared on his father's farm in South Strabane Township and later acquired the property

and still retains it. He continued the industries started by his father and made them profitable. In 1902 he discontinued sheep raising. He now has a milk dairy market at Pittsburg. In 1885, in association with his brother, A. W. Smith, he built a roller flour mill in Somerset Township, which they operated one year, when William J. bought his brother's interest and continued alone until 1901, when he disposed of the property. Mr. Smith has been one of the township's most active citizens in public matters, paying particular attention to the educational interests and serving for fourteen years as a school director. He is a man of substance and high personal character and his election as county commissioner, in the fall of 1908, gave very general satisfaction.

In 1867, Mr. Smith was married to Miss Jennie McNary, and they have had four children, namely: Thomas Wade, who is now deceased; Elizabeth Annetta, who is the wife of William Cameron, of South Strabane Township; William Wiley, who is a civil engineer, is connected with the Pittsburg Railway people, at Homestead, Pa.; and Ella Jane, who is the wife of Stephen W. Miller, of Amwell Township. Mr. Smith and family are member of the United Presbyterian Church at Washington, and he is serving on its board of trustees. The family home is situated at No. 53 North McKennan avenue, Washington.

JAMES MCBURNEY MOORE, M.D.,\* of Midway, Pa., was born March 6, 1861, in Mt. Pleasant Township, Washington County, Pa. He is a son of J. S. and Margaret (McBurney) Moore, the latter of whom was a daughter of James and Jane (Acheson) McBurney, and the former a son of John and Margaret (Mytee) Moore, natives of Ireland.

The father of Dr. Moore was born in Chartiers Township, Washington County, in 1820, and was young when his parents brought him to Mt. Pleasant Township. He was educated in the subscription schools. In 1860 he was married to Margaret McBurney and they settled on a farm. Their children were: James McBurney; Jessie; John T.; Jennie C., who formerly was a teacher in the public schools and now is the wife of Thomas B. McNary; Joseph S.; and Mary E., who is the wife of John Marple. The parents of Dr. McBurney were members of the Chartiers Presbyterian Church. In politics the father was a Republican.

James McBurney Moore attended first the country schools near his father's farm, and afterwards became a student at the Canonsburg Academy, paying his own expenses for three years by working after school hours. He began his medical reading in 1880, with Dr. J. H. Christy, of Paris, Hanover Township, this county, and in 1883 entered Cleveland Medical College, where he was graduated February 25, 1885. He began practice at Florence,



in Hanover Township, where he remained for six years, and then came to Midway, where he has remained ever since.

Dr. Moore first married Miss Mary McCready, a daughter of Robert and Mary (Anita) McCready, formerly of Oakdale, Pa. Of that union three children were born: Ola Winnifred, who died March 21, 1894; James Moses, who is also deceased; and Margaret June. Dr. Moore subsequently married Miss Alice Moses, who was the youngest born to her parents, who were Rev. John and Nancy Moses. Rev. John Moses was the organizer of the Baptist Church at Midway and was pastor there for twenty-five years. Dr. and Mrs. Moore have one daughter, Carrie Angeline.

WILLIAM THOMAS WHITLEDGE,\* a prominent real estate dealer, and respected citizen of Donora, Pa., was born January 1, 1852, on his father's farm in Henderson County, Ky., and is a son of John F. and Elizabeth (Snypes) Whitledge. The parents of our subject were both born and reared in North Carolina, and shortly after their marriage moved to Henderson County, Kentucky, where they became the owners of several farms. Mr. Whitledge served as sheriff of Webster County, Ky., previous to the war, after which he became a Republican and strong Union man. His death occurred in Kentucky at the age of seventy-two years; his widow died in 1906 at the home of her daughter in Kentucky. They reared seven children, the three eldest daughters marrying cousins, namely: Mary, who married Carrol Lysle (both deceased); Jane, the deceased wife of Robert Lysle; Nancy, who married Frank Lysle (both deceased); William Thomas, our subject; John; Libby, who married Thomas Wahl; and Maggie, the widow of Daniel Blunt.

William T. Whitledge was reared on the farm in Henderson County, Ky., attended the district schools of the township, and in early manhood entered the office of Dr. Samuel Campbell, who was located near Dickson, Ky. In 1871 he entered the medical department of the University of Louisville, Ky., and after his graduation embarked in the practice of medicine in Union County, that State, continuing for three years. He then gave up his practice on account of ill health, and went to Florida, where he was engaged in the real estate business for about twenty years. Losing considerable money during the severe winter of 1894 and 1895, in 1898 he came to Washington County, Pa., locating at Finleyville, where he was engaged in the real estate business until 1900. The town of Donora being laid out at that time he purchased land there during the opening week, and has since erected twenty-four buildings, including four business blocks.

Mr. Whitledge was married March 2, 1889, to Jessie Morrison, who was born in Pittsburg, Pa., and is a

daughter of Newton and Hester (Frye) Morrison, both of whom come of prominent families of Washington County. Mr. and Mrs. Whitledge have five children—Thomas, Jessie, Bentley, Jerome, and Marjorie. Mr. Whitledge is a Republican and has served as a member of the Donora Council.

HON. D. M. PRY,\* a representative citizen of Burgettstown, where he performs the duty of a notary public and engages in the fire insurance business, was born in Cross Creek Township, Washington County, Pa., June 16, 1842, and is a son of Abraham Pry.

Mr. Pry was educated in the schools of Cross Creek Township and at Cross Creek Academy, and was twenty years of age when he enlisted, in 1862, in the 140th Pa. Vol. Inf. He served from July in that year until August, 1865. He took an active part in a large amount of the serious fighting of that period and on May 12, 1864, received a painful flesh wound, at the battle of Spottsylvania Court House. After his patriotic duty was done and his military life was closed, he returned to the farm in Cross Creek Township, on which he resided for two years and then moved to Burgettstown. On March 1, 1868, he embarked in the general mercantile business at Burgettstown and continued until 1885, when he retired in order to accept the office of county recorder, in which he served for three years, residing during this time at Washington. He returned to Burgettstown in 1888 and resumed mercantile business and continued for ten years more, when his election to the State Legislature, in 1899, again interrupted his business career and he sold his store. He has been one of the county's most active and influential Republicans. For eight years he was a justice of the peace and for thirty-five years has been in official life, serving two terms as chairman of the Republican County Convention.

In 1865, Mr. Pry was married to Miss Elizabeth J. Rea, who died in 1877. She was a daughter of John Rea, of Cross Creek Township. In 1885 Mr. Pry married secondly Miss Mary G. Lee, a daughter of Robert Lee. His four children, all born to the first union, were: Nora L., who married George M. Blair; Jennie O., who married Rev. J. R. Baker, of Williamsport, Pa.; Mary G., who married S. A. Hammond, of Indiana; and Edwin B., who married Jennie Park, now deceased. Mr. Pry was an elder in the Presbyterian Church for a period of thirty-two years and in 1878 he was a member of the General Presbyterian Assembly of Pennsylvania.

ELLIS M. LILLEY,\* who has been assistant cashier of the People's Bank, of California, Pa., since 1902, comes of one of the old established families of Pennsylvania, and was born September 26, 1871, in Fayette Coun-



ty, just across the river from California, Pa., and is a son of Thomas W. and Mary Louisa (Marchand) Lilley.

Ellis M. Lilley was reared on the farm in Fayette County and after a preliminary education attended the State Normal School at California, and also spent one year at Mt. Union College, at Alliance, Ohio. He returned to his father's farm and remained until 1902, when he accepted his present position as assistant cashier of the People's Bank, of California. Mr. Lilley is a member of the Council of California, having been first appointed to fill a vacancy for one year, and in 1907 was elected for three years. Mr. Lilley owns part of the home farm, which consisted of 150 acres, but disposed of part of his interest to the Lake Erie Railroad.

Mr. Lilley was united in marriage with Eva Linton, who is a daughter of Oliver M. Linton, of Centerville, Pa., and they have one child, Oliver Linton Lilley. His fraternal associations are with the B. P. O. E. and the Masons of Charleroi.

S. D. MINTON,\* who has been a resident of Washington for the past seven years, occupying his handsome home which is situated at No. 328 Allison avenue, for some twenty years or more has been a large farmer and extensive live stock raiser and shipper. He was born in Morris Township, Washington County, Pa., in 1852, and is a son of G. W. and Eliza Jane (Day) Minton.

The father of Mr. Minton was born in Morris Township, Washington County, in 1811, and died in the same place in 1894. He engaged in farming and stock raising and was a man well and favorably known all over the county. He was active in politics and served in a number of township offices. He married Eliza Jane Day, a daughter of L. F. Day, an old pioneer of the county. They had eight children born to them, the survivors being: Collins, residing at Akron, Ohio; John, a farmer, residing in Greene County, Pa.; S. D., of Washington; George L., also residing at Washington; Lee, conducting a hotel at Beaver Falls, Pa.; and Sarah and Edith, both residing in Morris Township. One son, Dr. Bradley, died from the effects of blood poisoning.

S. D. Minton was reared and educated in Morris Township and spent many busy years on his own farm near Prosperity before coming to Washington in 1902. He was married November 14, 1879, to Miss Cora Belle Day, who was born at West Windsor, Ohio, a daughter of Artimus Day, a native of Washington County, and a granddaughter of Luther Day, a pioneer settler. To Mr. and Mrs. Minton four children have been born: Helen, Bradley, Josie E. and Harold, all residing at home. The family attend the Central Presbyterian Church. In politics, Mr. Minton is a Republican and while not very active in public matters, has always shown an interest in those things which concern good citizens.

GEORGE L. McKEE, M. D.,\* who has a well established medical and surgical practice at Burgettstown, Pa., and is thoroughly identified with the best interests of the borough, was born at Pittsburg, Pa., September 24, 1877.

Dr. McKee was educated in Allegheny County, attending the McDonald School and Oakdale Academy. He then engaged in teaching and during the two years which he devoted to this profession he did his preliminary medical reading. In 1898 he entered the Medical College at Pittsburg, from which he was graduated in the class of 1903. For two years he was engaged in practice at Bulger, in Washington County, and then came to Burgettstown where his ability as a surgeon and physician have been abundantly recognized.

On September 6, 1905, Dr. McKee was married to Miss Nellie McFarlane, a daughter of D. N. and Elvira McFarlane, and they have one daughter, Frances. Dr. McKee and wife are members of the United Presbyterian Church. Politically he is a Democrat and is a useful member of the school board, of which he has been treasurer since June, 1909. His fraternal relations are with the Masons and the Knights of Pythias.

GEORGE ALBERT WATKINS,\* one of the leading grocers and enterprising business men of Donora, Pa., who has been a resident here since 1901, was born January 9, 1879, in Columbiana County, Ohio, and is a son of James A. and Elizabeth (Sharp) Watkins.

James A. Watkins, who was born and reared near Pittsburg, Pa., removed to Columbiana County, Ohio, when a young man and was there married to Elizabeth Sharp, a daughter of Sampson Sharp, who was engaged in the coal and coke business. In 1885 he returned to Pennsylvania with his family and located at Port Royal, Westmoreland County, where he entered the employ of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Coal Company as superintendent of the Euclid and Cradmore mines. He later became superintendent for H. K. Wick and since retiring from the mines has been located at Monessen, Pa., where he is now serving as justice of the peace. His marriage with Elizabeth Sharp resulted in the following issue: George Albert, our subject; Anna Bella, deceased; Bertha, who is the wife of Lawrence Gess; and James S.

George A. Watkins spent his early boyhood days in Columbiana County, Ohio. About 1886 he came with his parents to Pennsylvania and obtained his educational training at the Academy at West Newton. When a young man he and his father operated a grocery store at Port Royal for some time, after which he was manager for the Federal Supply Company at Andersonville, Pa., until 1901, when he came to Donora and bought out the Donora Supply Company. He then embarked in the grocery business at his present location on McKean avenue, where he has established an extensive and successful business.

Mr. Watkins was married in 1903 to Elizabeth Coulson, a daughter of E. Coulson, and they are the parents of three children: Albert, George and Mary E. Mr. Watkins holds fraternal relations with the B. P. O. E. and the Masons, while he is politically identified with the Republican party.

JOHN B. MURPHY, oil producer, who has been a resident of Washington for the past twenty-three years, is identified with a number of the city's successful business enterprises. He was born at Rome, N. Y., in 1859, and in boyhood was taken to Bradford, Pa.

Mr. Murphy was seventeen years of age when he first entered the Bradford oil fields and has been a producer in the various oil districts, operating very extensively during the past two years in Illinois and operated extensively also in Washington County during oil excitement here. He has had experience in the oil fields of Ohio, Illinois, Pennsylvania and West Virginia. In addition to his large oil interests, Mr. Murphy is vice-president and a director of the Washington Ice Company and also of the Crescent Brewery Company.

In 1889, Mr. Murphy was married to Miss Anna G. Means, who was born and reared at Washington, and they have three children: Katherine, Olla and Williard. Mr. Murphy and family are members of the Catholic Church. He is identified with the fraternal order of Elks. He is not an active politician but takes a good citizen's interest in the welfare of this section.

JOHN E. MCCARDLE,\* postmaster and one of the pioneer grocers of Charleroi, Pa., was born January 21, 1855, at Triadelphia, Ohio County, W. Va., and is a son of Philip and Eliza (Garrison) McCardle, the former of whom is still living at Triadelphia, at the advanced age of ninety-three years. The mother died in 1896.

John E. McCardle was reared in Triadelphia, where he attended the common schools and spent some time working on a farm. He subsequently learned the manufacturing of stogies, then in partnership with S. C. McCoy, now a resident of Washington, he ran a stogie factory for two years, at the end of which time they disposed of the business. Mr. McCardle opened a grocery store at Triadelphia, where he remained four years. In the spring of 1891 he came to Charleroi, shortly after the town was laid out, and embarked in the grocery business at the corner of Fourth street and Fallowfield avenue, where the same year, he erected a frame building, which he now leases to J. E. Masters, who purchased his grocery stock in 1907. Mr. McCardle's store is the oldest grocery in Charleroi; he employed eighteen clerks, and without doubt, commanded the most extensive patronage of any grocer on the Monongahela River. Mr. McCardle succeeded John B. Branegan as postmaster of Charleroi,

having assumed the responsibilities of that office July 1, 1909, and is assisted by Dennis A. Oates, who was appointed by our subject.

Mr. McCardle served one term on the Charleroi Council, and is fraternally a member of the Elks, is president of the Elks Club of Charleroi, and is also affiliated with the Masons, the Knights Templar, and the Shriners. Mr. McCardle was married to Julia A. Miller, of Triadelphia, W. Va., and her death occurred June 5, 1907.

C. W. PHILLIPS,\* an enterprising business man of Washington, Pa., who is engaged in tin, slate and galvanized roofing, has been a resident of this city since 1893. He was born in Greene County, Pa., in 1875 and when about twelve years of age came to Washington County with his parents, who located at Beallsville, where he was reared and educated. He worked at his present business in Beallsville for about one and a half years, after which he came to Washington and was engaged in the same business with I. J. Dickson from 1893 until 1898. He then enlisted in Co. H, 10th Pa. Reg., and served in the Philippine Islands during the Spanish-American War, being mustered out in September, 1899. Upon his return to Washington after the war, he entered the employ of G. W. Hays & Co., with whom he remained until December, 1900, when in partnership with John C. Knox, he embarked in his present business. The following August Mr. Phillips bought Mr. Knox's interest in the business, since which time he has successfully conducted the business alone. Mr. Phillips was married in 1904 to Lyda B. Webb, of Homestead, Pa., and they have one son, John Floyd Phillips.

WILSON LEVI ARNOLD,\* an enterprising young business man of Canonsburg, junior partner of the firm of Rickley & Arnold, dealers in wallpaper, paints, varnishes, oils, glass, etc., was born in Canonsburg, Pa., August 18, 1876, and is a son of John Marshall and Triphena (Smith) Arnold.

Levi Arnold, his paternal grandfather, was a tailor by trade, and has been dead for many years, as has also his wife Jane. They had these children: John M.; Pershing, who died in Canonsburg; Levi, who was killed in the army during the Civil War; Nettie, the wife of Rev. Rennick, of Edenboro, Crawford County, Pa.; Sarah, residing in Canonsburg; and Mary, of Pittsburg, the widow of Dr. Clark. Samuel Smith, the maternal grandfather of Wilson L. Arnold, was a resident of Canonsburg for many years, and Vine and Smithfield streets included a part of his property, which was also located on the present site of the Pittsburg and Buffalo Coal Company. He was three times married, and died in 1903 in Canonsburg, aged ninety-six years. Mr. and Mrs. John M. Arnold are now living in Canonsburg,



the former being sixty and the latter fifty-six years of age. Both are natives of this place, where Mr. Arnold was for many years engaged in harness making. They have had five children: Samuel, a resident of South Canonsburg, who married Vina Hurley; Wilson Levi; Eva, the wife of Herbert McDonald, residing in Canonsburg; William, who married Bertha Smith; and Howard, a resident of Cleveland, who married Mary Duncan.

Wilson Levi Arnold received his education in the public schools of Canonsburg, after leaving which he learned the painter's trade with J. Mark Templeton, at which he worked until February, 1907, when the firm of Rickley & Arnold was established, H. G. Rickley being Mr. Arnold's partner. Both men are experienced in this line of work, and their business being the only one of its kind in Canonsburg, they have all the business they can handle. They make a specialty of contract work, and this necessitates the hiring of several workmen.

In December, 1903, Mr. Arnold was united in marriage with Martha Fulton, daughter of William and Tama (Crawford) Fulton, of North Strabane Township, farming people, and to this union there has been born one daughter: Tama Triphena, November 5, 1905. Mr. and Mrs. Arnold are members of the Greenside United Presbyterian Church. He was reared a Democrat, but votes according to his opinion as to the fitness of the candidate for the office.

JOHN N. MONTGOMERY,\* one of Claysville's representative and substantial citizens, who has been a director in the Claysville's National Bank since its organization, owns two fine farms, one of 128 acres situated in East Finley Township and one of the same acreage in West Finley Township. He was born in East Finley Township, Washington County, Pa., March 18, 1845, and is a son of Jesse and Catherine (Sprowls) Montgomery.

Mr. Montgomery can claim Irish ancestors on both sides of his family. His father, Jesse Montgomery, was born in East Finley Township, but his grandfather, Hugh Montgomery, was a native of Ireland. The mother was also born in East Finley Township and was a daughter of Arthur and Catherine Sprowls. These families were among the very early settlers in East Finley Township. Of the children born to Jesse Montgomery by his two marriages, the following survive: John N., of Claysville; James and Hugh, both of Morris Township; Jesse M., of East Finley Township; Ruth, of Cowley County, Kas.; Andrew J., a Presbyterian minister at Oregon City, Ore.; and Alexander, residing at Washington.

John N. Montgomery was reared and educated in East Finley Township and for a number of years followed farming and stock raising there and in West Finley

Township. In the spring of 1907 he came to Claysville, where he has resided ever since, but he still retains his land. He is a Republican in politics and has served four years as a school director in Donegal Township.

Mr. Montgomery was married to Miss Grace Clark, of Washington County, and they have one son, John N., who is employed as bookkeeper for the Pennsylvania Bridge Company at Claysville. Mr. Montgomery and family are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church and are among the most respected residents of the borough.

THOMAS D. GLADDEN,\* who is one of the representative citizens of McDonald, Pa., where he owns valuable real estate, is also proprietor of a well improved farm of 158 acres which is situated in Cecil Township. He was born in Allegheny County, Pa., January 13, 1882, and is a son of James R. and Sarah A. (McConnell) Gladden.

The father of Mr. Gladden was a farmer for a number of years and then retired to McDonald, where he engaged in the mercantile business for some time prior to his death, which occurred in 1898. His widow survives and makes her home with her son, Thomas D., who is the youngest of the family, the others being: Mary, who is the widow of James Crane, and lives at Jamestown, N. Y.; and Joseph, who is engaged in lead and zinc mining in Illinois.

Thomas D. Gladden attended the public schools in Washington County and then took a course of two years at Trinity Hall, Washington, after which he assumed agricultural duties and has made farming the main business of his life. In June, 1904, Mr. Gladden was married to Miss Louise La Vie, who is a daughter of Philip and Mary (Bess) La Vie, residents of McDonald. The other children of the La Vie family are, Wilt, George W., Marie, Louis and Edward. Marie is the wife of F. A. Thomassy. Mr. and Mrs. Gladden have three children, James Donaldson, George Douglass and Richard Louis. In politics Mr. Gladden is identified with the Democratic party. With his family he belongs to the Presbyterian Church.

JOSEPH NOBLE YOHE,\* who is engaged in conducting a meat market at Monongahela City, Pa., has been a lifelong resident of this city, having been born here November 17, 1862, a son of David and Martha J. (Porter) Yohe. He is a grandson of Daniel Yohe, a native of Germany, and one of the early settlers of Washington County, Pa.

David Yohe, who was born at Valley Inn, Carroll Township, Washington County, Pa., was reared on the farm and later engaged in the grocery business at Monongahela City, which was then known as Williamsport.



During the years 1867 and 1868 he was the only German-speaking merchant in the Monongahela Valley and had the entire trade of the German element. Mr. Yohe continued in the grocery business throughout his entire active career. He passed out of this life at the age of seventy-three years. He was united in marriage with Martha J. Porter, who comes of the old Porter family, which was one of the prominent pioneer families of Washington County. David and Martha Yohe became the parents of the following children: Clemmons; Catherine, deceased; Joseph N., our subject; Edward, deceased; and Charles A.

Joseph N. Yohe was reared in Monongahela City, where at an early age he began working in the old brick yard. He later became a clerk in the store of G. T. Scott, with whom he remained until his death, and then spent eight years as a clerk in the grocery store of A. D. Scott. About 1877 he purchased the meat market conducted by Samuel T. Robinson in the Nelson Building, where our subject continued the business with success until 1895, when he removed to his present location on the east side of Main street, in 1903 purchasing the building from William Blackenbuhler.

Mr. Yohe was married in August, 1882, to Fannie Berry, who died two years later, leaving one daughter, Blanche Lee. On November 16, 1890, Mr. Yohe contracted a second marriage with Lillian Wilson. Mr. Yohe is fraternally affiliated with the B. P. O. E., the Knights of Pythias and the Jr. O. U. A. M., all of Monongahela City, and is one of the four living charter members of the latter order. He has never drawn a sick benefit. Mr. Yohe is an active worker in the interests of the Democratic party, and his religious connection is with the Presbyterian Church.

**WILLIAM WINTON WILLIAMS,\*** who for the past three years has been manager of the California Plumbing & Builders Supplies Company, which was established at California, Pa., by his father in 1900, was born at Belle Vernon, Pa., and is a son of James P. and Maggie B. (McKean) Williams.

James B. Williams was born in Belle Vernon, Pa., and was for many years a steamboat captain on the Monongahela River, and in 1896 located at California, Pa. He continued on the river until 1900, when he established the California Plumbers & Builders Supply Company, of which he was manager until the time of his death at California, in 1905. James B. Williams married Maggie B. McKean, a daughter of Samuel McKean, of Fern Cliff, Pa., and they became the parents of the following children: S. E. Fleming, of California, Pa.; Nellie; William W., the subject of this sketch; Florence; Beatrice; Cora, and one deceased.

William Winton Williams is one of the rising and

successful young business men of California, and for the past three years has been the manager of the business established by his father in 1900, the business being owned by himself and the other members of the family. Mr. Williams holds membership with the Jr. O. U. A. M. and the Royal Arcanum.

**B. B. FIGLEY,\*** a substantial citizen of Burgettstown and the junior partner in the firm of J. C. Fulton & Co., dealers in flour, grain and feed, at this place, was born at Steubenville, Ohio, February 13, 1879.

Mr. Figley was educated in the schools of Hanlin Station and Burgettstown, Washington County, and immediately after leaving school, entered into his present business connection. The firm owns two warehouses and he has a separate interest in one of them. He is also a stockholder in the Burgettstown National Bank.

On May 24, 1898, Mr. Figley was married to Miss Bertha M. Karns, a daughter of A. D. Karns, and they have three children, Thelma, Helen and John. Mr. and Mrs. Figley are members of the First Presbyterian Church. He votes with the Democratic party, but is in no sense a politician, merely an active, upright citizen, who has the best interests of his town at heart.

**H. J. McLAUGHLIN,\*** secretary and superintendent of the Star Brewing Company, at Washington, is a resident of twenty years standing, but he was born at Butler, Pa., in 1879.

Mr. McLaughlin was ten years old when he came to Washington and here he obtained his education. Immediately after leaving school he became associated with the Star Brewing Company, entering the offices as a clerk and through the intervening positions has advanced until he was made secretary and superintendent in 1906. The business done is one of large volume and employment is afforded many men.

On November 26, 1902, Mr. McLaughlin was married to Miss Eleanor Boyd, a daughter of the late Jesse Boyd, and they have three children, Mary Ellen, Margaret Almarine and John Henry. Mr. McLaughlin and family are members of the Roman Catholic Church. He is identified with the order of Eagles.

**SAMUEL J. CLOKEY,\*** a prominent farmer of North Strabane Township, comes of a family long established in this township. He was born on his present farm and is a son of Joseph and Jennie (White) Clokey.

James Clokey, his great-grandfather, came to Washington County in 1812 and bought the George Van Eman farm of 310 acres. The stone residence on the farm was erected by Mr. Van Eman in 1805, and has been occupied by the Clokey family until the present year, when the new brick residence was erected by the





JAMES SIBERT GROUP



subject of this sketch. The farm has always descended from father to son, and Samuel Clokey, a son of James, and grandfather of the present owner, was owner of the farm for many years. The village of Clokeyville, which once contained a tavern, postoffice, blacksmith shops and stores, was named in his honor, and a postoffice was established about 1860 and continued until 1902 with Joseph Clokey, father of Samuel J., as postmaster. The next owner of the farm was Joseph Clokey, who was married in 1878 to Jennie White, and resided on the homestead until his death September 18, 1904. His wife died in 1885, leaving three children—Ethel R., who married Shirley McBurney, of Washington, Pa.; Elizabeth A., who resides on the homestead; and Samuel J., subject of this sketch. Joseph Clokey married the second time in 1887, Lucille E. Toynbee, of Brownsville, Pa., who still survives him and resides on the homestead.

Samuel J. Clokey, who was educated in the common schools and at a business college at Washington, Pa., succeeded to the Clokey farm at the death of his father, and has been a successful farmer and stockman, making a specialty of Red Polled cattle and Black Top Merino sheep. Mr. Clokey was married January 10, 1909, to Maude Munce, a daughter of Miller and Elizabeth Munce, of North Strabane Township. Mr. Clokey is a Republican in politics and the members of the family hold membership with the Pigeon Creek United Presbyterian Church.

JAMES SIBERT, a respected and esteemed resident of Washington, Pa., residing at No. 142 West Wheeling street, is a member of W. F. Templeton Post, G. A. R., having served as a soldier in the Civil War. He was born in Greene County, Pa., in 1833, and was three months old when his parents moved to Amwell Township, Washington County. They were Isaac and Phebe (Tressler) Sibert, farming people. Three of their five children reached maturity, namely: James; George, a farmer in West Bethlehem Township; and Nancy.

James Sibert grew up in Amwell Township, attended the district schools and helped his father in farming and stock raising and later learned the carpenter trade and subsequently combined both. He gave considerable attention to raising Merino sheep. In 1862 he enlisted for service in the Civil War, entering Co. D, 140th Pa. Vol. Inf., under Capt. Silas Parker. After a period of hard service he became ill and was discharged for disability. He was never wounded, but for eighteen months after his return, his emaciation was such that he could only be moved in his bed, with the sheets. He recovered slowly but subsequently regained his normal health and resumed his former occupations.

Mr. Sibert was married (first) to Elizabeth Dalrymple, who died in 1879. Eight of the ten children born to

that union still survive, namely: James, who is a farmer in Illinois; John C., who is a farmer in Amwell Township; Isaac, who resides at Scenery Hill; Miller, who lives in Washington; Sarah Jane, who resides at Waynesburg; Maggie, married, who lives in Ohio; and Louise, who is the wife of Frank Guyman, of Larke, Pa. Mr. Sibert was married (second) to Eliza Jane Zimmerman, who died in April, 1903. Of the eight children born to the second union, four survive, as follows: Charles, residing at Washington; Elizabeth, wife of A. F. Ballentine, a glass blower with the Hazel Atlas Glass Co., of Washington; Martha, wife of Clyde Williard, tinner, at Washington; and Russell, who is also with the Hazel Atlas Glass Company, of Washington. Mr. Sibert is one of the pillars of the Baptist Church known as the North Ten-Mile Church.

ALLISON AARON ROWE,\* a leading citizen of Canonsburg, who is identified with oil production, was born in Westmoreland County, Pa., four miles north of Greensburg, March 21, 1858, and is a son of Simon P. and Mary (Portzer) Rowe.

The parents of Mr. Rowe were both born in Westmoreland County. The father was of English ancestry and lived in Westmoreland County all his life, dying in 1901, aged sixty-six years. The mother was a daughter of Josiah Portzer, who was a native of Germany and was an early settler in Westmoreland County. She survived until her eightieth year, dying September 12, 1909. Four children were born to Simon P. and Mary Rowe, namely: Wilson; Josephine, who is now deceased (married first Charles Weaver, and second, Jerry Linn); Allison A.; and Emma, who is now deceased, who was the wife of William Tate.

Allison Aaron Rowe attended school at Franklin, Pa., and when seventeen years of age entered the oil business, beginning at the bottom and learning every detail. He worked first at Bradford, Pa., then returned to Franklin for some years and served as superintendent of the Pennsylvania Natural Gas Company until it sold out to the Philadelphia Company. For fifteen years he was superintendent of the same with office at Canonsburg and since then has been an oil operator. He has been very successful in his undertakings in this direction and has large oil interests both in Ohio and in West Virginia. He has been a resident of Canonsburg for twenty-two years and is thoroughly identified with the best interests of the city, being a loyal and public-spirited citizen.

Mr. Rowe married Miss Annetta Adams, a daughter of James and Susan (Waldron) Adams, the latter of whom survives, being now in her eighty-ninth year. The Waldrons came to America from Holland in 1650, and came early to Pennsylvania. The father of Mrs. Adams

served under Commodore Perry in the War of 1812. The Adams family came to Canonsburg about the time of the Civil War. Mr. and Mrs. Rowe are members of the Presbyterian Church at Canonsburg. He is identified with the Elks and politically with the Republican party.

J. N. SPROWLES, M. D.,\* physician and surgeon and one of Claysville's most valued citizens, has been in continuous medical practice in this place since 1877 and is numbered among the leading medical men of Washington County. Dr. Sprowles was born in West Finley Township, Washington County, Pa., September 14, 1852, and is a son of John and Mary A. (McMay) Sprowles.

The Sprowles family was established in West Finley Township by the grandfather of Dr. Sprowles, who was a native of the north of Ireland. John Sprowles, father of the doctor, was born after his parents settled in Washington County. His life was devoted to agriculture and his death occurred some years since. He married Mary A. McMay, who was born in Greene County, Pa.

The boyhood of Dr. Sprowles was spent on his father's farm. He attended the public schools and in order to provide for his medical course, upon which he resolved early, he worked on the homestead and taught school, exercising prudence and economy until he gained his ambition. He was a student for a short time at Oberlin College and later entered Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, from which famed institution he was graduated March 10, 1877. At that time Claysville seemed to offer a promising field for a young practitioner and here he settled and ere long had formed the pleasant ties of friendship with its good people and had gained a satisfactory practice, and these conditions have not only continued but increased. He would be missed, indeed, should anything remove him from the people with whom he has been so closely associated for thirty-two years. He is a valued member of the Washington County Medical Society, of which he has been president, and belongs also to the Pennsylvania State Medical Society and to the American Medical Association. He is the local surgeon for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at this point.

On March 7, 1878, Dr. Sprowles was married to Miss Margaret M. McLain, a daughter of Hon. J. R. McLain, of Claysville, and they have one son, George M., who is a student at Washington and Jefferson College. Dr. Sprowles has always given hearty support to Republican policies. He is a Presbyterian and belongs to the United Presbyterian Church at Claysville.

ROBERT P. STEVENSON, justice of the peace at Burgettstown, Pa., and a representative citizen of Washington County, of which he was auditor for two terms,

was born on his father's farm in Smith Township, Washington County, Pa., October 24, 1851. His parents were John and Harriet (Smith) Stevenson.

John Stevenson was a man of prominence in Washington County for many years. His father was one of the early settlers in Smith Township, where he was born, November 15, 1804. He attended Jefferson College and then taught school, subsequently following the milling business and also becoming a civil engineer. He was elected a justice of the peace and was looked up to by his fellow citizens as a leader. In 1856 he wrote the original constitution, which is still in use, without change, for the Union Agricultural Association of Burgettstown, and in the same year took up his residence in this borough. In his early political convictions he was a Whig, but later thoroughly identified himself with the Republican party. He served in numerous local offices and one term as county auditor. He married Harriet Smith, a daughter of Robert Smith, of Bloomfield, Ohio, and they had eight children, there being three sons yet living. The death of John Stevenson occurred August 7, 1862, and his grave may be found in the old Presbyterian Church Cemetery at Burgettstown. He was a man of sterling character and many stories are yet told of his honesty and methods of dispensing justice in his official capacity. His widow still survives and lives at Burgettstown.

Robert P. Stevenson spent his school days in Smith Township and in early manhood started to teach school and finding pleasure, inspiration and profit in the work, continued in the profession for a period not less than thirty years, six of which were spent in Allegheny County. To fill up his time between school terms, Mr. Stevenson began writing up fire insurance and now has a good business in that line. In 1886 he organized the Normal School at Eldersville. For two years he served as president of the Agricultural Association and is now its secretary, and he is also clerk of the borough Council and its treasurer. He has numerous other official positions, being secretary of the school board, secretary of Fairview Cemetery Association and secretary of Lodge No. 1145, Odd Fellows, at Burgettstown. He is also agent for the Pittsburg and Erie Coal Company, is a stockholder and director in the Burgettstown National Bank, has many and almost constant duties as justice of the peace, and together with all these is auditor of the First Presbyterian Church and teaches in the Sunday school. Mr. Stevenson is past grand master in the Odd Fellows lodge at Burgettstown, is senior warden in the Masonic lodge, and is a member of the order of Rebecca and also of the Knights of Pythias. In politics he is a Republican. He is a man of strong and reliable character and in no way is this more clearly proved than the confidence which his fellow citizens have shown in continually electing him to offices of trust and responsibility.



MATTHEW C. HERRON,\* general superintendent of the Catsburg and the Black Diamond Mines at Monongahela City, was born May 25, 1858, on a farm in Allegheny County, Pa., son of Thomas and Sarah Jane (Cane) Herron.

Thomas Herron, who was born and reared in Ireland, came to this country when a young man, and located near Pittsburg in Allegheny County, where for thirty years he was superintendent of the Fort Pitt Coal Company. He was married at Boston, Mass., to Sarah Jane Cane, who was also born and reared in Ireland, and of their union were born seven sons and two daughters.

Matthew C. Herron was reared on his father's farm in Allegheny County, and attended the district schools until about sixteen years of age, when he began working in the mines and has been employed at mining ever since. He was for two years superintendent of the Enterprise mine for I. V. H. Cook, and when the Pittsburg Coal Company was organized became foreman of their mine, also serving in that capacity at the Allison mine and elsewhere. In 1908 he came from the Camden mine and accepted a position as general superintendent of the Catsburg mine and the Black Diamond mines along the Monongahela River, making his residence in the large house which the company owns at Catsburg.

On January 4, 1883, Mr. Herron was united in marriage with Sarah Jane Carroll, who was born at Coal Bluff, Washington County, Pa., a daughter of John Carroll, who was one of the early merchants at Riverview, Pa. Of their union were born the following children: John, who married Jennie Welch and has three children, Irene, Cecelia and Ruth; Mary, Matthew, Margaret, William, Frances, Edmond, Agnes, Joseph and Irene. In politics, Mr. Herron is identified with the Republican party. He belongs to the B. P. O. E. at Monongahela City and the Knights of Columbus at Monessen, Pa. His religious connection is with the Roman Catholic Church.

L. FRANK BAKER,\* president of the Baker & Jackman Company, who carry on an extensive real estate, loan, investment and insurance business at California, Pa., was born May 12, 1869 on a farm in West Pike Run Township, Washington County, Pa. and is a son of Louis F. and Mary (Dorsey) Baker. The mother of our subject died in April, 1892, and the father is a resident of California, Pa.

L. Frank Baker attended the district schools of West Pike Run Township and remained on the home farm until May, 1900, then came to California, where on January 1, 1900, he had established in partnership with Mr. Jackman their present real estate and insurance business. The company which is known as the Baker & Jackman

Company is incorporated with a capital stock of \$35,000 with L. Frank Baker as president; C. H. Drum, vice president; Mr. Jackman, treasurer; and Richard Hawthorne, secretary.

Mr. Baker was joined in marriage with Emily F. Johnston, a native of Ireland, who came to Washington County, Pa., at the age of eleven months, with her father and mother, Thomas Johnston and wife. Mr. and Mrs. Baker have two children, Robert and Harold. He holds membership with the Elks and the Masons, and is recognized as one of the leading business men of California.

GEORGE A. THOMPSON,\* secretary of the Washington school board and an active business citizen, has been identified with the Southwestern Pennsylvania Pipe Line Company for nearly a quarter of a century, holding a position as gauger. He was born, reared and educated in Erie County, Pa., before coming to Washington, in 1887, he taught school.

Mr. Thompson takes an active interest in civic affairs and has rendered useful service in connection with educational matters, being now in his third year as a member of the school board, of which he is secretary; he also served one year as treasurer of that body. For many years he has been prominent in the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Sunset Lodge No. 623 and is past master of the same. He belongs also to Washington Chapter No. 150, being high priest of this chapter; is a member of Jacques DeMolay Commandery No. 3; also of Washington Council No. 1, Royal and Select Masters, and of the Grand Lodge at Philadelphia.

In 1889 Mr. Thompson was married at Washington to Miss Emma McQuay, of this city, and they have a daughter, Ruth. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson are members of the Second Presbyterian Church at Washington.

OLIVER S. SCOTT,\* an able young attorney of Monongahela City, Pa., whose offices are located in the Alexander Bank Building and the First National Bank Building at Donora, Pa., was born November 9, 1870, at Monongahela City, Pa., son of George T. and Mary (Lindsay) Scott. He is a grandson of Moses Scott, who was one of the early settlers of Washington.

George T. Scott was born in Washington, Pa., and previous to the Civil War came with his parents to Monongahela City, where for many years he was engaged in the grocery business. He married Mary Lindsay, who was born and reared in Washington, Pa., and is still living, a resident of Monongahela City. She is a daughter of Oliver Lindsay, one of the pioneers of Washington County, and was one of the early school teachers of Monongahela City. George T. Scott and his wife were the parents of four children, namely: Luella M.; Oliver



Stansberry, the subject of this sketch; George W.; and Mary L., who is the wife of Joseph A. Huffman. Mr. Scott died in 1880.

Oliver S. Scott grew to manhood at Monongahela City, where he attended the common schools and the high school. During his senior year in the latter he entered the office of the county prothonotary as a clerk and was subsequently made deputy prothonotary under E. R. Dean. After spending five years in that office, he followed in the real estate and insurance business until 1896, during which time he prepared for the primaries of law, which he took in 1896. He disposed of his real estate and insurance business, and in 1898 was mustered in the 10th Pa. Vol. Inf. as battalion adjutant and second lieutenant. During his service in the Spanish-American War, he was stationed at Manila for almost one year (lacking eleven days), and was made regiment adjutant with the rank of first lieutenant. At the close of the war he returned to Washington County and entered the office of McCracken & Bacon, prominent attorneys of Washington, Pa., and under their preceptorship, was admitted to the bar January, 1901. That same year, he opened his present offices at Monongahela City and Donora, Pa., and has since been successfully engaged in the practice of his profession. Mr. Scott, who is a Republican in politics, has served two terms as treasurer of Monongahela City, and is at present solicitor for Donora. He holds membership with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is fraternally affiliated with the Masonic order. He resides at No. 506 Main street.

T. C. BEBOUT, one of the leading funeral directors of Washington, Pa., who has been a resident here since 1893, was born at Amity, Washington County, Pa., in 1858. He is a son of James A. and Elizabeth Jane (Sharp) Bebout and a grandson of Nemmons Bebout, who was one of the pioneers of Washington County. James A. Bebout was a native of Amwell Township and was engaged as an undertaker and cabinetmaker at Amity during the greater part of his life. He was a member of Co. D, 140th Pa. Vol. Inf., and was killed in the second day's battle at Gettysburg, during the Civil War.

T. C. Bebout was reared at Amity, where he attended the public schools and early in life learned the blacksmith trade, at which he worked for about eighteen years. In 1893 he came to Washington, where he and his uncle, M. Sharp, engaged in the furniture business, to which they later added an undertaking establishment, operating under the firm name of M. Sharp & Company. Seven years later the firm was succeeded by Hallam & Bebout, which partnership continued for five years, when it was dissolved, Mr. Bebout retaining the

undertaking establishment, of which he has been sole owner since. Mr. Bebout is one of the progressive and public spirited citizens of Washington, and is interested in other enterprises of this city, as well as having an interest in considerable real estate of this city.

Mr. Bebout was first married to Mary A. Gaus, who died in 1888, and they had two sons, James M. and N. Raymond, both of whom are associated with their father in the business. He formed a second marital union with Elizabeth VanDyke. They are members of the Methodist Protestant Church, and Mr. Bebout is fraternally a member of the K. of P., I. O. O. F., Tribe of Ben Hur, and the Home Guards of America, U. S. Grant, No. 80. Mr. Bebout has served as a member of the borough council.

JAMES H. ROBB,\* who resides on a farm of sixty acres, located about one mile from McDonald, Pa., has for many years been one of the substantial farmers of Robinson Township, and was born on his present farm in the old stone house which was erected by his grandfather in 1813. He is a son of James and Ellen (Henry) Robb. His parents were farmers of Washington County and their children were: Elizabeth, the deceased wife of Henry C. McEwen; Margaret, who died aged seventeen years; James H., the subject of this sketch; William S., who served three years in the Civil War, enlisting in August, 1862; George; and Jane Ellen, who is the wife of James Moorehead.

James H. Robb was reared on the home farm and attended the common schools of the township, but early in life began working on the farm. He followed agriculture until about ten years ago, since which time he has been engaged chiefly in carpentering. Mr. Robb is a Republican in politics, is one of the school directors of Robinson Township, and has served a term of three years as road supervisor.

February 11, 1868, Mr. Robb was united in marriage with Elizabeth Bell, a daughter of Richard Bell, who was one of the prominent farmers of Entram, Ohio. The following children were born to her parents: Henry; Alexander, who was a United Presbyterian minister; John; James; William; Jennie, deceased wife of Snowden Linn; Martha, deceased; Amanda, who married a Mr. Boyd; Margaret; and Elizabeth, (Mrs. Robb) who is now deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Robb were born three children: Clyde B.; James Henry, Jr., who is engaged in the oil business in California, Pa.; and Martha Jane, who is the wife of Arthur Smith. Mrs. Robb passed out of this life in September, 1904, and was buried in the Hilldale Cemetery, which is located on the Robb farm. She was a devoted member and earnest worker in the United Presbyterian Church. Mr. Robb is also a mem-

ber of the United Presbyterian Church at McDonald, Pa. Mr. Robb has three producing oil wells in operation on his farm.

E. G. MCGREGOR,\* postmaster at Burgettstown, Pa., has spent almost his entire life in this pleasant borough and is known to almost every resident. He was born at Florence, Washington County, Pa., June 6, 1875, and is a son of S. C. and Sara Jane (Culley) McGregor. The father of Mr. McGregor was of Scotch ancestry. He was born at Noblestown, Allegheny County, Pa., but later moved into Washington County, where he became a man of both business and political prominence, serving as county treasurer. He engaged in merchandizing first at Noblestown, subsequently at Florence and still later at Burgettstown. His death occurred at the latter place in April, 1903. He married Sarah Jane Culley, a daughter of Robert and Amelia (Grant) Culley. She died in March, 1902.

E. G. McGregor was educated at Burgettstown and then went into his father's store, assisting him until 1902, and closing out the business after the father's death. Since April 1, 1901, Mr. McGregor has been postmaster at Burgettstown and has made a very good impression as a public official.

On November 18, 1903, Mr. McGregor was married to Miss Ada L. Dowden, a daughter of D. J. and Caroline (Garrison) Dowden, and they have two children, J. Bradley and Mary Edna. Mr. and Mrs. McGregor attend the First Presbyterian Church. Fraternally he is a Mason, having passed the chairs in Richard Vaux Lodge, F. & A. M., No. 654, Burgettstown. He belongs also to Silver Cliff Lodge No. 300, Knights of Pythias, and to William S. Bradley Camp No. 96, Sons of Veterans. In politics he is a Republican and has kept in close touch with the local leaders of the party for a number of years.

FRANK J. EGAN,\* proprietor of the National Planing Mills, with extensive lumber yards at Claysville, has been identified here since 1900, when he purchased the interests of R. G. Porter. Mr. Egan was born in Donegal Township, Washington County, Pa., February 15, 1866, and is a son of John and Mary A. (Kinsley) Egan.

The father of Mr. Egan was born in Ireland, came to America in early manhood and married Mary A. Kinsley, who was born in Washington County, Pa. Her father was James Kinsley, a well known railroad contractor. It was he who built the West Alexander Railroad tunnel on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Frank J. Egan was reared in Donegal Township and attended school there, afterward working on a farm until he was twenty-two years old, when he learned the car-

penter's trade. Subsequently he went into his present business, coming to Claysville as noted above, in 1900. He has here a large and well equipped plant. In his mills he works one planer, one band-saw, one rip-saw, one cut-off-saw, one joiner, one molder, one dado machine, one sash and door machine, one sash-boxing machine and one sash and door machine. These machines represent a large amount of capital, all being of best quality and thoroughly modern construction. He has supplied the lumber and fixtures for many of the best constructed buildings at Claysville, an example being found in the beautiful and appropriate fittings of the Farmers' National Bank. He manufactures sash, doors and other building material, including poplar siding for building purposes and he employs on an average from six to eight men in the plant and lumber yard. He also handles lumber, coal, sand, gravel and brick, doing a large business in all lines. There are few busier or more progressive business men in Claysville than Mr. Egan. He has other investments than those mentioned and is one of the directors in the Farmers' National Bank, of which he was also one of the organizers.

Mr. Egan was married to Miss Julia O'Brien, who was born in Buffalo Township, Washington County, and they have four children: John F., Mary M., William J. and Julia M. Mr. Egan and family are members of the Catholic Church. In politics he is a Democrat and at different times has served in public offices, being a very useful member of the borough Council for several terms. He is one of the representative business men of the place.

JOHN TUCKER,\* one of Hanover Township's best known citizens, was born on his valuable farm of seventy one acres, situated in this township, in 1849. He is a son of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Johnston) Tucker, and a grandson of Jonathan Tucker.

Mr. Tucker's parents, who came to Washington County from another part of the State, died in Hanover Township. They were very worthy people, Jonathan Tucker being a farmer. Their children were as follows: Margaret, who died young; John, whose name appears at the head of this sketch; David, who went to the West some forty years ago and has not been heard of for the past ten years; Rachel, now deceased, who was the wife of James Neely; Sarah, who married Steward Hanlin; Margaret (2d), who married James Bruce; and Alfred, Hudson, Wesley and Cora, all of whom reside in Hanover Township.

John Tucker is a successful farmer and stock raiser and has been engaged in that business continuously since his school days ended. He has spent his life up to the present time in Hanover Township, owning valuable land here. The discovery of oil on his property has also



served to increase his income. He has four producing wells which flow seven barrels of oil daily. Mr. Tucker is a Republican in his political principles. He is always ready to perform any duty that good citizenship demands, except to serve in public office, to which he has such a repugnance that he asserts he would pay a fine rather than be compelled to recede from his determination in this respect.

Mr. Tucker married Miss Malissa Porter, a daughter of Joseph and Nancy (Fullerton) Porter, farming people of Hanover Township, both now deceased. They had three children, John, Malissa and Clark. Mr. and Mrs. Tucker have one daughter, Laura. The family belong to the Presbyterian Church.

JOHN N. SNYDER,\* who is a prosperous business man at Bentleyville, Pa., where he conducts a confectionery store and ice cream parlors, has been a resident of Washington County for thirty years and has been a leading citizen of Bentleyville since 1901 and very closely identified with its material progress. He was born at Laurel Point, Monongahela County, W. Va., May 30, 1851, and is a son of John E. and Julia (Hess) Snyder.

The father of Mr. Snyder was a farmer in West Virginia, where he died in 1877. His widow then came to make her home with a son in Washington County, and subsequently died at his home.

John N. Snyder was reared near Morgantown, West Virginia, and early displayed musical talent and to such a degree that when fourteen years of age he began to teach vocal music and continued for twenty-five years. He attended school at Morgantown and also kept up his musical studies, becoming a pupil of the well known Prof. W. H. S. Wilson at the Normal School at Zoar Church, Monongahela County, West Virginia. He was 27 years of age when he came to Centerville, Washington County, and the teaching of music, in which he was very successful, was his chosen profession and leading interest until he came to Bentleyville. He purchased a building which had previously been used as a blacksmith shop and thoroughly remodeled it and made a modern and convenient store of the premises, and conducts his business in this now attractive building. He also owns two residence buildings at Bentleyville and has other interests. Some six years ago he purchased seven acres of land in the borough, which he laid out in town lots and improved, and he was mainly instrumental in having a bridge built over the creek which connects these lots with the town, making this a very choice place for residence. He shows an interest in all that concerns the welfare of the town and its citizens and has standing as a reputable and substantial business man.

Mr. Snyder married Miss Belle Hamer, who was born in Fayette County, Pa., a daughter of Wellington Hamer,

a native of England. They have five children: Elvie, who married Ada Garrett, has one son, Charles; Elroy, who married Bertha Heinbaugh, has one son, Herman; and Blanche, James Russell and John Edgar. Mr. Snyder is the leader of the choir of the First Presbyterian Church at Bentleyville, in which he is an elder.

CHARLES F. THOMPSON,\* president of the Webster, Monessen, Belle Vernon and Fayette City Railway Company, of Monessen, Pa., and vice-president of the Mercantile Bridge Company, has been a resident of Charleroi, Pa., since 1890, when the town was laid out. He was born on the old Thompson farm in Union Township, Washington County, Pa., January 7, 1862, and is a son of W. W. and Violet P. (Patton) Thompson. The father died in Union Township and the mother still survives.

Charles F. Thompson remained on the home farm until he was eighteen years old, in the meanwhile obtaining a public school education in Union Township. He became interested in a general store at Finleyville, where he remained four years, and during this time also was concerned in lumber, oil and gas. When he came first to the new village of Charleroi, he formed the C. F. Thompson Lumber Company, which he sold in 1897, but in 1900 he was one of the organizers of the Donora Lumber Company when that town was laid out, and continues his relationship with that concern, being its president. He is also a director in the Charleroi Bank. Since June, 1904, the Webster, Monessen, Belle Vernon and Fayette City Railway Company has been in operation, it being but partly organized when Mr. Thompson's company purchased it. This company operates also the West Side Electric Street Railway. These are large business enterprises, their success depending upon their solid financing and able managing.

Mr. Thompson married Miss Mary E. McKean, a daughter of Robert McKean. He is a Thirty-second degree Mason, a member of Syrian Temple, Pittsburg, and of the Commandery at Charleroi. He is identified also with the Elks. While not an active politician, Mr. Thompson always takes an interest in the election to public office of representative, strong, vigorous and fearless men.

GEORGE COOK McPEAKE is an extensive dealer in real estate, fire, life and accident insurance, at Canonsburg, and, perhaps, more than any other one man, has contributed to the building up of the material interests of this city, where he was born October 2, 1862, and is a son of Henry C. and Martha (Bacon) McPeake.

The McPeake family was founded in Washington County by the grandparents, Thomas and Mary Anne (Updegraff) McPeake. Thomas McPeake came from





GEORGE COOK McPEAKE



Ireland, when seven years of age, with an older half brother, William, who settled in Washington, D. C. From that city Thomas, when a young man, went to Winchester, Va., where he met the Updegraffs. Later the family all went to the Little Kanawha Valley, where Thomas McPeake and Mary Anne Updegraff were married January 30, 1810. They came up the Ohio and thence entered the Chartiers Valley, where they settled, near Canonsburg, Pa. The following children were born to them: Harmon, Harriet, Margaret, Nancy, William, John, Mary B., Henry, Eliza and James. Thomas McPeake was a soldier in the War of 1812, taking part in the battle of Lundy's Lane and other engagements.

Henry C. McPeake was born in 1828, at Canonsburg, where he died in 1887. In early days, before the railroads had penetrated to every part of Washington County, he engaged in teaming, then a very profitable business, but later he became a general merchant at Canonsburg, where he was engaged for about twenty years, retiring from active life at that time on account of rheumatism. Henry C. McPeake was married April 8, 1856, to Martha Bacon, who was born in Canonsburg June 20, 1836, daughter of Thomas and Emily Bacon. Mrs. McPeake died in 1868 in the thirty-second year of her age. To Henry C. McPeake and wife were born the following children: Stewart, who conducts the Park View Hotel at Long Beach, California; Mary Emma, who is a primary teacher; Harry, who died in 1903; George C.; and Oliver T., of Seattle, Wash.

George Cook McPeake attended the public schools of Canonsburg and subsequently graduated from Duff's Business College at Pittsburg. After he had laid his books aside, he entered into the grocery business, and in which he continued for fifteen years. In 1897, on account of failing health, he closed out his grocery interests and remained unoccupied for a time. In 1898 he re-entered the business field and embarked in the real estate business at Canonsburg and has been very actively interested in the same ever since, in the meanwhile having handled some of the largest enterprises in that line in the place. He was indirectly connected with the organizing of the Canonsburg Land and Improvement Company, on which the Fort Pitt Bridge Company's plant was erected, and he was active in bringing the pottery to Canonsburg, after others had failed to raise the required bonus. Later, through his real estate office was secured the property for the Pittsburg-Buffalo Company and he was instrumental in bringing that concern to Canonsburg. This was an important achievement and it has contributed in no slight degree to the prosperity which rests on this city. He also formed the company, in connection with two other persons, to organize the North Strabane Water Company, of which he has served as secretary and treasurer since May 29, 1901. He has also

served in the same capacity for the Cecil Improvement Company since its organization, in March, 1902, and was one of the promoters and a director of the Standard Tin Plate Company, but has, however, disposed of this interest. It is due to Mr. McPeake's judgment and business foresight that his various transactions have been so successful. While working, naturally, for his own interests, his operations have greatly benefited the entire community. He has brought a large amount of capital in this direction to be invested in stable concerns that have added to the prestige of Canonsburg and, which, by distributing large amounts in salaries, have given an impetus to every line of business. Mr. McPeake has associated with him J. V. H. Cook and they have a large office force.

In 1888 Mr. McPeake was married to Miss Clara Agnes Thompson, a daughter of S. B. Thompson, of North Pittsburg, and they have three children: Henry Paul, Arthur Thompson and Lois Stewart. The family attend the First Methodist Episcopal Church at Canonsburg. In politics, Mr. McPeake has always been identified with the Republican party and has frequently been elected to public office. For four years he served as assistant burgess and for three years as councilman, being secretary of the board. He is also a county commissioner, being chairman of the board. Fraternally, Mr. McPeake is associated with the Knights of Pythias, being treasurer of Lodge No. 204; with the Royal Arcanum, No. 554; the Grand Fraternity Insurance Branch No. 251, and is a charter member of the Elks lodge at Canonsburg.

D. C. MILLER,\* general farmer, stock raiser and stock dealer, who owns 220 acres of fine land, situated in Mt. Pleasant Township, Washington County, Pennsylvania, two and one-half miles from Hickory, on the Burgettstown road, is one of the representative men of this section. He was born at Conger, in Morris Township, Washington County, Pa., March 9, 1859, and is a son of E. P. and Mary (Kinney) Miller.

The parents of Mr. Miller were natives of Greene County. After their marriage they moved to Morris Township, Washington County, and the father followed the blacksmith trade all his active life, at Conger, where he died December 18, 1898, at the age of sixty-nine years. His wife, Mary Kinney Miller, was a daughter of James Kinney. She died March 6, 1873. They were consistent members of the Presbyterian Church, and their burial was in the West Union Cemetery. They had the following children born to them: Sarah J., Ross, James, D. C., Joseph, George, Frank and one other son, who died in infancy, unnamed.

D. C. Miller obtained his education at the Sparta district school and his first money was earned by work-



ing on farms in Washington County, by the month. For eleven years he continued farm work after this manner, but when he married he rented the John Taggart farm, near Hickory, on which place he lived for thirteen years, and for two years on the William Carter farm. He then bought his present valuable property from William Work, finding it in fair condition, but requiring some repairs and the erection of new structures, among the latter being a very substantial hog and chicken house. He has two sets of buildings on his farm and has a tenant and a hired man to assist him, raising cattle, hogs and sheep, and keeping over 300 of the latter. He has prospered in his undertakings entirely through his own industry and good management and is a substantial citizen of his section and one of the stockholders in the Cecil Bank, at Cecil, Pa. He takes a good citizen's interest in public matters in his neighborhood, votes the Democratic ticket, and at present is serving very usefully as township supervisor, his term expiring in March, 1910.

On March 12, 1886, Mr. Miller was married to Miss Sarah Vogle, a daughter of E. J. Vogle. The following children have been born to them: Bessie, Leila, Elizabeth, Florence, David, William J. B., Martha, Margaret, Esther, an unnamed infant, and Everett. Martha is deceased. Mr. Miller and family attend the Mt. Prospect Presbyterian Church.

JOHN W. DONNAN,\* president of the Citizens' National Bank and president of the Washington Trust Company, two of the leading financial institutions of Washington County, is also a member of the prominent law firm of Donnans, Brownson & Miller. He is a worthy representative of one of the county's oldest and best families.

Rev. Alexander Donnan, who was born in 1775, in Scotland, entered the University of Glasgow when but seventeen years of age, being a youth of remarkable precocity. He was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Kilmarnock, in 1800. In the spring of 1818 he emigrated with his family to America and at once connected himself with the Associate Church of North America. In January, 1820, he received and accepted calls from what was then the Associate, now the United Presbyterian congregation of Mount Pleasant and Burgettstown and located in Washington County, Pa. Each of the aforesaid congregations received one-half of his pastoral labors, until 1840, when he resigned the pastoral care of Burgettstown. The congregation at Mount Pleasant enjoyed then his undivided attention from 1840 until 1852, when, on account of the infirmities of age, he resigned that charge also. He lived some seven years longer, continuing his residence within the bounds of Mount Pleasant congregation. His death

occurred June 3, 1859, in the eighty-fifth year of his age and the fifty-ninth of his ministry. He had two sons, Alexander and John Hanna. Both became eminent physicians, the former for many years being the leading physician at Burgettstown.

Dr. John Hanna Donnan was located at Hickory, Washington County, engaged in the practice of medicine from 1849 until 1861. In the latter year, on account of failing health, he gave up practice, but retirement from professional work failed to restore him and his death followed on March 9, 1862. He married a daughter of Dr. John White, one of the eminent physicians of his day, who entered into practice at Hickory, in Washington County, in 1816 and continued until 1849, when he retired and was succeeded by Dr. John Hanna Donnan. To Dr. Donnan and wife were born one daughter and three sons: Helen H., who married Rev. J. R. Johnston, who for years was pastor of the First United Presbyterian Church at Washington; Alvan, who is a prominent attorney at Washington; Edmund A., who is a leading physician at New Castle, Pa., and John W., of Washington. This family has thus been signally distinguished in professional life for generations.

JOHN H. DONNAN,\* attorney at law at Washington, Pa., and a member of the prominent law firm of Donnans, Brownson & Miller, bears a name which has been one of distinction in Washington County for many years. He was born at Washington, Pa., in 1879, and is a son of John W. Donnan, one of Washington's leading citizens.

The Donnan family is of Scotch extraction, and was founded in Washington County by the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, Rev. Alexander Donnan, a minister of the United Presbyterian faith. The grandfather, Dr. John Hanna Donnan, was long an eminent physician of this section, and his father, John W. Donnan, who is president of the Citizens' National Bank and of the Washington Trust Company, is a leading financier of western Pennsylvania.

John H. Donnan attended the Washington schools and Washington and Jefferson College and was graduated from that institution in the class of 1900. Immediately afterward he entered the law department of Harvard College and from that great law school received his diploma with the class of 1903. He entered into practice in his native city and became a member of one of the strongest law firms of Washington County—Donnans, Brownson & Miller. Mr. Donnan has been admitted to practice in the Supreme and Superior courts of the State. He has business interests aside from his profession and is a member of the board of directors of the Citizens' National Bank.

In 1907, Mr. Donnan was married to Miss Ina Duncan, who is a daughter of T. Jefferson Duncan, a prominent attorney at Washington. They are members of the Second United Presbyterian Church, of this city.

E. L. MILLER,\* proprietor of the Marianna Hotel, of Marianna, Pa., a fine modern hostelry, was born at Pittsburg, Pa., June 2, 1886, and is a son of Thomas and Catherine Miller. The father conducts a wholesale liquor business at Pittsburg. Mr. Miller's mother resides with him at Marianna.

Mr. Miller was educated in the public schools of Pittsburg and at St. Vincent College. He then went into business as a clerk in a wholesale house and later managed a hotel for his father at Pittsburg. In 1905 he came to Marianna and has invested \$25,000 in the erection of the Marianna Hotel. It is a handsome four-story structure, with thirty guest rooms, with bath attached and with all modern comforts and conveniences, including electric lighting. Mr. Miller makes a specialty of catering to steady boarders and has a number who make this hostelry their home, finding all the comforts of a private house here. With his mother he is a member of the Roman Catholic Church. In politics he votes independently. As a business man he has shown remarkable judgment and is very popular with his fellow citizens and with the traveling public.

A. T. SCOTT,\* who for forty years has resided on his valuable farm of 115 acres, situated in Somerset Township, Washington County, Pa., four miles northwest of Bentleyville, on the road leading from Scenery Hill to Kamerer, is a prominent and representative citizen of this section. He was born in Somerset Town-

ship, May 13, 1847, and is a son of David and Eleanor (McIlvain) Scott. Both parents of Mr. Scott are deceased. The father was an extensive farmer and stock dealer.

A. T. Scott grew to manhood in Somerset Township and his main business interests have always been along agricultural lines. His farm has been carefully cultivated and is one of the best in the township. He resides with his family in a fine old brick residence, which was built in 1845.

Mr. Scott was married in 1875 to Miss Cambiella Huffman, a daughter of Joseph and Malinda (Eagye) Huffman. Joseph Huffman was born on the old Huffman farm in Somerset Township, and was a son of Joseph Huffman, who was born in this township after his father, Rudolph Huffman, came here. Rudolph Huffman was born in Germany at an early day, and when he came to Somerset Township, it was a wild and uncivilized region, as he found good reason to believe. He lost his wife through the treachery of an Indian, who killed her with his bow and arrow. The mother of Mrs. Scott was born in Fallowfield Township, near Bentleyville, a daughter of Simon Eagye, who was a native of Ohio. Joseph Huffman died September 10, 1909, on Mr. Scott's farm, aged almost 80 years. His wife died January 9, 1893. Of their six children, four survive.

To Mr. and Mrs. Scott three children were born: Joseph H., who married Elizabeth Keyes, has one child living—Albert Lloyd, and one deceased—Gail, who died in December, 1909; Walter B. Scott, who resides at Finleyville, married Vesta Murray and they have three children—Alta Mary, Mary Wilda and Mabel; and Ada L., who resides with her parents.

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